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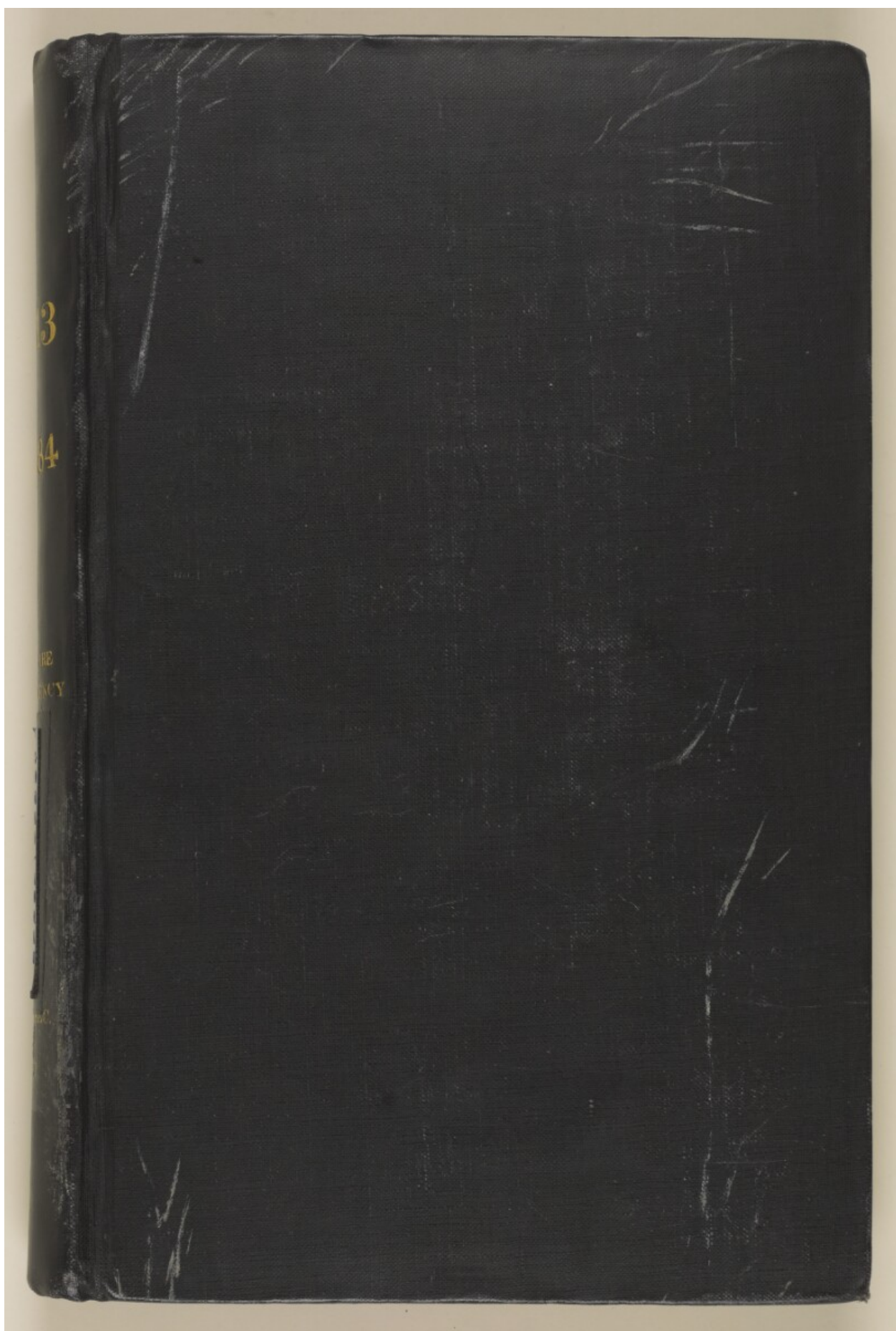
http://www.qdl.qa/en/archive/81055/vdc_100000000419.0x00014c

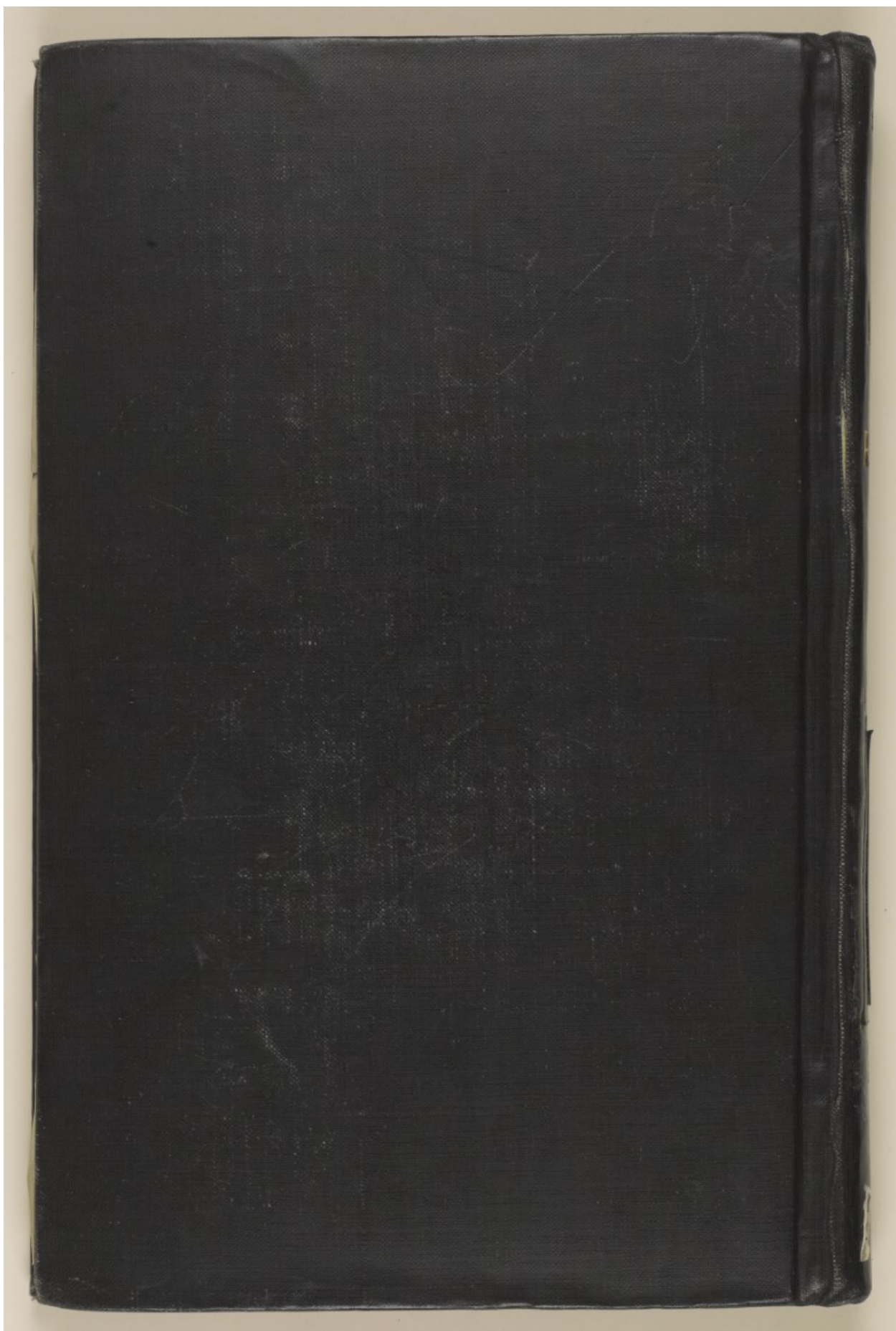
Reference	IOR/L/PS/10/437
Title	File 5184/1913 Persian Gulf: status of Bushire Residency
Date(s)	1913-1931 (CE, Gregorian)
Written in	English in Latin
Extent and Format	1 volume (191 folios)
Holding Institution	British Library: India Office Records and Private Papers
Copyright for document	Open Government Licence

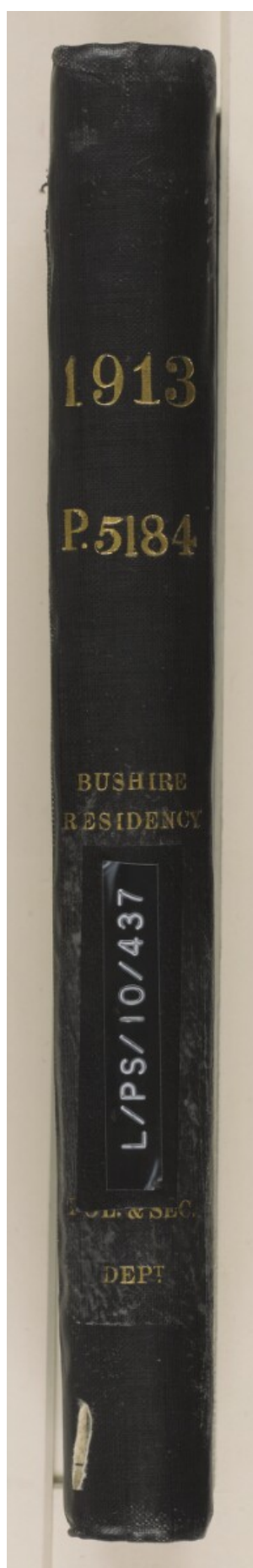
About this record

The volume focuses on two main topics. The first is the status of the Persian Gulf Political Residency at Bushire: a proposal to raise its status to a first class residency in 1915 (see folios 152-58) and subsequent proposals to reduce its status back to a second class residency in 1926 (see folios 90-130). The second topic is the appointment of new staff to the Residency: a Treasury Officer (folios 169-190 and 133-51), a Personal Assistant to the Political Resident (folios 54-89), a Stenographer (folios 48-53), and a Cypher Clerk (folios 5-47). It includes details on the salaries and allowances of these appointments, and of proposed revisions. A copy of *The Fundamental Rules, 1922* outlines the pay, terms, and conditions for officers employed by the Government of India; see folios 103-25.

The principal correspondents are as follows: the Persian Gulf Political Resident, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the Viceroy of India, the Secretary of State for India, the Under Secretary of State for India, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and officials of the India Office and the Foreign Office.



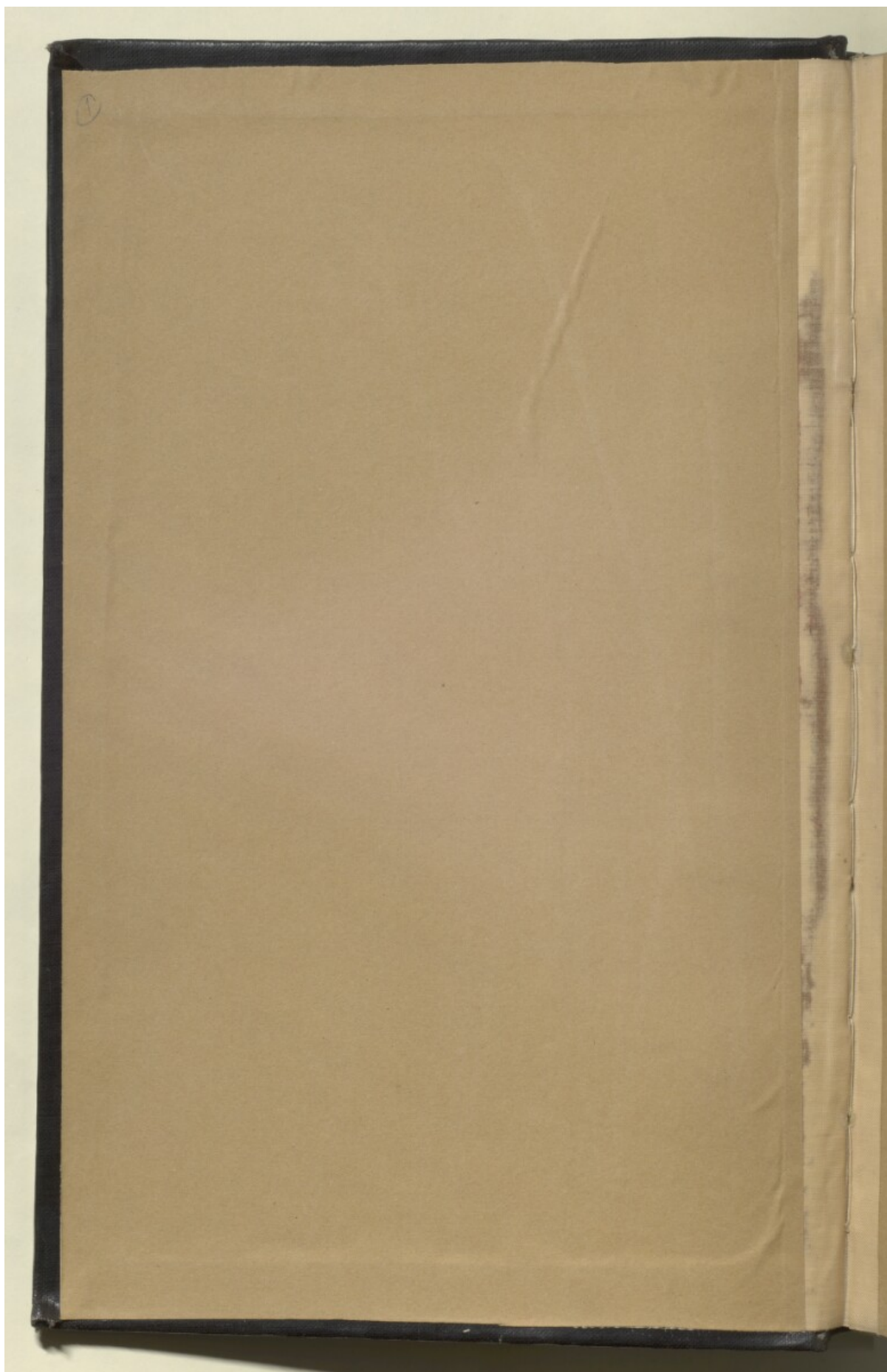


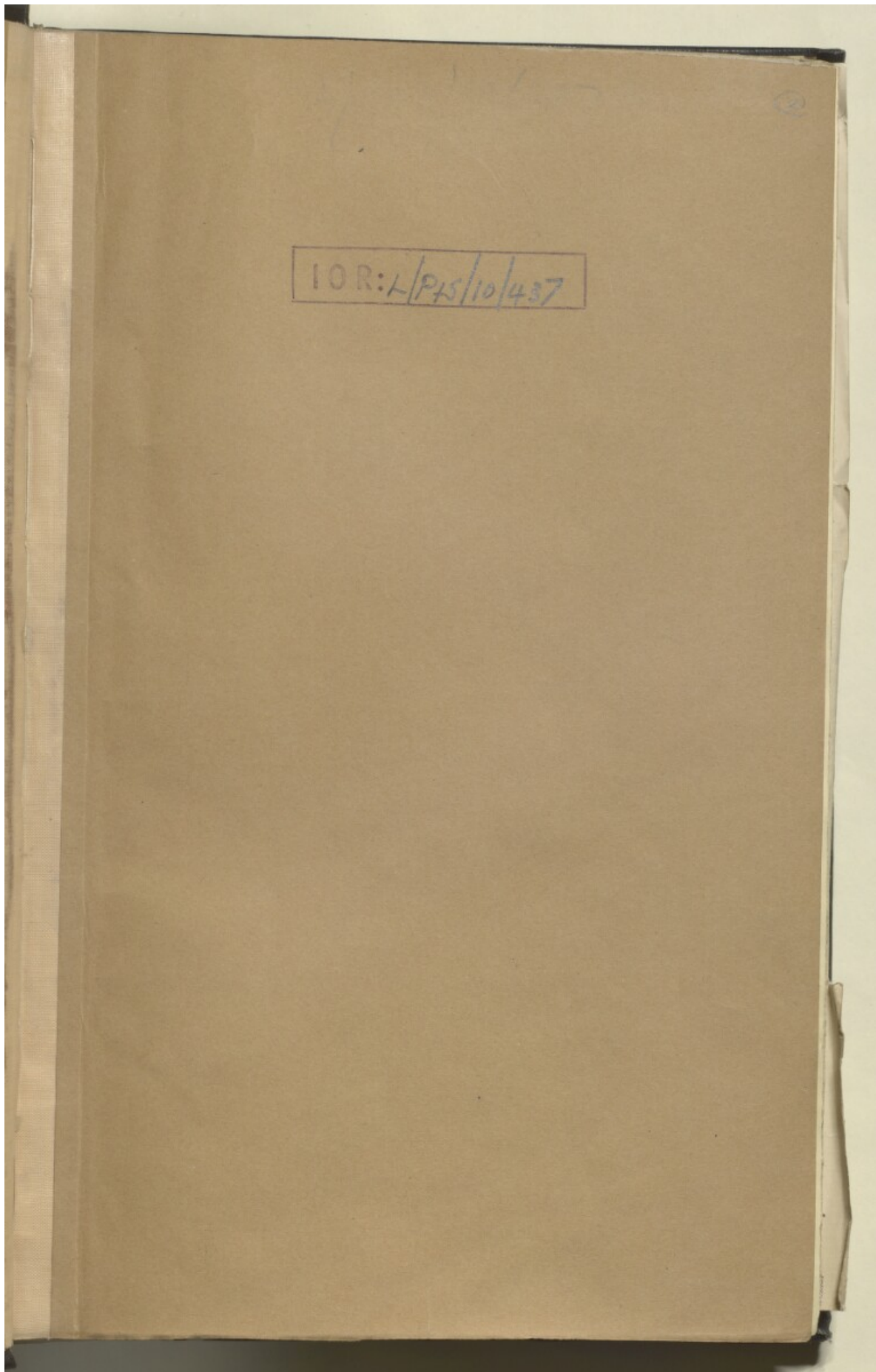


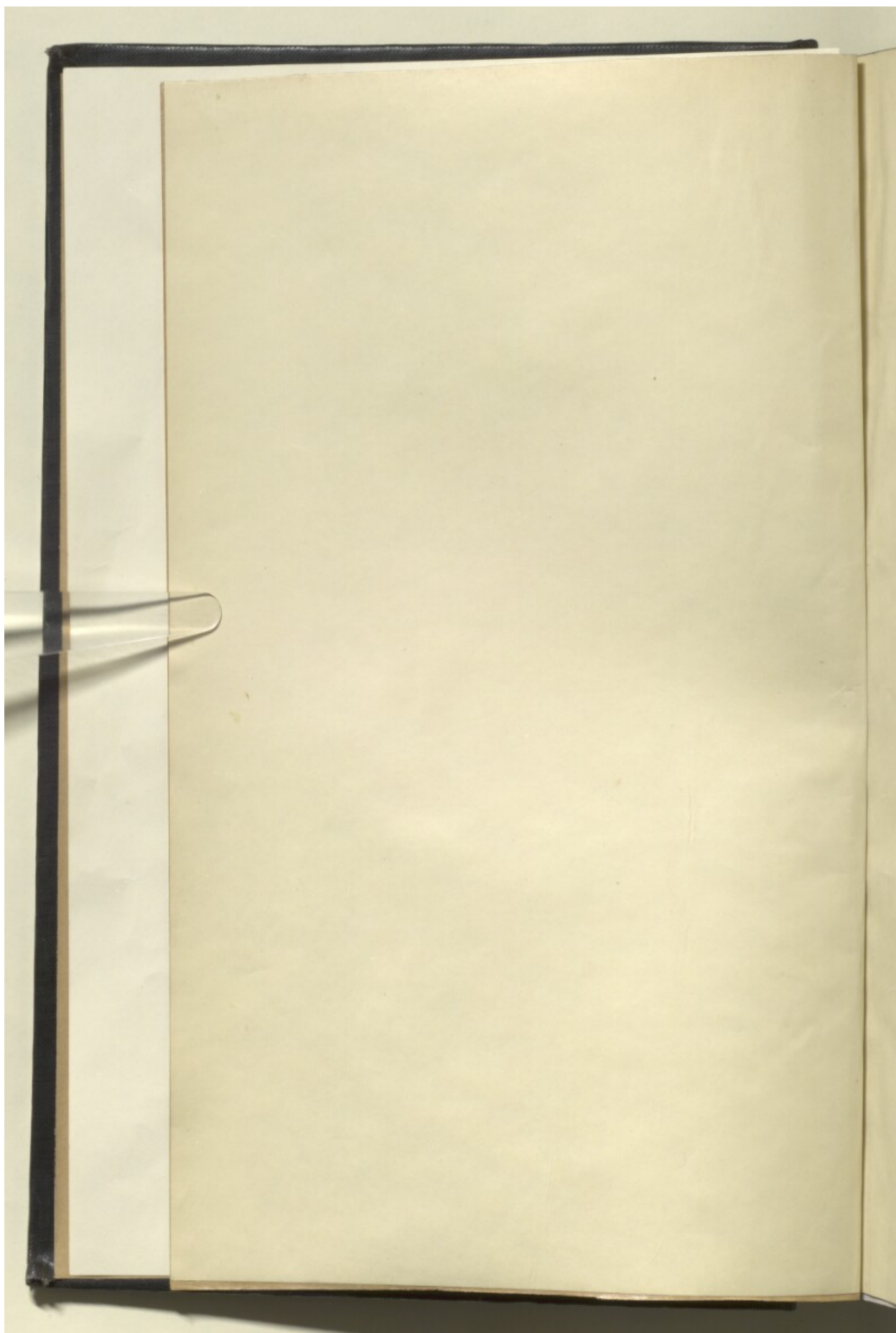


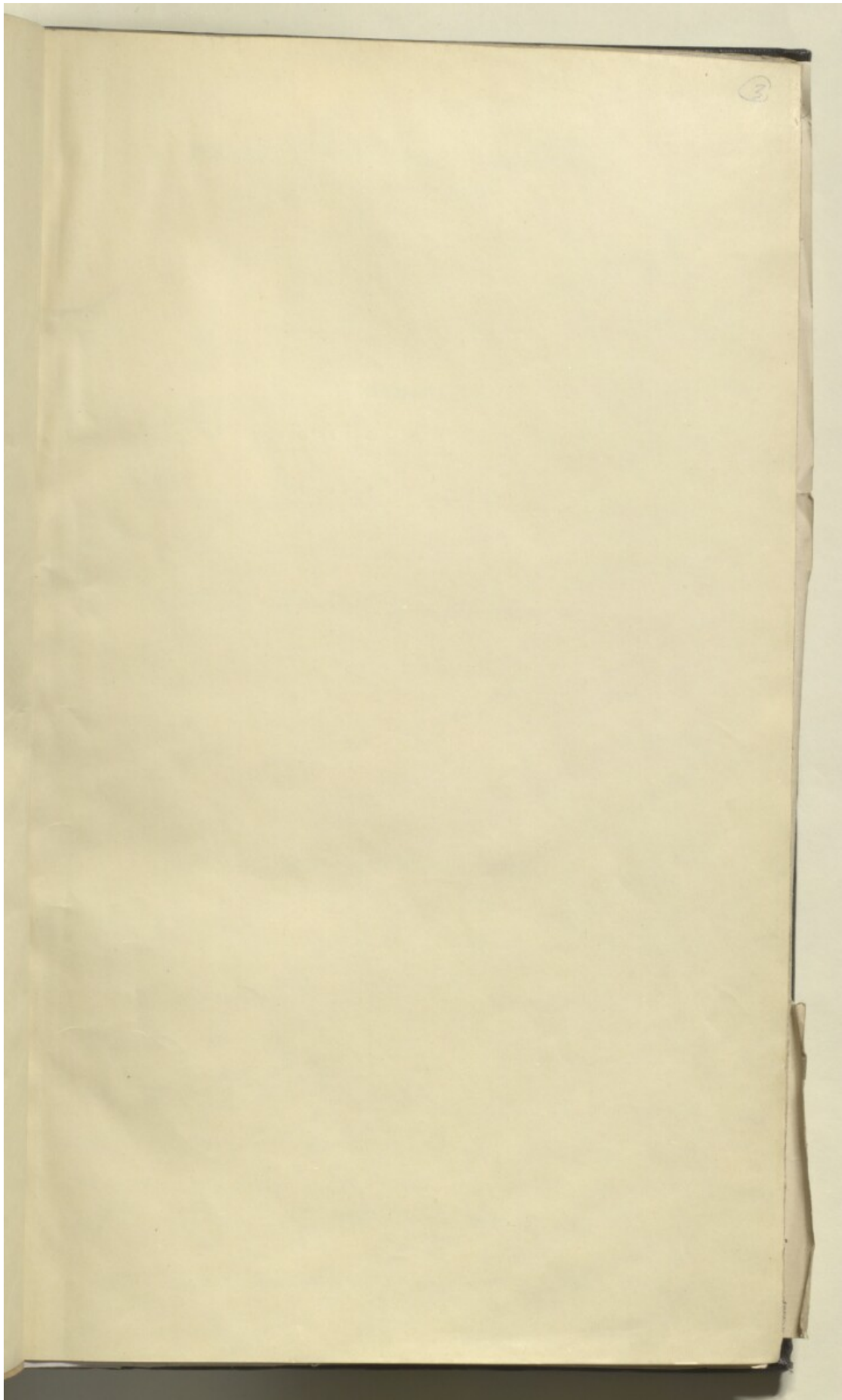


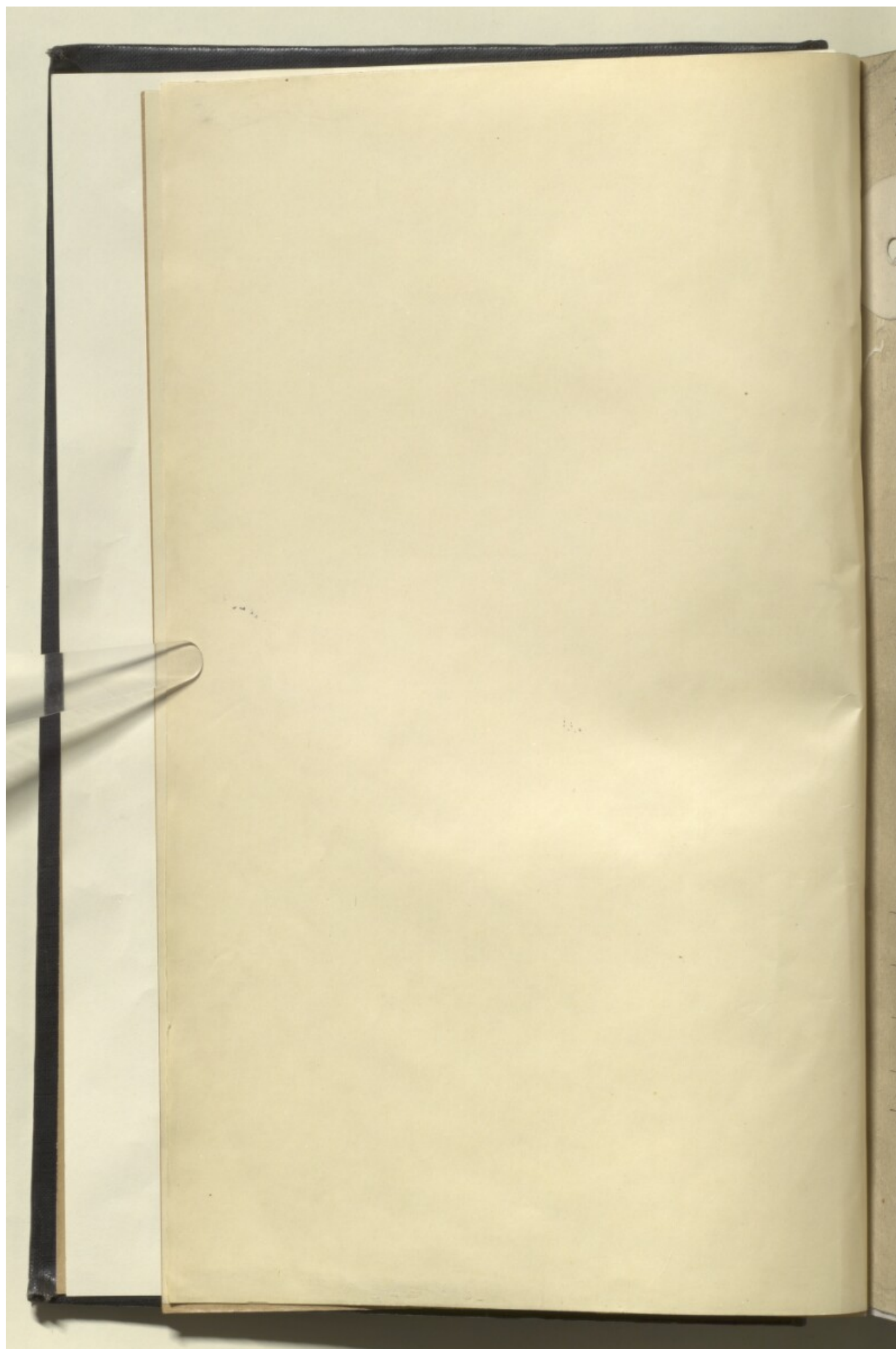














Previous File
P.

POLITICAL AND SECRET DEPARTMENT.

P.
5184
1913.

Subject:
Persian Gulf
Bushire Residency - Status of

File 299(5) Bushire office allowance etc.
18

all Bull 24/23 { Personal assistance
to Political Resident

This File contains the following papers :-

YEAR.

1913. P. 5184

1914. P. 1248 1432 2358 4063

1915. P. 235 516 2281

1916. P. 2841 3564 3923 4579 4914 1926 P. 3233 3922 3980

Memoranda.

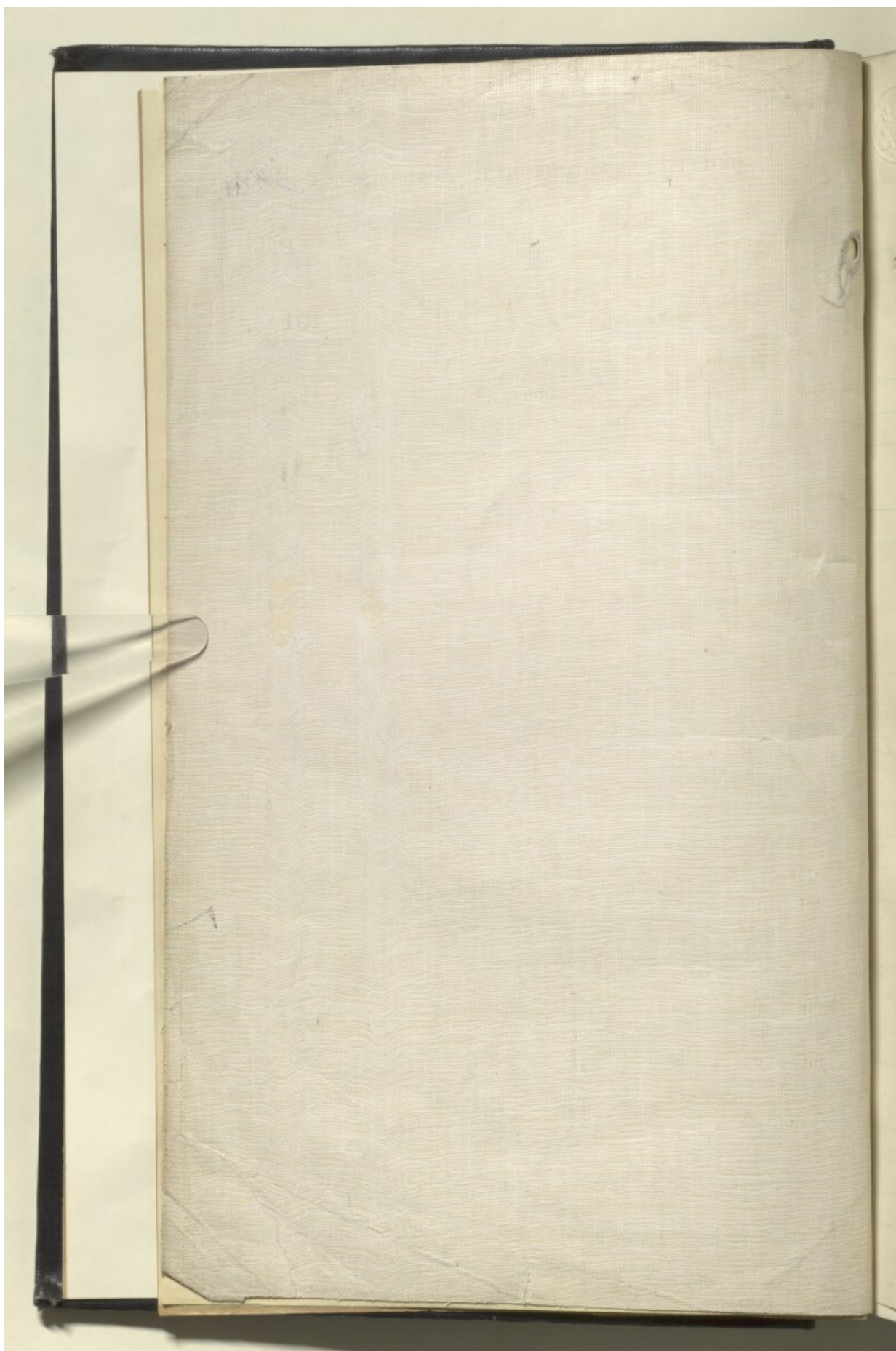
1927 P. 3561 4066 4496 4592 4920 1928 P. 348 1380 2168 2318 6570

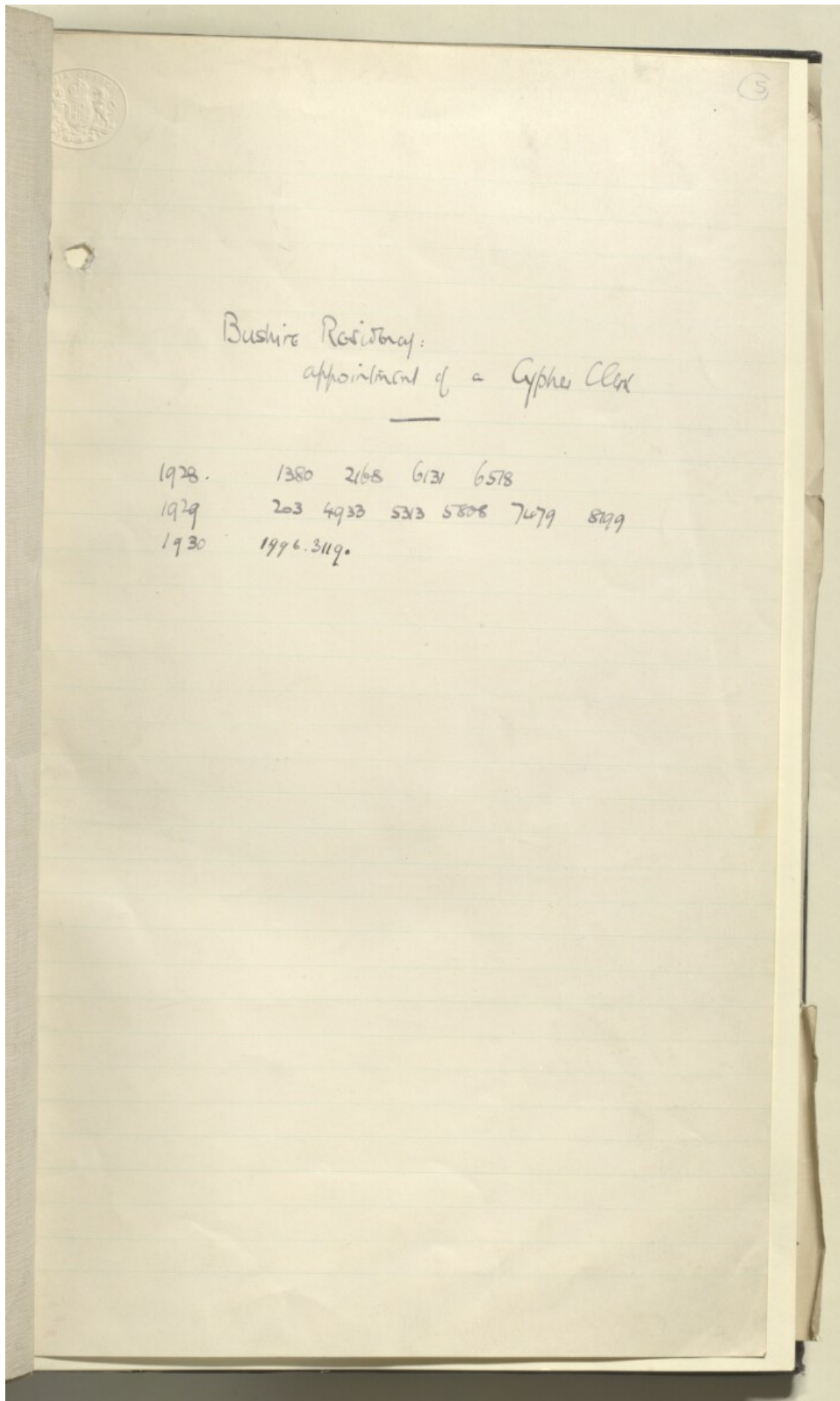
1929. P. 203 4933 5313 5505 7449 7968 8199 1930. P. 509 71054/30

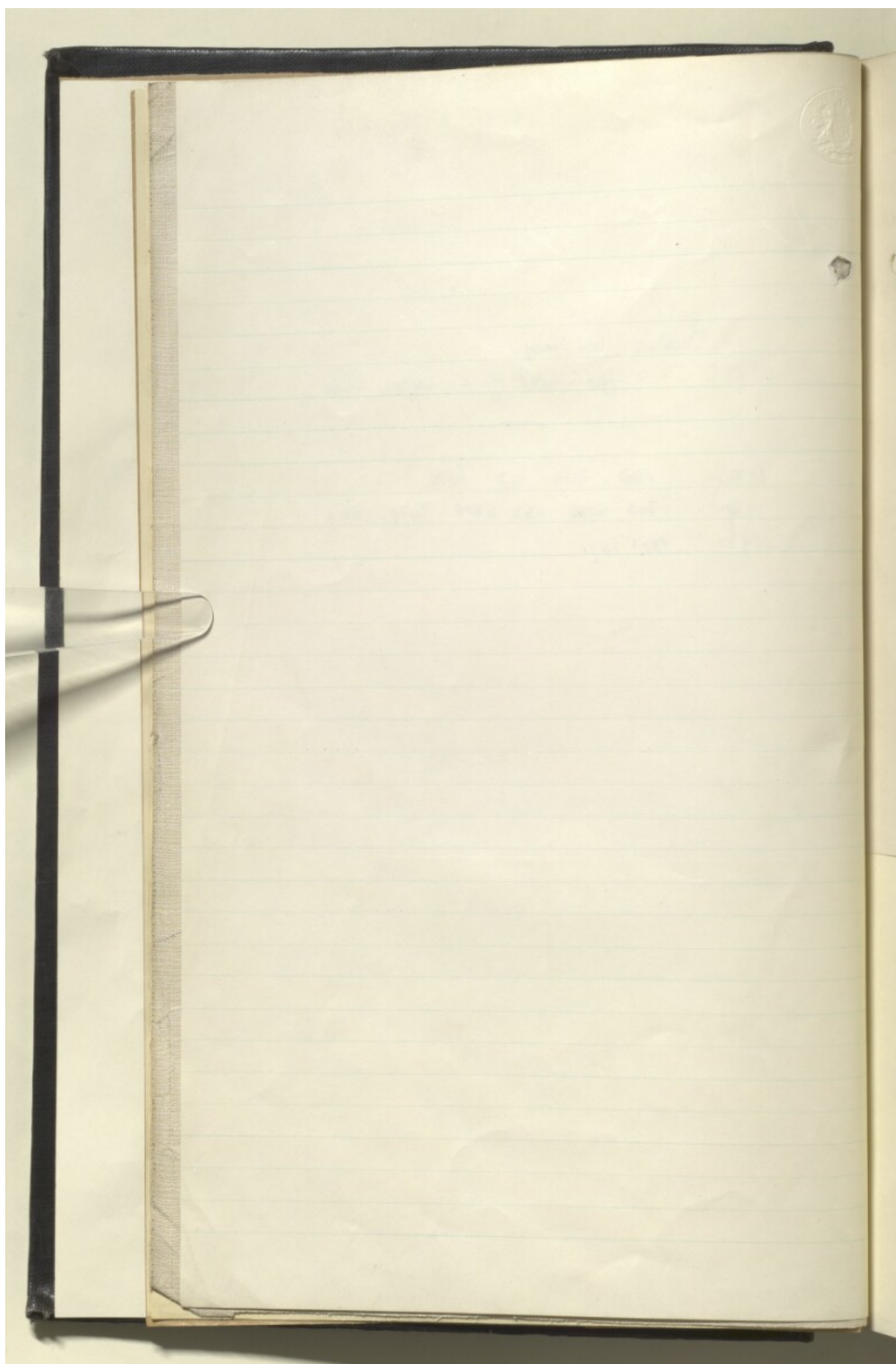
1930. P. 1770 1996 3119. 1931. PZ. 1876 2857.

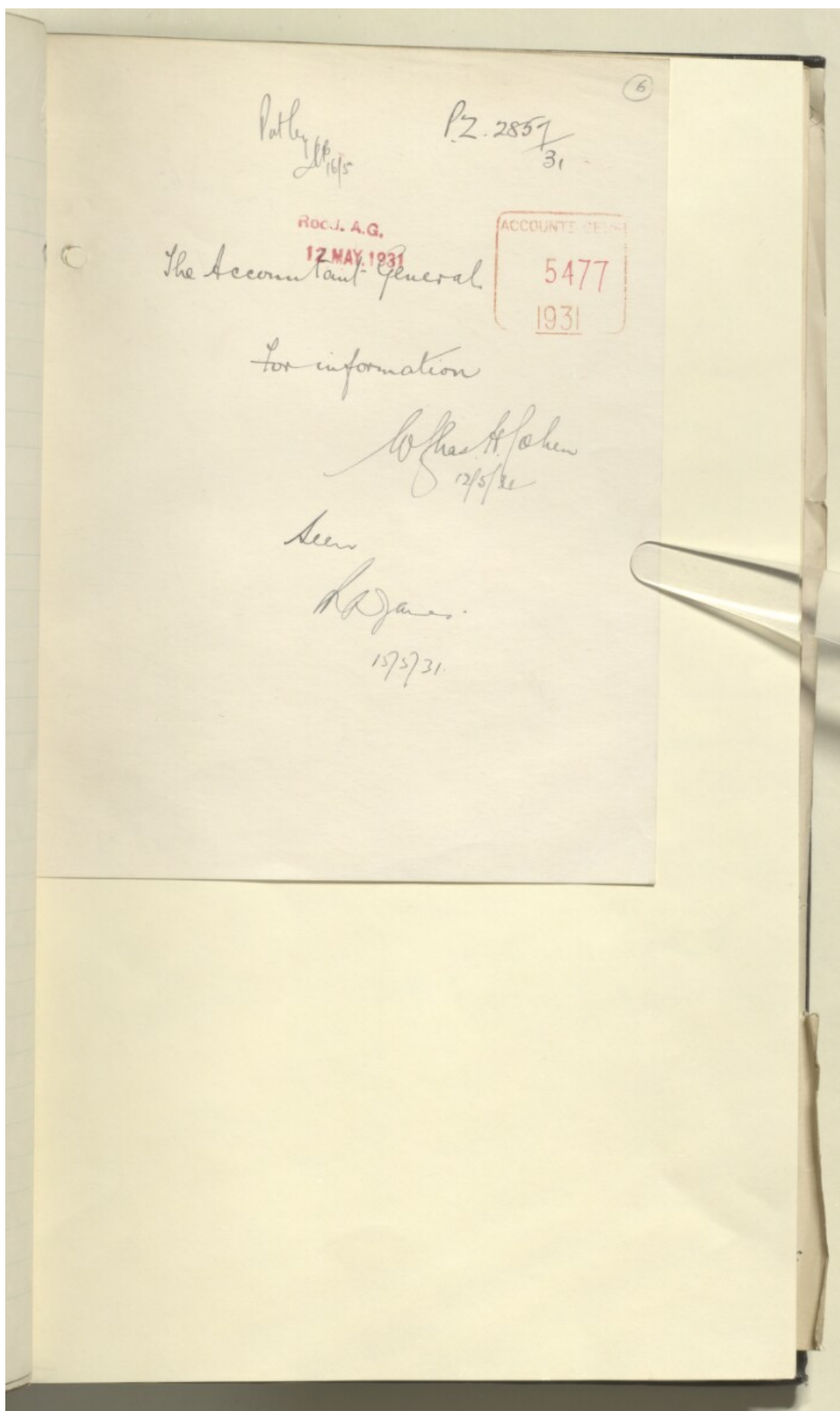
If any papers are removed from this File, please inform the Political Registry.

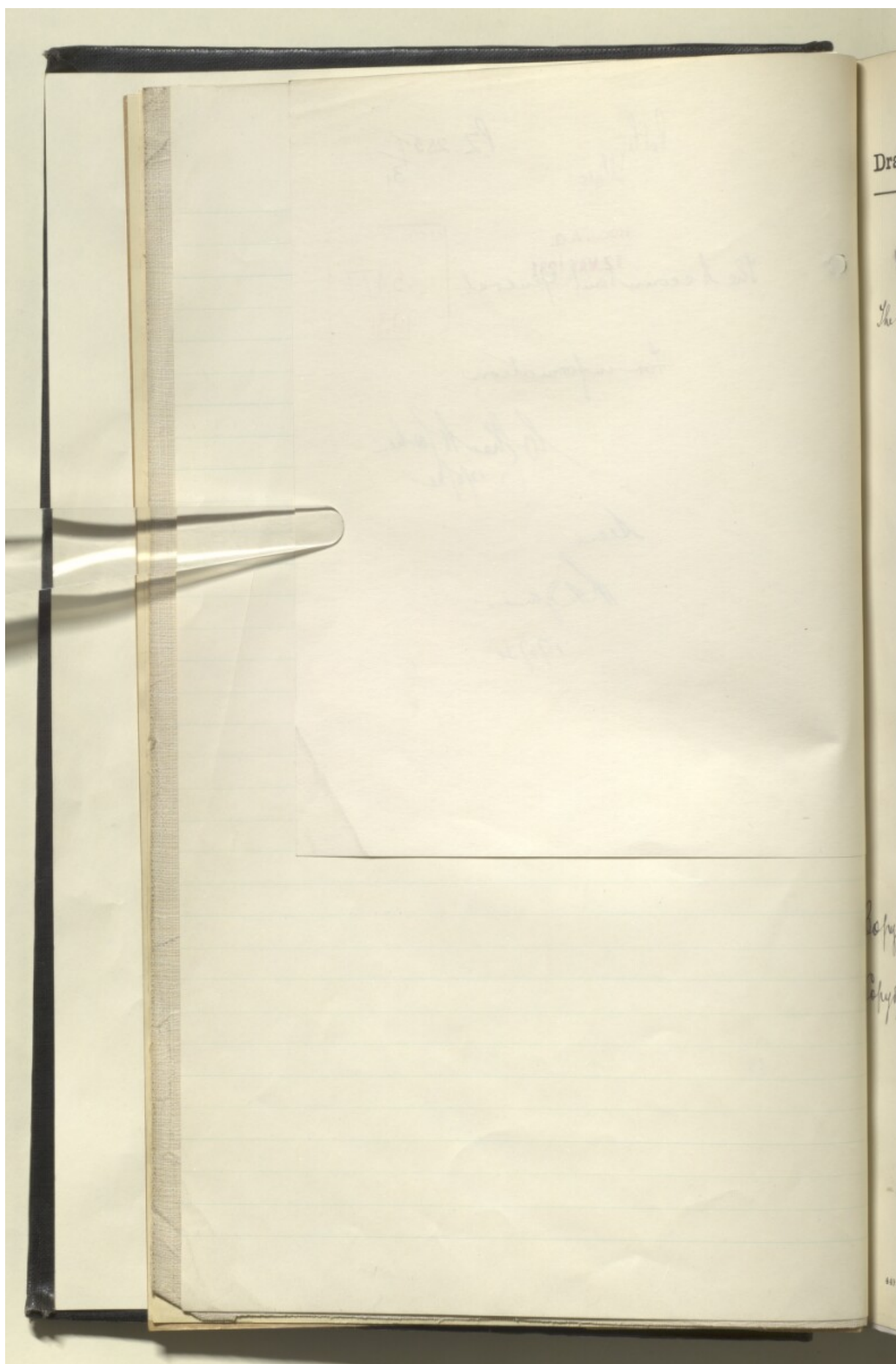
14/17. 1.497. 500-4/1913.











PZ 2857
31

The Foreign Secy to the Govt
4th Sept.

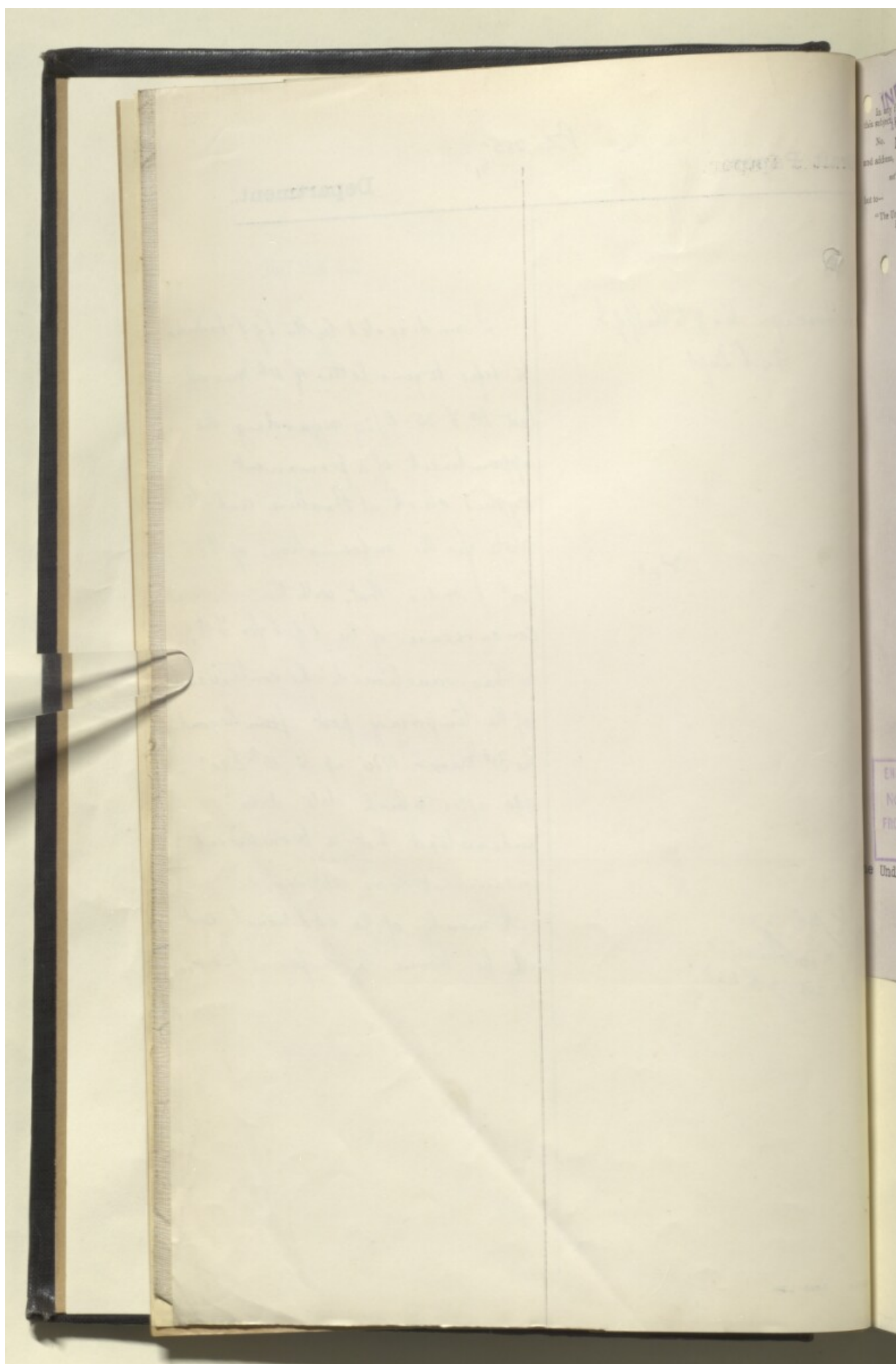
W. S.

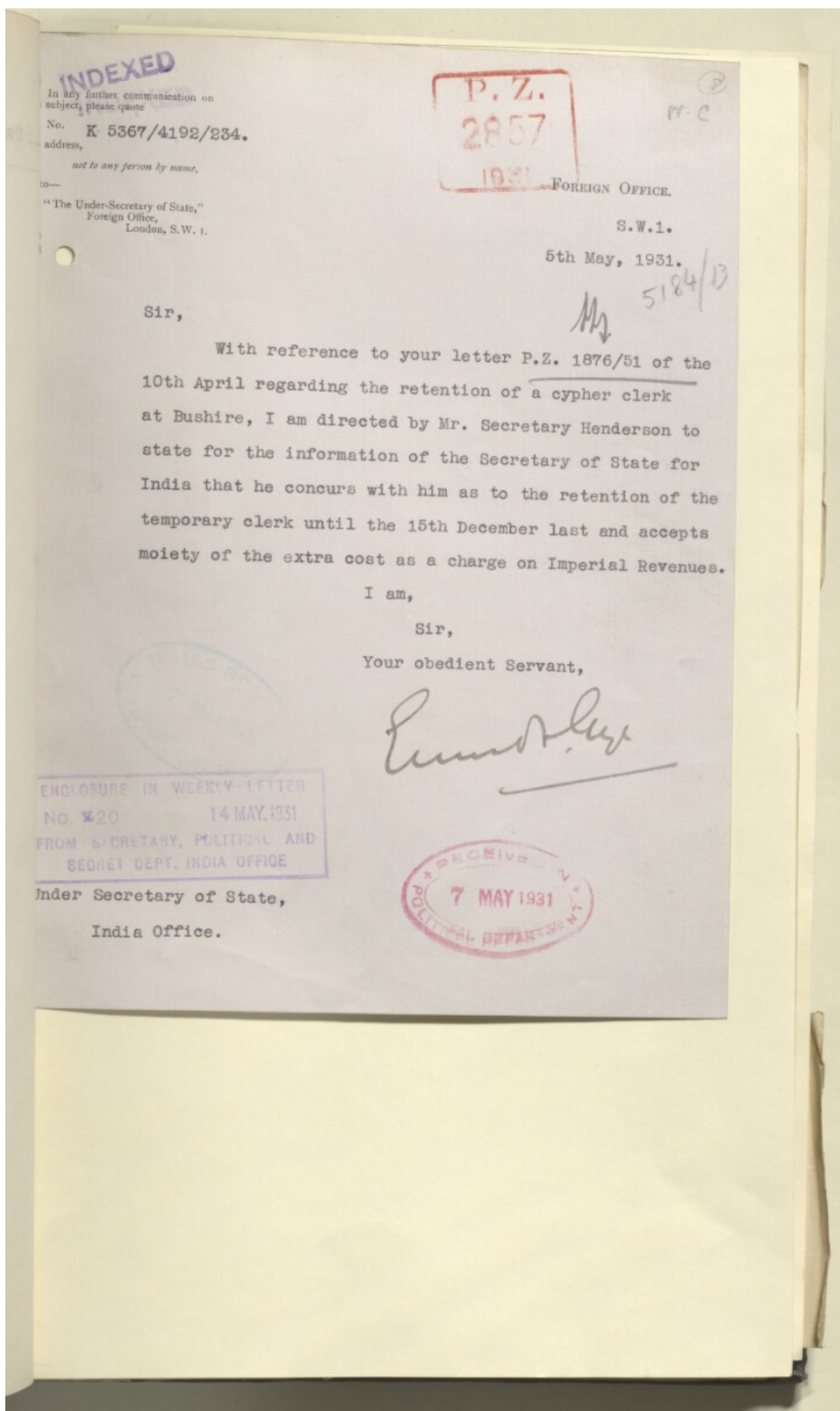
I am directed by the SgS for India to refer to your letter of 11th March last No. F 35-E/29 regarding the appointment of a permanent cypher clerk at Buxhrie and to state for the information of the Govt. of India that, with the concurrence of the SgS for F.A., he has sanctioned the continuance of the temporary post ~~from~~ beyond the 31st March 1930 up to 15th Decr. 1930 after which date, it is understood that a permanent incumbent was appointed.

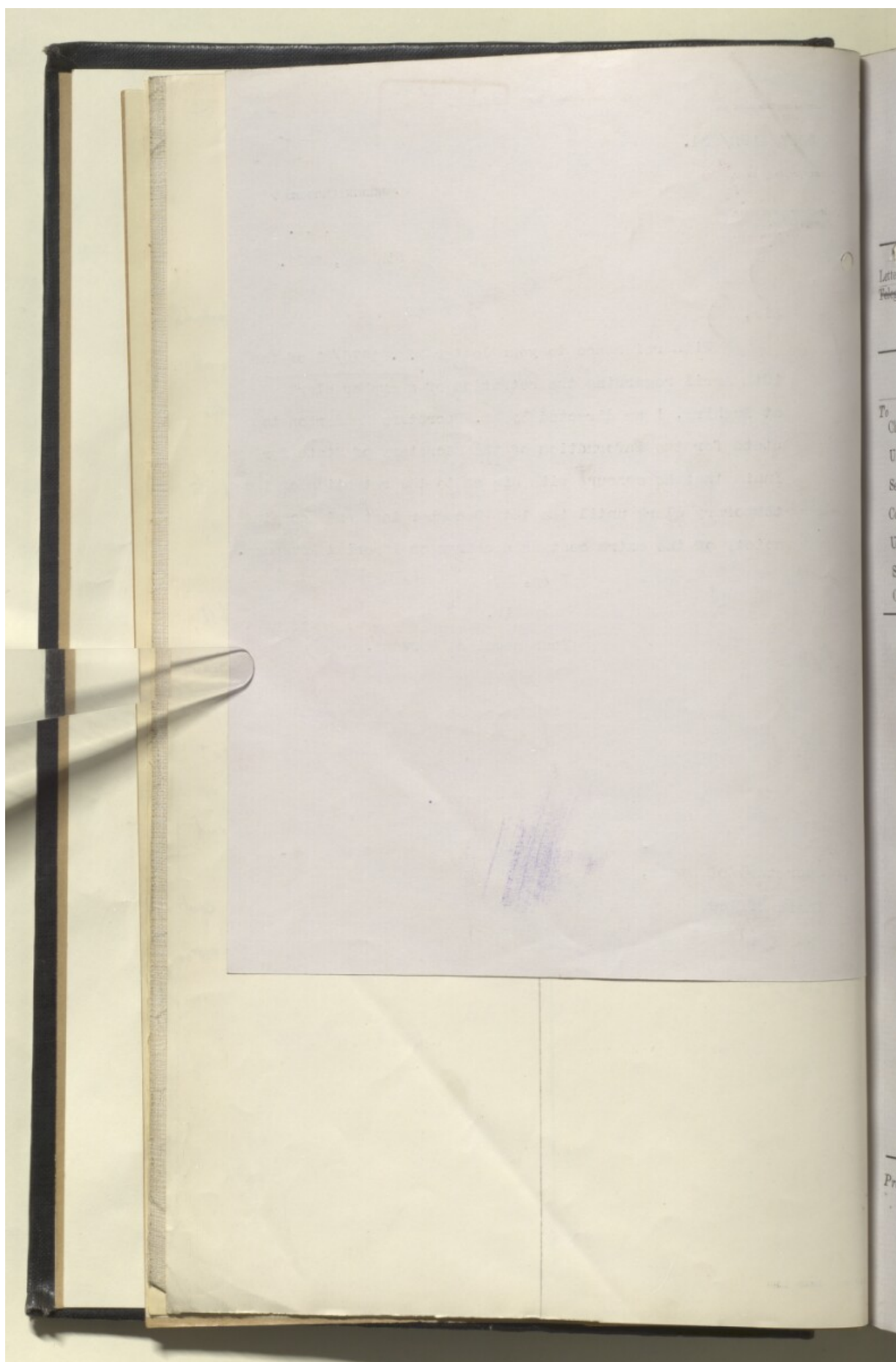
A moiety of the additional cost
will be borne by Imperial Revenues

(Sd.) J. C. WALTON.

40
Bashire
40 Pz 2857 to India









3

Register No.
P.Z.
 1876/31

Political Department.

Letter from *G.P.S.* Dated *11 March* 1921.
 Telegram Rec.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			
Chairman.....	<i>8.4.</i>	<i>W.S.</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i> <i>Delay in appointing a permanent</i> <i>cipher clerk & consequent retention</i> <i>of temporary clerk.</i>
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Council <i>Box</i> <i>Table</i>			

For issue of Chairman's sanction
8.4.31

W.S.

10.4

Copy to

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

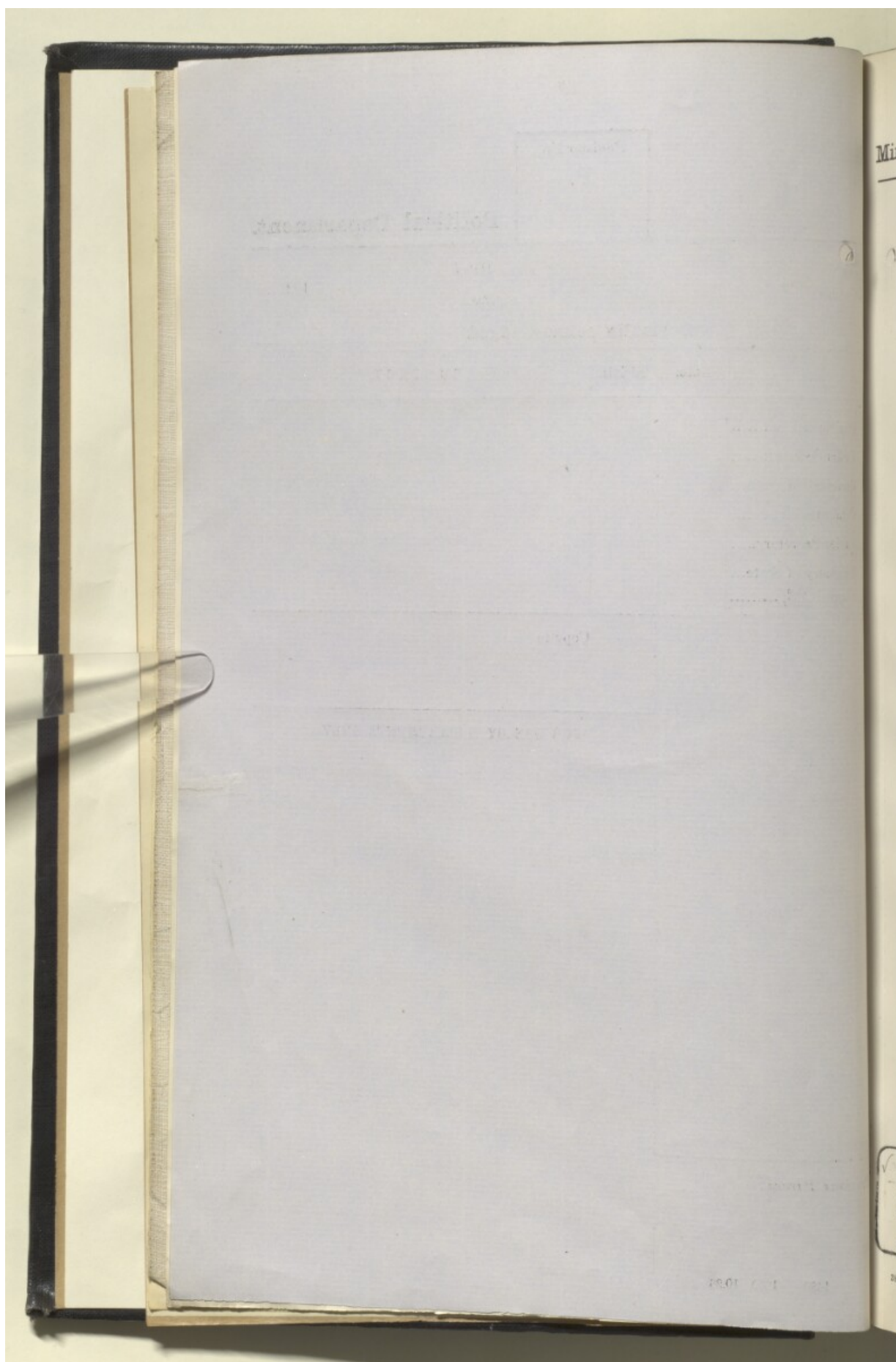
Draft letter to Foreign Office proposing to
sanction additional expenditure involved.

10 APR 1931

Letter to Foreign Office.

Previous Papers :—

1480 1000 10.26





Minute Paper.

P2.
1876/31

Department.

On P1996/30 below, sanction was given to the conversion, with effect from 1.4.30, of the temporary post of cypher clerk at Bushire on Rs 350 pm & free quarters into a permanent post with a scale of pay Rs 250 - 10 - 350 pm with special pay at Rs 50 pm & customs compensation allow at Rs 25 pm and free quarters or an allow of Rs 40 pm in lieu. At that time it was stated that the temporary incumbent, a Mr Taylor, was willing to carry on his work at the minimum of the new scale and it was proposed to appoint him.

Upon further reflection, it now appears that it was decided not to appoint Mr Taylor to the permanent post and considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of a suitable clerk. In the meantime, very naturally, Mr Taylor's services were retained at his old rate of pay, and it was not till 16th Dec^r 1930 that a clerk was appointed permanently. This arrangement involved an excess of Rs 25 pm over the newly sanctioned scale, i.e. Rs 350 - (Rs 250 + 50 + 25) and it is this excess for the period 1st April to 15th Dec^r or £15:18:- which it is proposed to regularize by postponing the date of putting into effect of the sanction for a permanent post.

The proposal seems reasonable and it is proposed to sanction it subject to the concurrence of the Foreign Office.

The Financial Secretary

For any remarks.

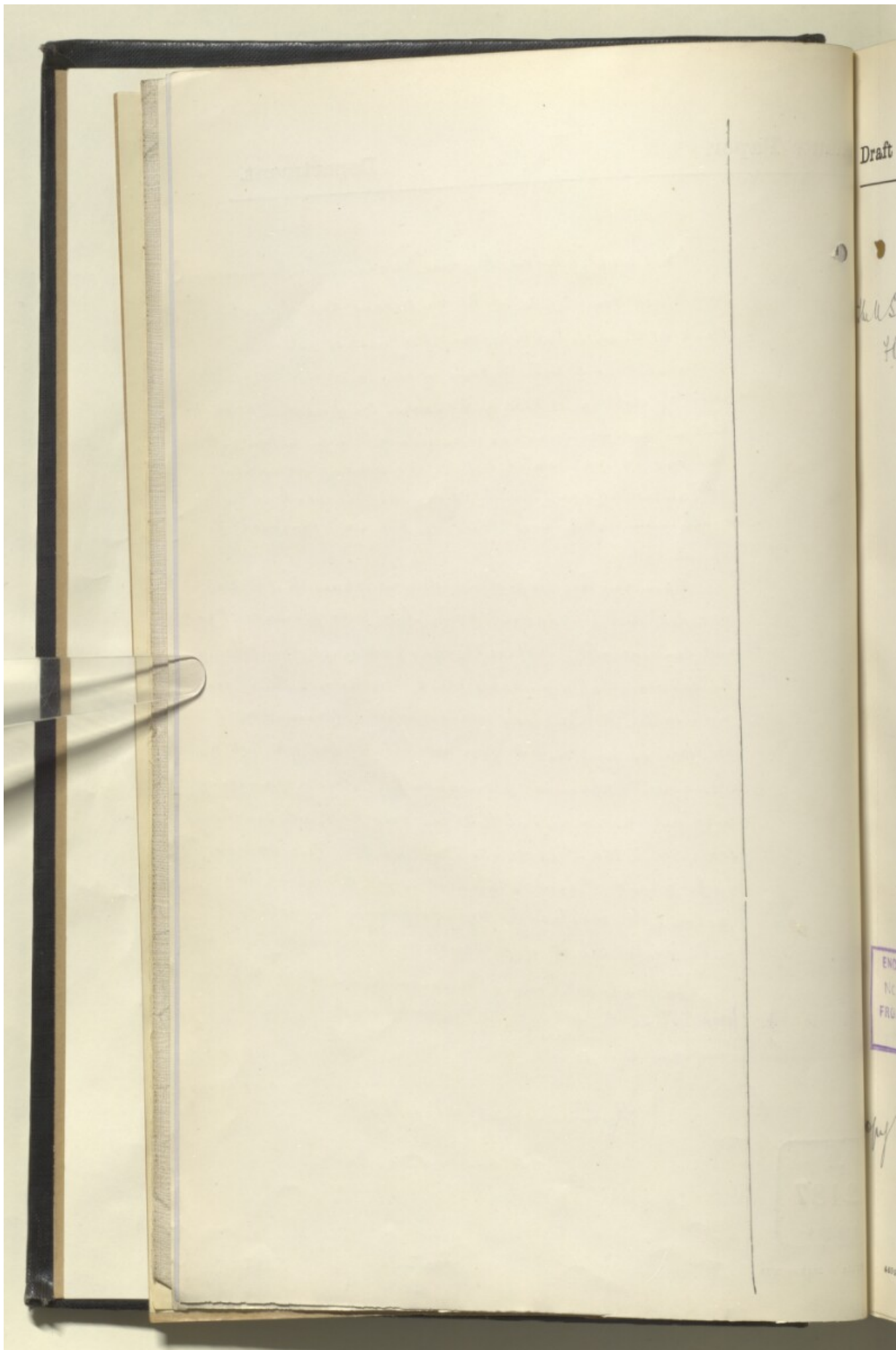
H. J. J.

/ apc

H. J. J.
9/4/31

F
2487
1931

3818A 5000 8/20





Draft Paper.

PZ. 1876/31

Department.

10 APR 1931

U.S.S.
40.

I am directed by the Govt. of India
 With reference to the letter from the
 Foreign Office of 16th May last No. K 5814/
 3924/234 regarding the post of cypher
 clerk at Bushire, I am directed by
 the Govt. of India to invite the
 attention of the Govt. of India to the
 letter from the Govt. of India of 11th March
 No. 735-E/29, copy of which was
 forwarded with the letter from this
 Dept. of 1st April No. PZ. 1876/31.

It will be seen that some
 difficulty was experienced in
 finding a suitable candidate for the
 new post and that meanwhile the
 services of the temporary clerk
 were retained on his existing rate
 of pay. The extra cost involved
 is small viz Rs 25 pm for the period
 1st April to 15th Dec 1930 and Mr. Bern
 proposes to sanction it subject
 to Mr. Henderson's concurrence &
 the acceptance of a moiety of the
 amount as a charge on Imperial
 Revenues.

*Bushire

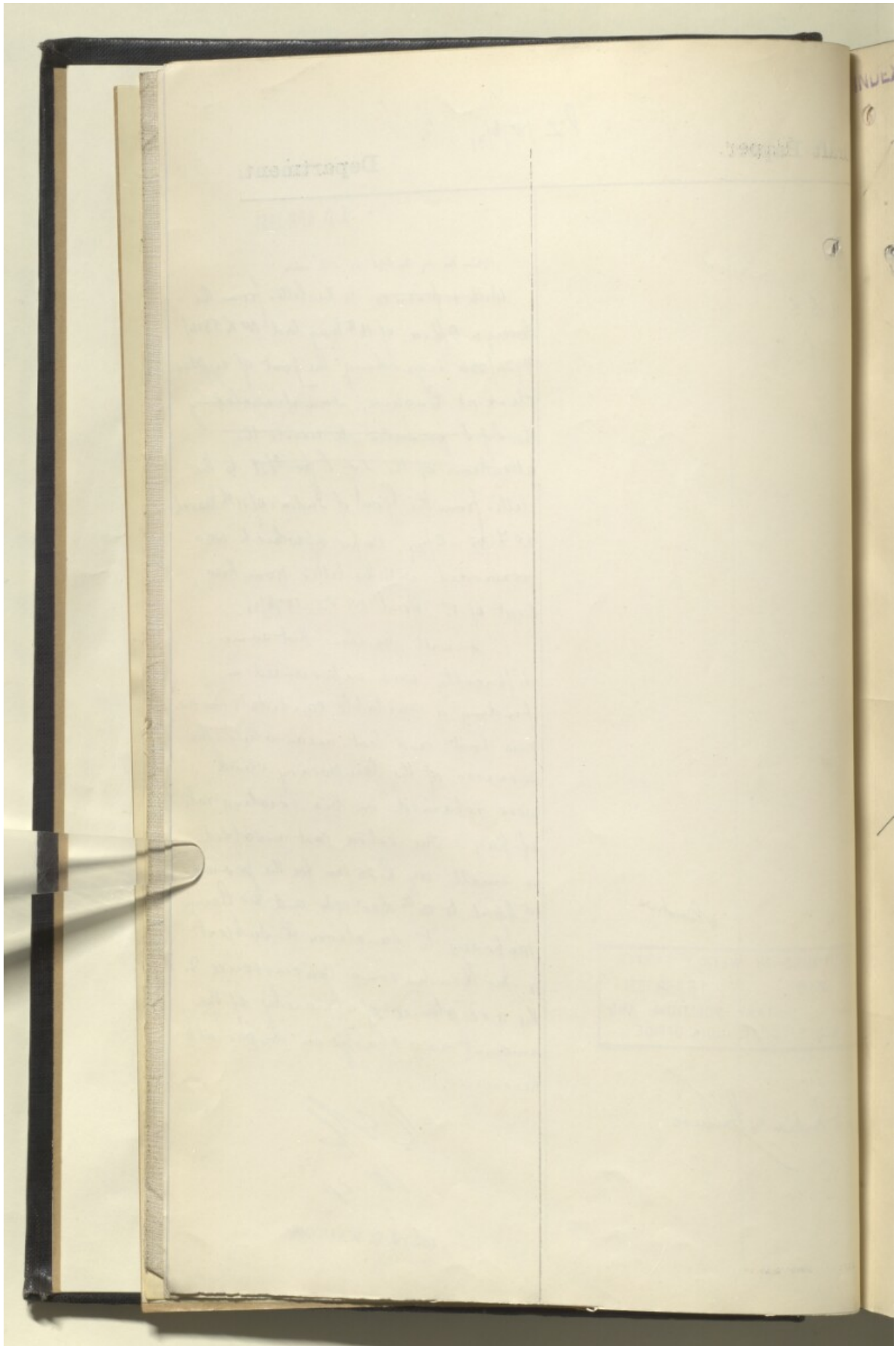
ENCLOSURE IN WEEKLY LETTER
 NO 216 16 APR 1931
 FROM SECRETARY, POLITICAL AND
 SECRET DEPT. INDIA OFFICE

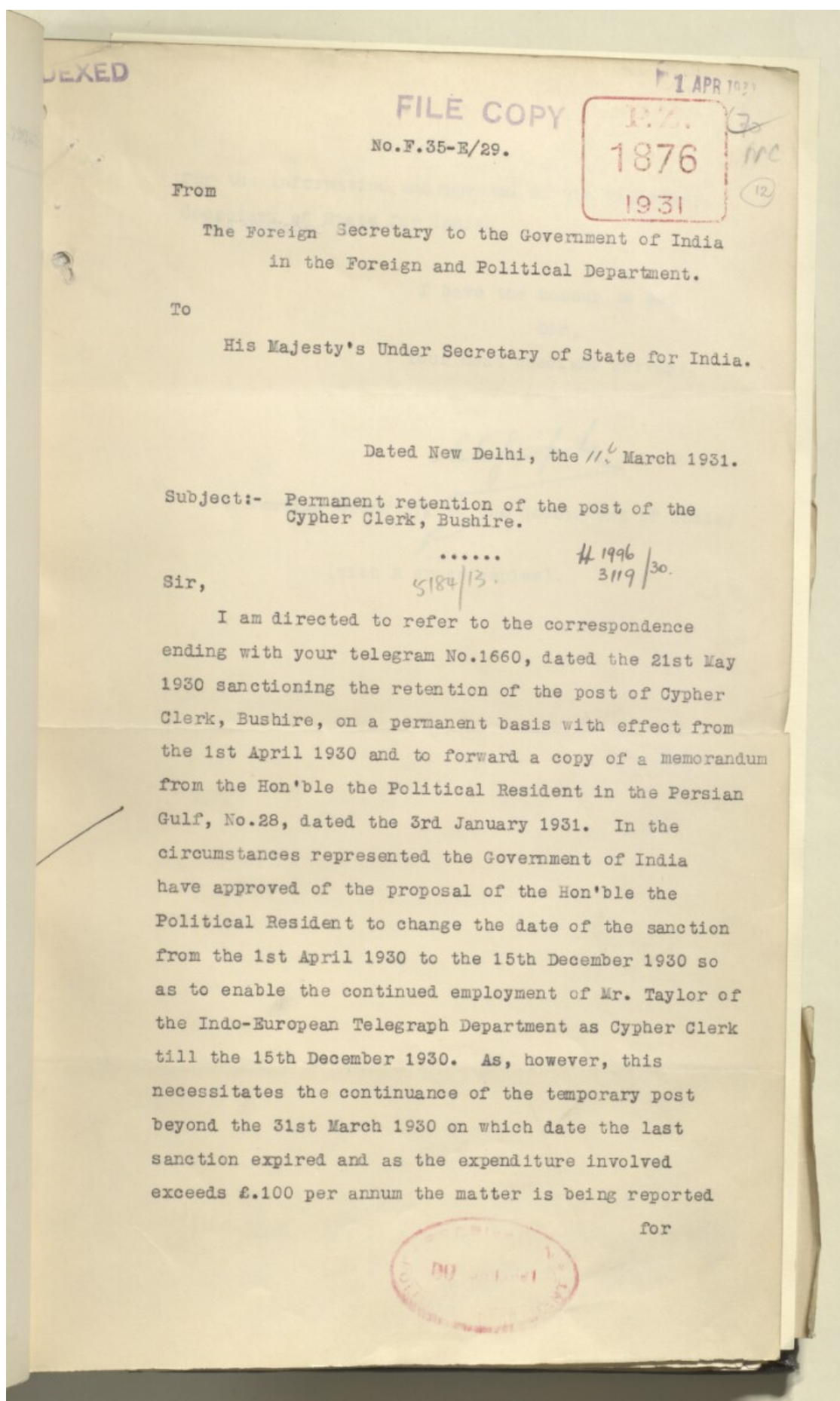
to India & Bushire

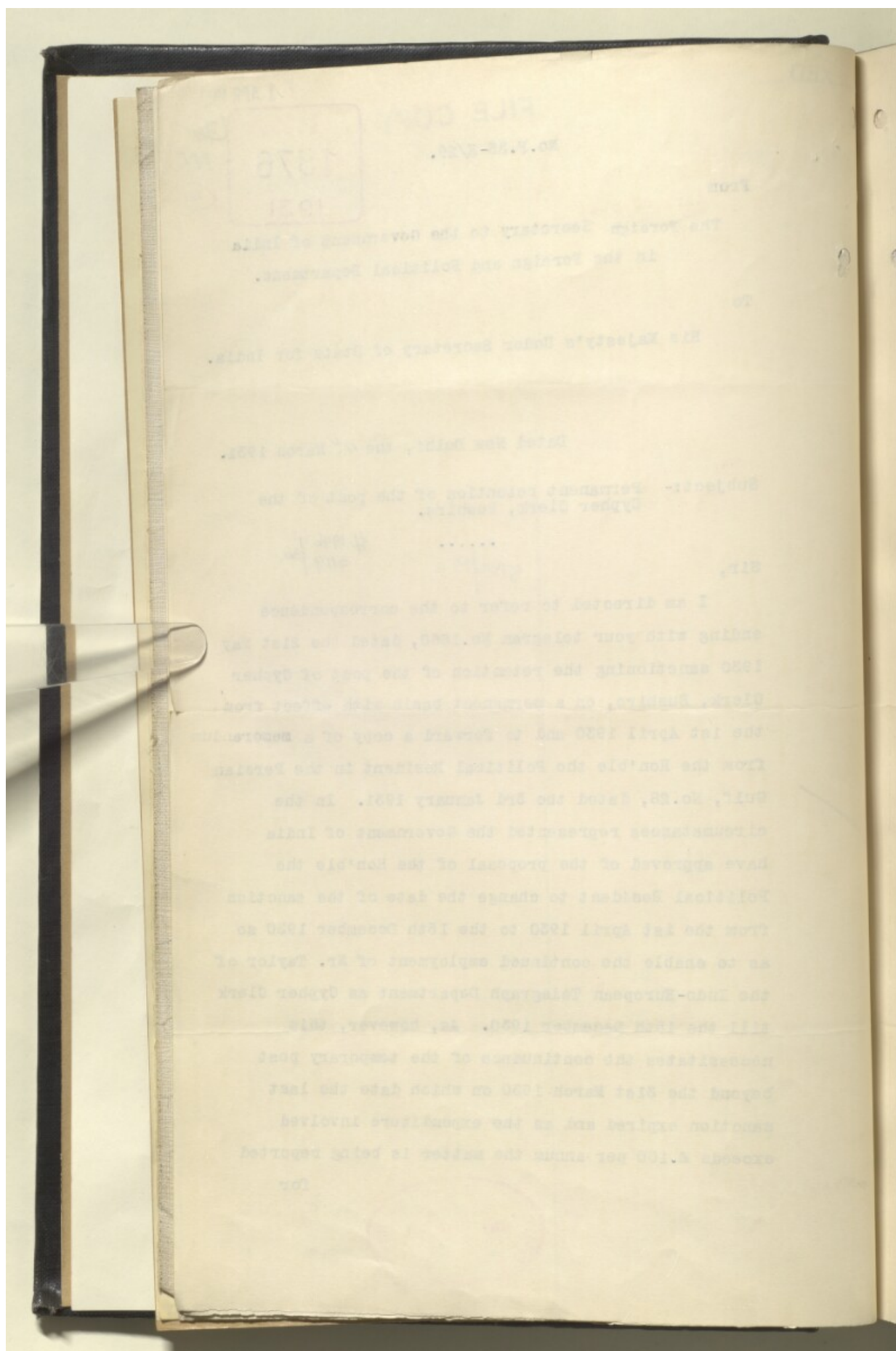
R 46
10.4

(Sd.) J. C. WALTON

44912 5000 5.30









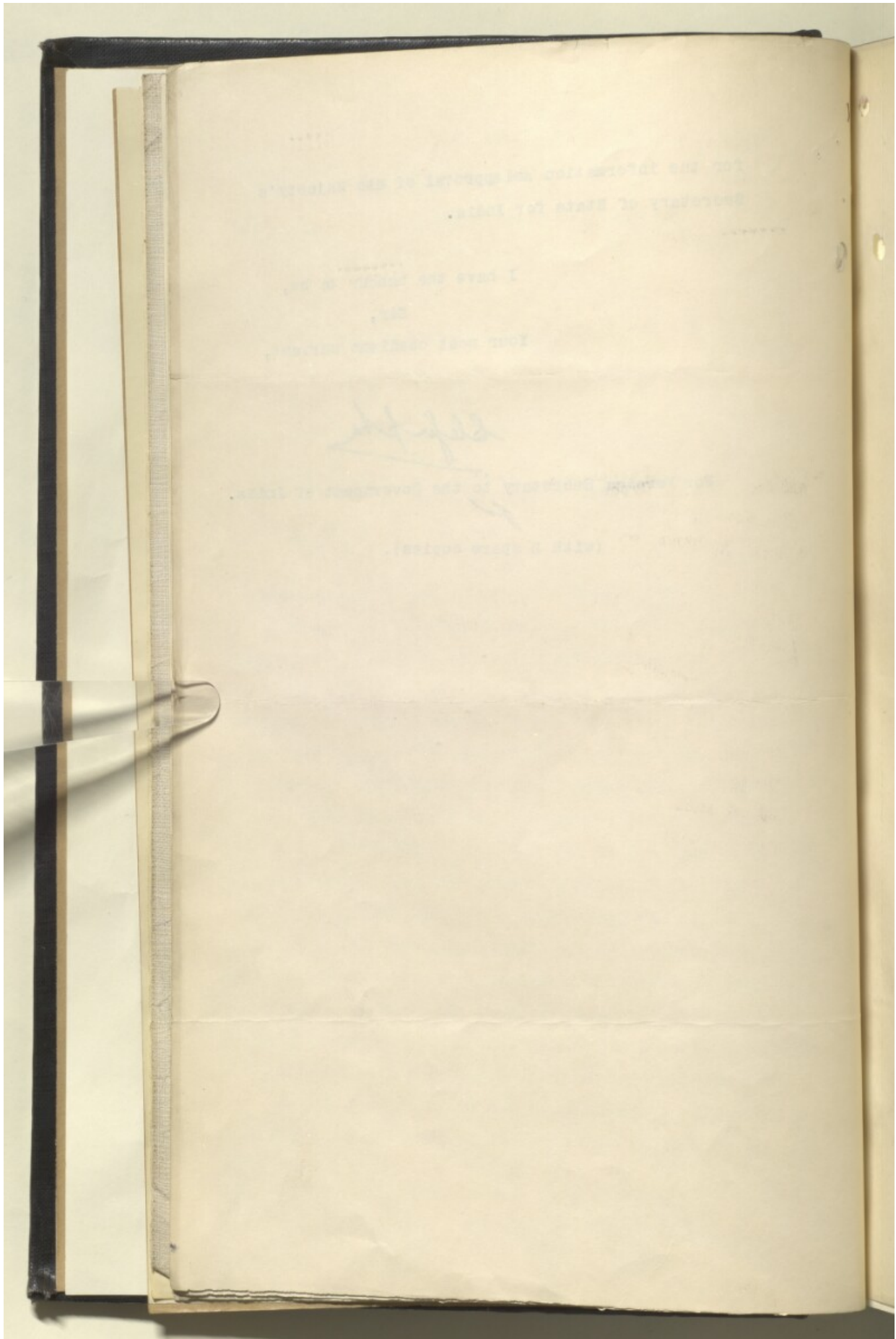
13
for the information and approval of His Majesty's
Secretary of State for India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Shefika

For Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

for
(with 2 spare copies).





From - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.
To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,
New Delhi.

Memorandum No.28.

Dated Bushire, the 3rd January 1931.

Permanent retention of the post of
the Cypher Clerk, Bushire.

.....

Reference correspondence ending with Government
of India, Foreign and Political Department memorandum
No.F.35-E/29, dated the 31st May, 1930, on the above
subject.

Mr. H. Taylor of the Indo-European Telegraph
Department was originally engaged by this Residency as
a temporary Cypher Clerk on a consolidated pay of
Rs.350/- p.m., viz., pay Rs.250/- plus Duty allowance
Rs.100/- and free quarters.

On my recommendations, contained in my memorandum
No.32-S., dated the 1st February 1930, the Government of
India were pleased to sanction the permanent retention
of the post of the Cypher Clerk on revised rates of
pay with effect from the 1st April 1930 viz., pay
Rs.250-10-350/- plus Rs.50 Special Pay, Rs.25/- Compensa-
tory allowance and Rs.40/- House rent in lieu of free
quarters.

When the post was made permanent it was after some
consideration decided that Mr. Taylor should not be
appointed to it, but should be kept on on a temporary
basis until a suitable permanent incumbent could be
found. Considerable delay occurred in obtaining the
services of a clerk possessing the special qualifications
required for this post, and willing to serve in the
Persian Gulf. Finally, however, the services of a
suitable



From - The Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
To - The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Memorandum No. 28.

Dated Bushire, the 3rd January 1931.

Permanent retention of the post of the Cypher Clerk, Bushire.

.....

Reference correspondence ending with Government of India, Foreign and Political Department memorandum No. H. 35-2/29, dated the 31st May, 1930, on the above subject.

Mr. H. Taylor of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was originally engaged by this Residency as a temporary Cypher Clerk on a consolidated pay of Rs. 350/- p.m., viz., pay Rs. 250/- plus duty allowance Rs. 100/- and free quarters.

On my recommendations, contained in my memorandum No. 32-B, dated the 1st February 1930, the Government of India were pleased to sanction the permanent retention of the post of the Cypher Clerk on revised rates of pay with effect from the 1st April 1930 viz., pay Rs. 350-10-350/- plus Rs. 50 Special Pay, Rs. 25/- Compensatory allowance and Rs. 40/- house rent in lieu of free quarters.

When the post was made permanent it was after some consideration decided that Mr. Taylor should not be appointed to it, but should be kept on on a temporary basis until a suitable permanent incumbent could be found. Considerable delay occurred in obtaining the services of a clerk possessing the special qualifications required for this post, and willing to serve in the Persian Gulf. Finally, however, the services of a suitable



(15)

suitable person were obtained and on the 15th December last he assumed charge and Mr. Taylor reverted to the Indo-European Telegraph Department. As Mr. Taylor was continuing to serve on a temporary basis he was given pay at the temporary rate, i.e., pay Rs.250/- plus duty allowance Rs.100/- with free quarters.

The Accountant-General, Central Revenues has now objected to the payment of the Special Pay at Rs.100/- p.m. instead of Rs.50/- and has asked me to furnish him with sanction of the Government of India to the payment of the Special Pay at the increased rate of Rs.100/- p.m.

It will be observed, however, that, in reality, Mr. Taylor has only been paid Rs.25/- p.m., in excess as the Compensatory allowance of Rs.25/- p.m. sanctioned was not paid to him.

In view of the special circumstances mentioned above, and in view of the fact that I think it would be unfair to Mr. Taylor to reduce his pay, while actually he was being retained on a temporary basis, I request that the Government of India will be pleased to sanction the the payment to him of special pay at Rs.100/- p.m. instead of Rs.50/- with effect from 1st April 1930 to 15th December 1930, the date he reverted to his permanent post; or as an alternative to change the date of sanction of the post of permanent cypher clerk from 1st April 1930 to 15th December 1930 which would automatically adjust the matter.

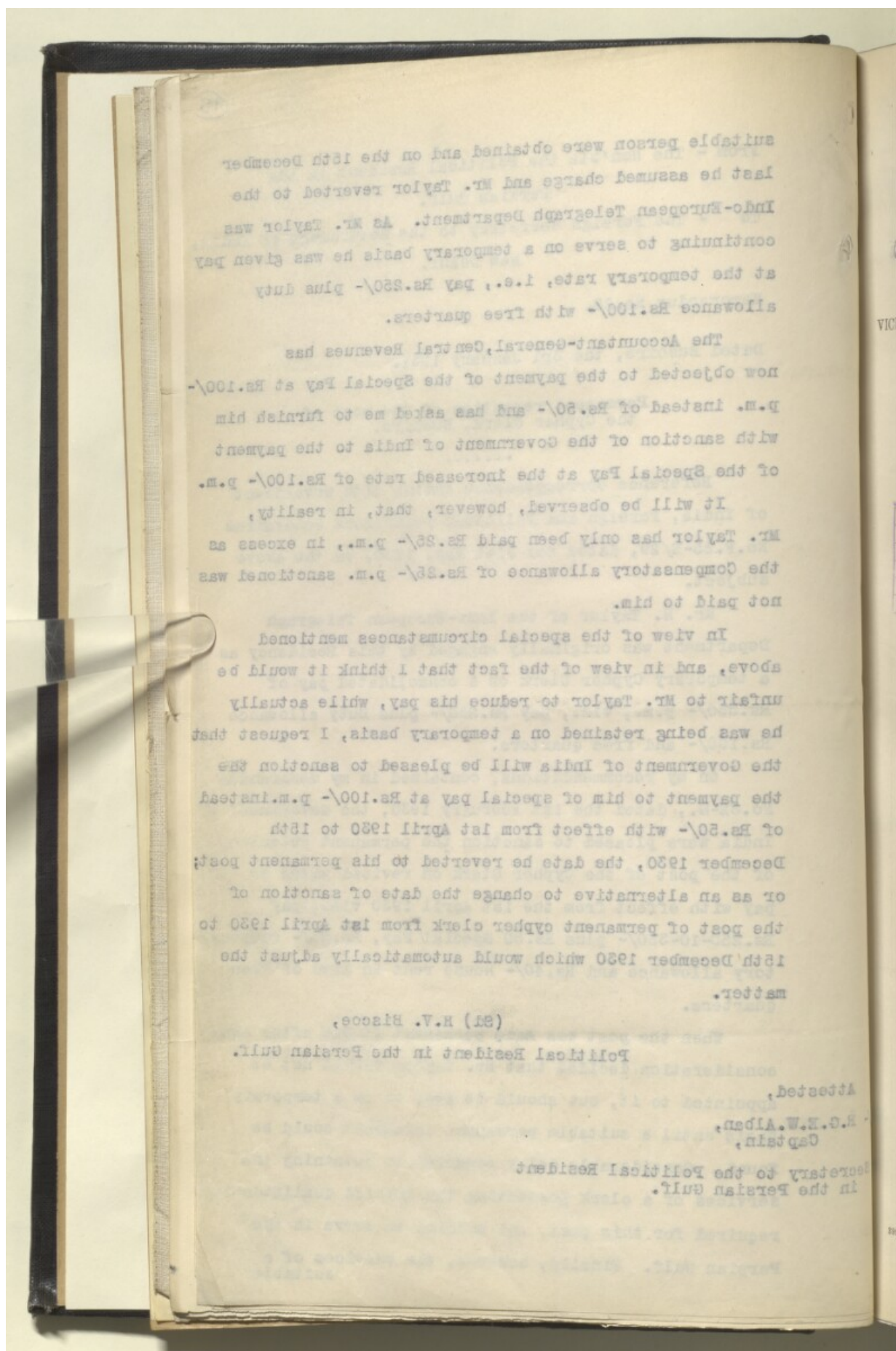
(Sd) H.V. Biscoe,

Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Attested,

- R.G.E.W. Alban,
Captain,

Secretary to the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf.





(16)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

ICEROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

~~XXXXXX~~ X

1660

PUT AWAY WITH.

C 5184/13

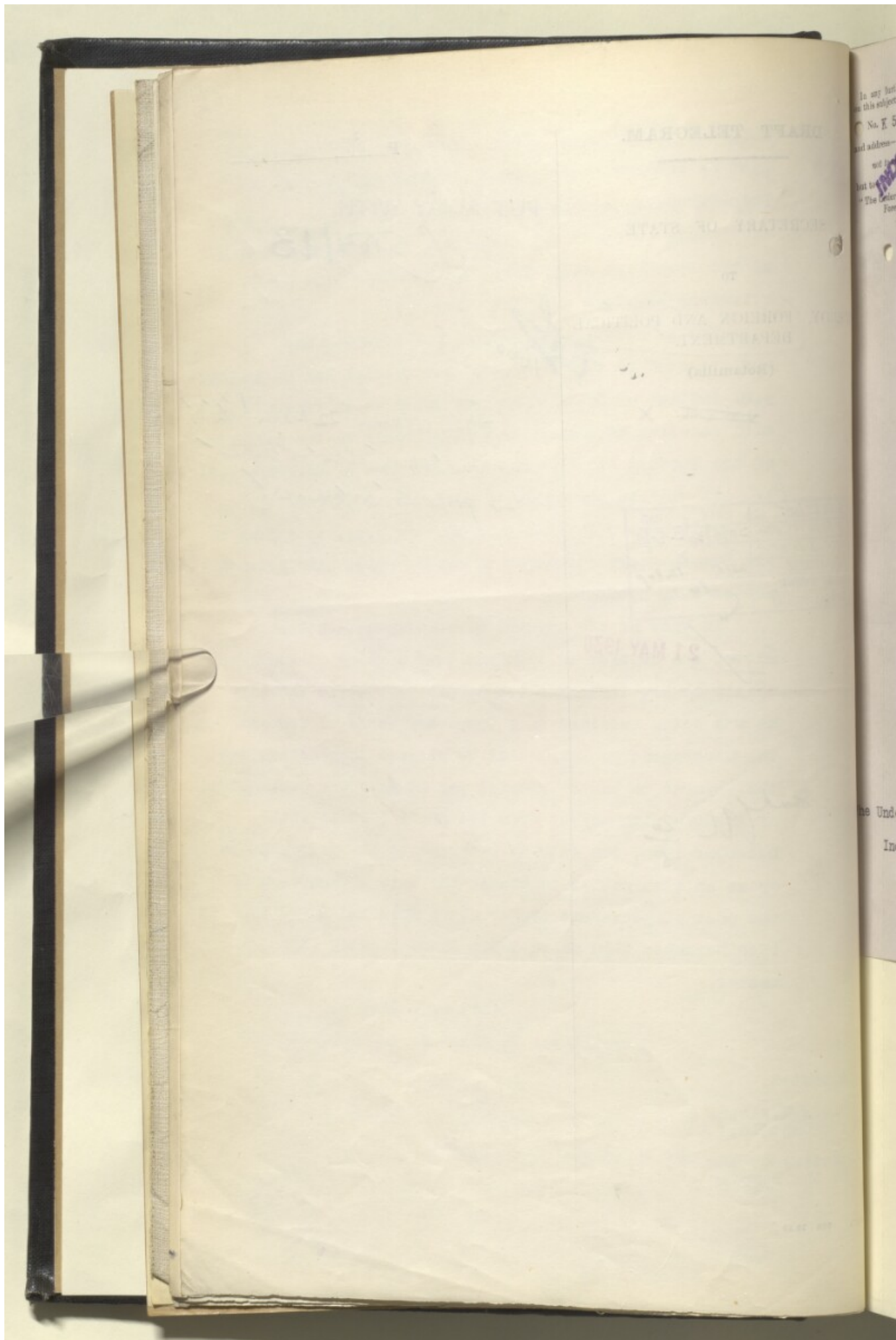
Your telegram 22 March 1930
Remained 'after' clear 'as Bushire.'
Your proposals are approved!

SEEN BY	DATE	TIME
RECD. INTEL. BCH.	20/5/30	2.50pm
CODE, X or XX		
DESPATCHED	21/5	12.30p
No. OF WORDS	16	
SENDER'S INITIALS		

21 MAY 1930

send 9/11 20/5

1997A 500 10.29



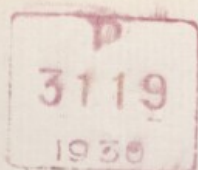


any further communication
on subject, please quote
No. K 5814/3924/234.

Address—

not to be given by name,

Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.



FOREIGN OFFICE.

S.W.1.

16th May, 1930.

Sir,

With reference to India Office letter
No. P.1996/30 of the 14th ultimo regarding the proposed
creation of the permanent post of cypher clerk at His
Majesty's Residency at Bushire, I am directed by Mr.
Secretary Henderson to state that the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury approve the proposal and
sanction the charge to Imperial funds of a moiety of
the cost involved thereby.

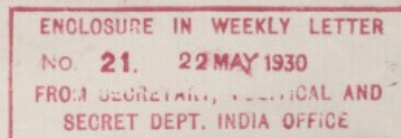
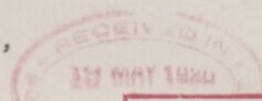
I am,

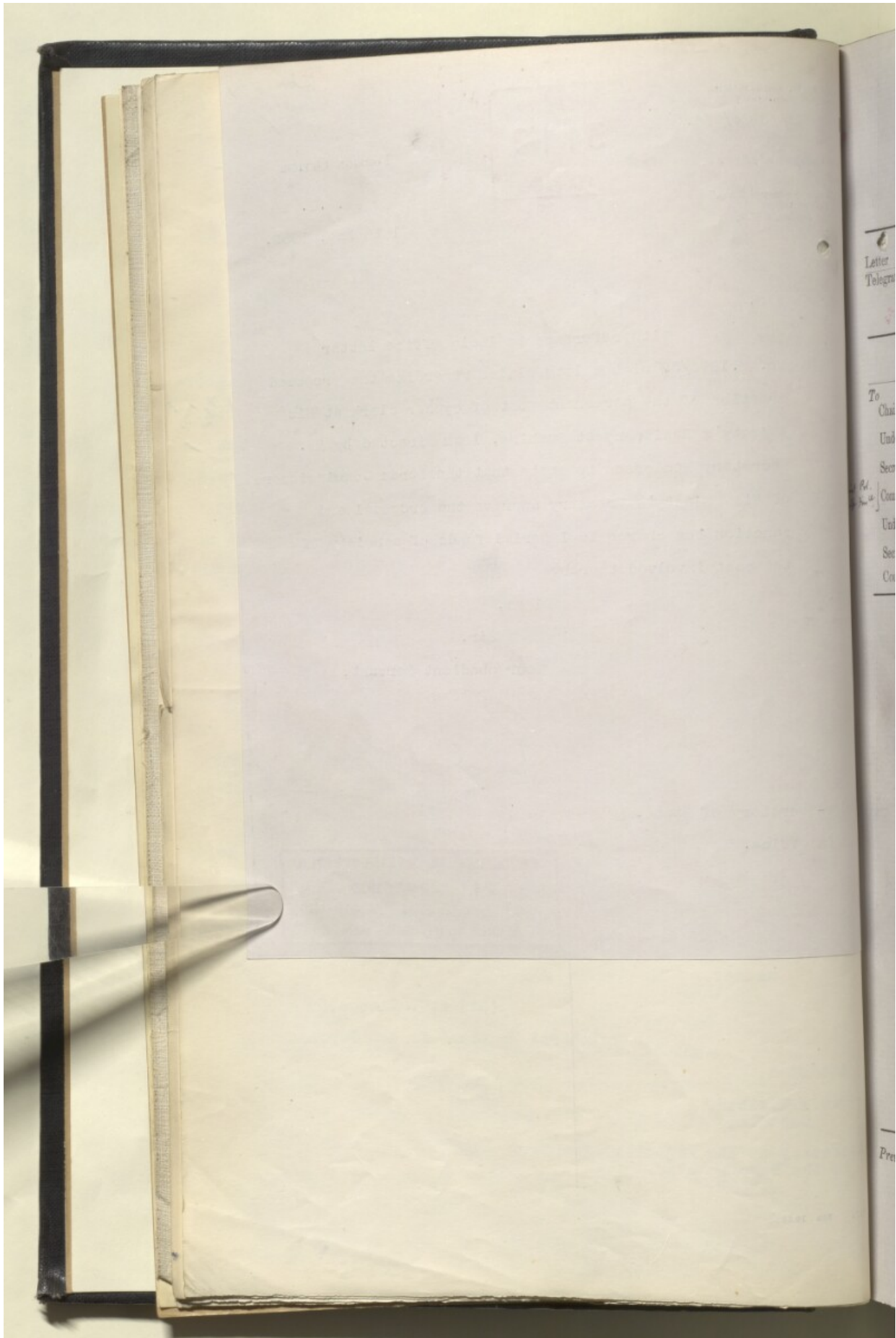
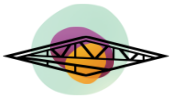
Sir,

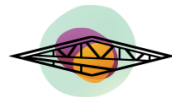
Your obedient Servant,

Under-Secretary of State,
India Office.

and Bushire.







12

PUT AWAY WITH.
5184/13

Register No.
P.
1996/30

Political Department.

Letter from _____ Dated _____ 192
Telegram from _____ Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			
Chairman	1-4.	Ind.	Persian Gulf
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	2-4.	RELL	Proposal to place the appointment of cypher clerk at the Bushire Residency on a permanent footing.
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Council ^{How} Table	8-4.	Ind.	

Copy to

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office proposing to sanction part of India proposals.

18 APR 1930

APPROVED JOINT POLITICAL & SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

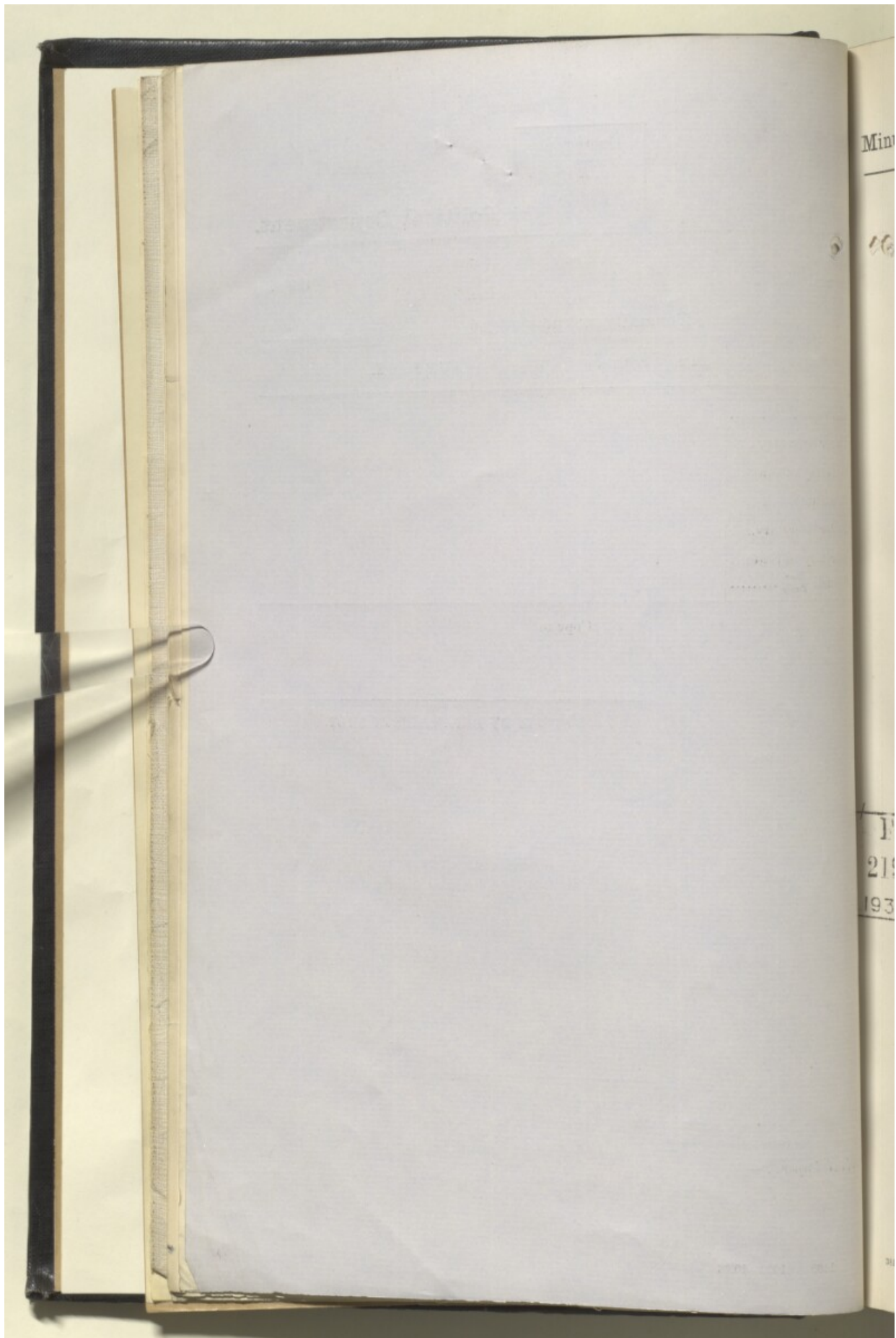
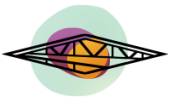
APPROVED COUNCIL
12 APR 1930

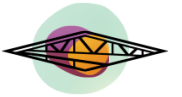
14 APR 1930

Letter to Foreign Office

Previous Papers :—

1480 1000 10.26





Minute Paper.

P1996
3

Department.

This temporary appointment was first sanctioned in May 1928, for a period of six months, on a salary of Rs 350 a month and free house. Extensions at various intervals, have carried the appointment up to the 31st of the present month. The salary temporarily rose to Rs 425 a month, but was subsequently brought down again to a consolidated pay of Rs 350 a month of free quarters, at which figure it stands at the present time.

Under the new proposals, the present incumbent, who is prepared to carry on, on the minimum of the proposed scale, will for the time being, be at a slight loss, but will benefit later on if he continues to hold the appointment.

Present scale
Rs 350 and free house

New scale
Rs 250 salary, Rs 100 by
Rs 50 special pay
Rs 25 Customs Compensation by other

Rs 325 free quarters

or Rs 250 salary, Rs 100 by
Rs 50 special pay
Rs 40 Customs Compensation by other
Rs 40 house rent in lieu of free quarters

Rs 365

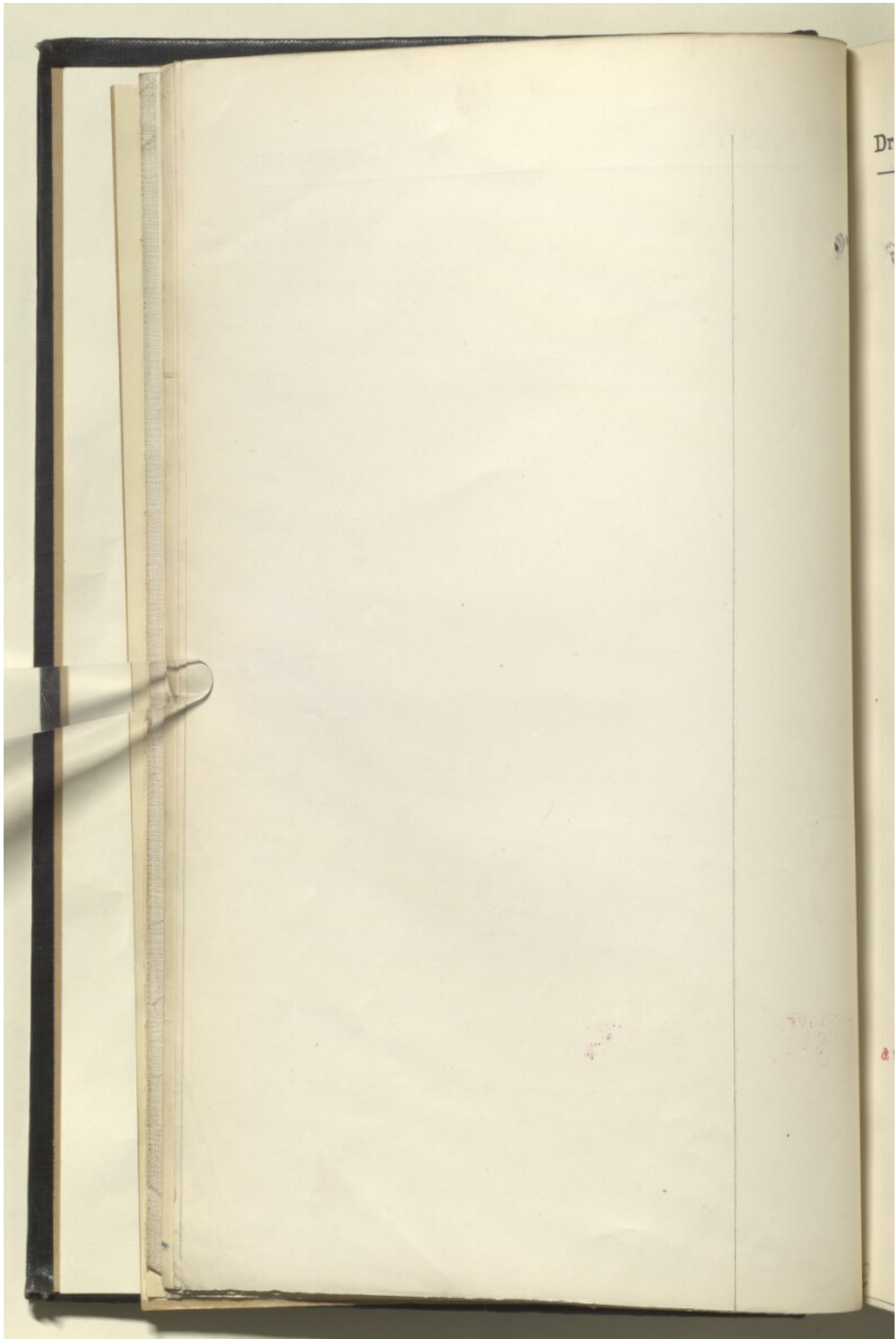
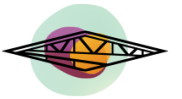
In the matter of emoluments there is little to which the TCO can take exception - the matter of the Customs compensation allowance will no doubt hang upon the decision in regard to the general question of such allowances raised in my letter of 3 Feb (P 8332/29). But there is a possibility that they may prefer to have the pay kept on a temporary basis in the hope that the coffee work may decrease in future.

Secretary, Financial Dept.
For my remarks

J. Smith
26/3

The proposal appears to be reasonable and see no ground for taking exception to it.

J. Smith
27/3





Draft Paper.

P1996/30

Department.

The Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office

No 96 S 17. 22 March 1930

APPROVED COUNCIL

12 APR 1930

APPROVED JOINT POLITICAL
& SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

8 APR 1930

28185 5000 5/29

14 APR 1930

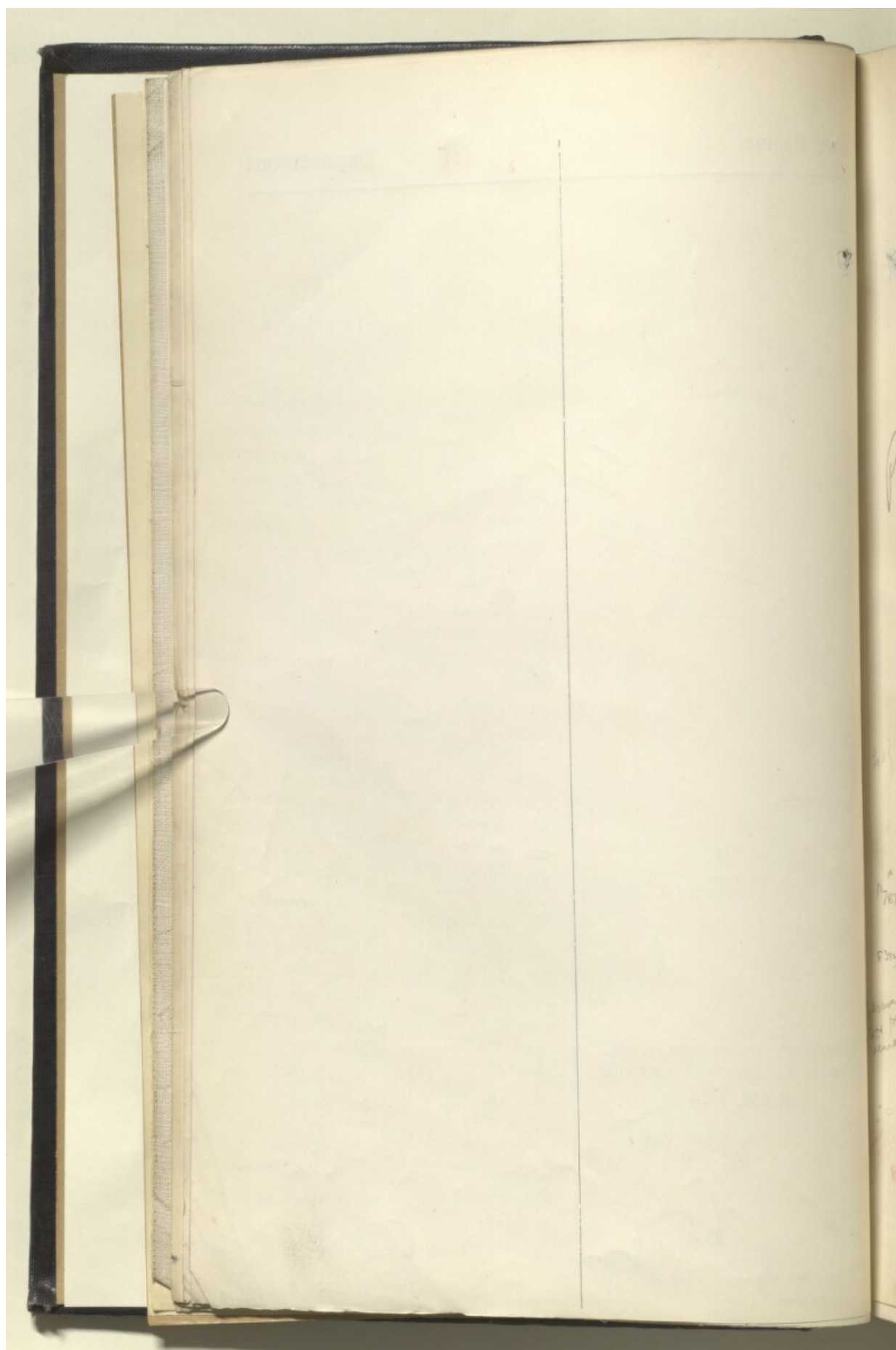
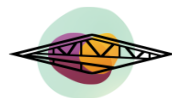
I am directed by the S.P.S. for India to refer to correspondence ending with your letter dated the 19th Decr 1929, No 14527/87/23, on the subject of the temporary appointment of a cypher clerk to the Political Resident at Bushire, and to enclose for the information of the S.P.S. for F.A. a copy of a telegram from the Govt. of India on the subject.

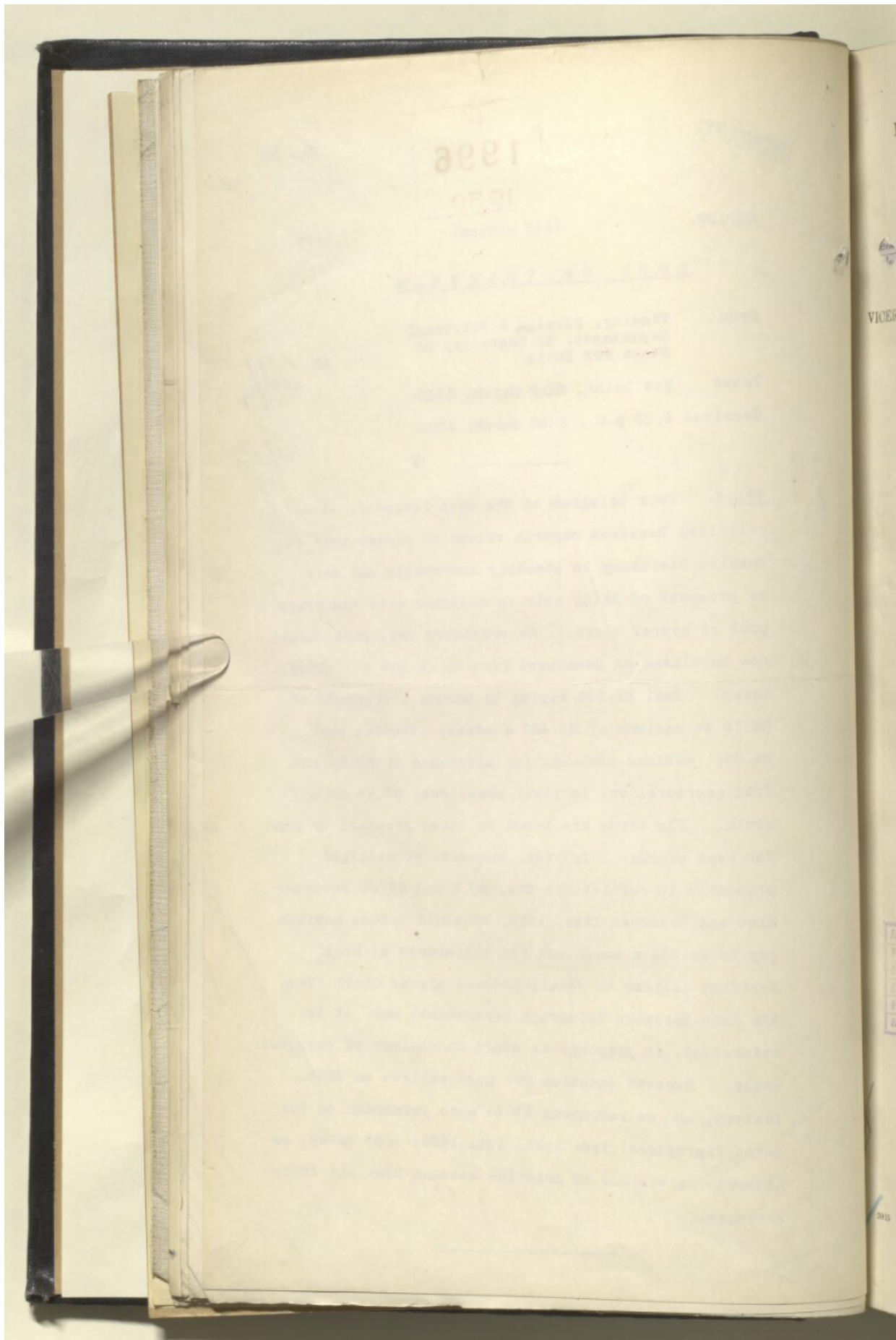
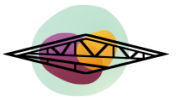
It will be seen that the Political Resident considers that in view of the steady increase of cypher work in the Bushire Residency, the post should now be placed on a permanent footing. The Govt. of India accept his proposal and recommend that the pay of the appointment should be fixed at Rs 250, rising by increments of Rs 10 to a maximum of Rs 350 a month, plus special pay of Rs 50 a month, plus customs compensation allowance of Rs 25 a month, and free quarters & in lieu, house rent at Rs 40 a month.

The S.P.S. in Council supports the recommendation of the Govt. of India, and subject to the concurrence of the S.P.S. for F.A. and the acceptance of a majority of the Govt. members as a charge upon Imperial revenues, he proposes to sanction these proposals.

The letters of the Govt. of India Nos 25E and 29E of the 2nd November and the 12th December 1929, referred to in their letter now enclosed, were sent to the F.O. with my letter of the 15th January, No P 7579 and the 3rd February, No P 8332 respectively.

(Sd.) J. C. WALTON







22

PUT AWAY WITH

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

5184
13

P. 8199

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO *Boyle*

DEROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

X

4045.

3413 S. Bushire cypher clear.

Your telegram 21 November No

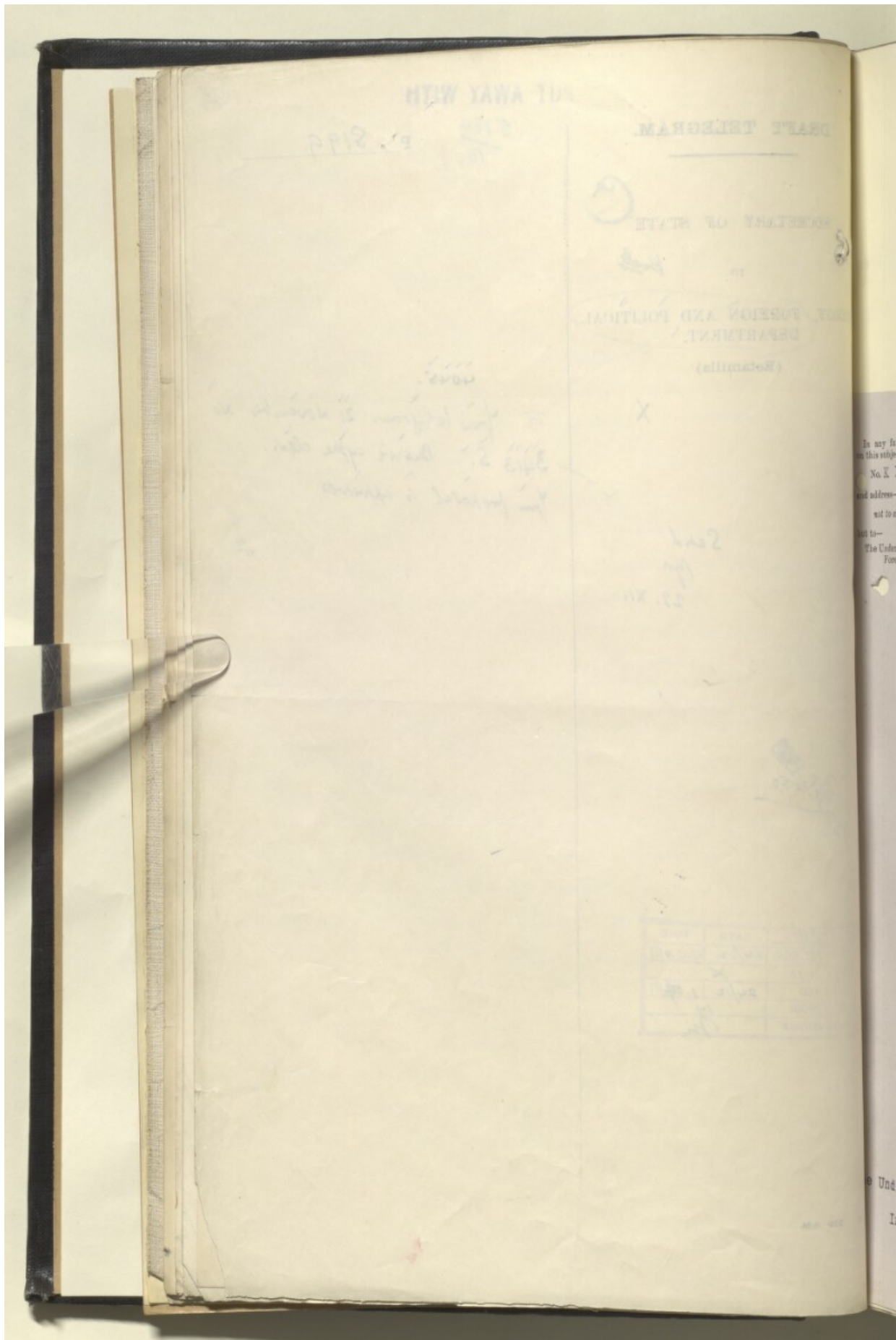
Your proposal is approved

Send
1/11
27. X/11

28 DEC 1913

SEEN BY <i>Z. C. H.</i>	DATE	TIME
PROD. IN TEL. BOH.	24/12	9.0 AM
CODE, X or XX	X	
DESPATCHED	24/12	1.5 PM
NO. OF WORDS	14	
SENDER'S INITIALS	<i>M.</i>	

35 500 8.28





For further communication
subject, please quote
K 14547/879/234.

Press—
to any person by name,

Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

8199
1929

FOREIGN OFFICE.

S. W. 1.

Copy to India

19th December, 1929.

Sir,

24 DEC 1929

5184
13

h/ 7479 *
29

With reference to India Office letter P 7479/29
of the 28th ultimo regarding the proposed extension of
the appointment of a cypher clerk to the Political
Resident at Bushire, I am directed by Mr. Secretary
Henderson to state for the information of the Secretary
of State for India that the Lords Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the charge to
Imperial funds of a moiety of the cost involved by the
appointment in question.

I am,

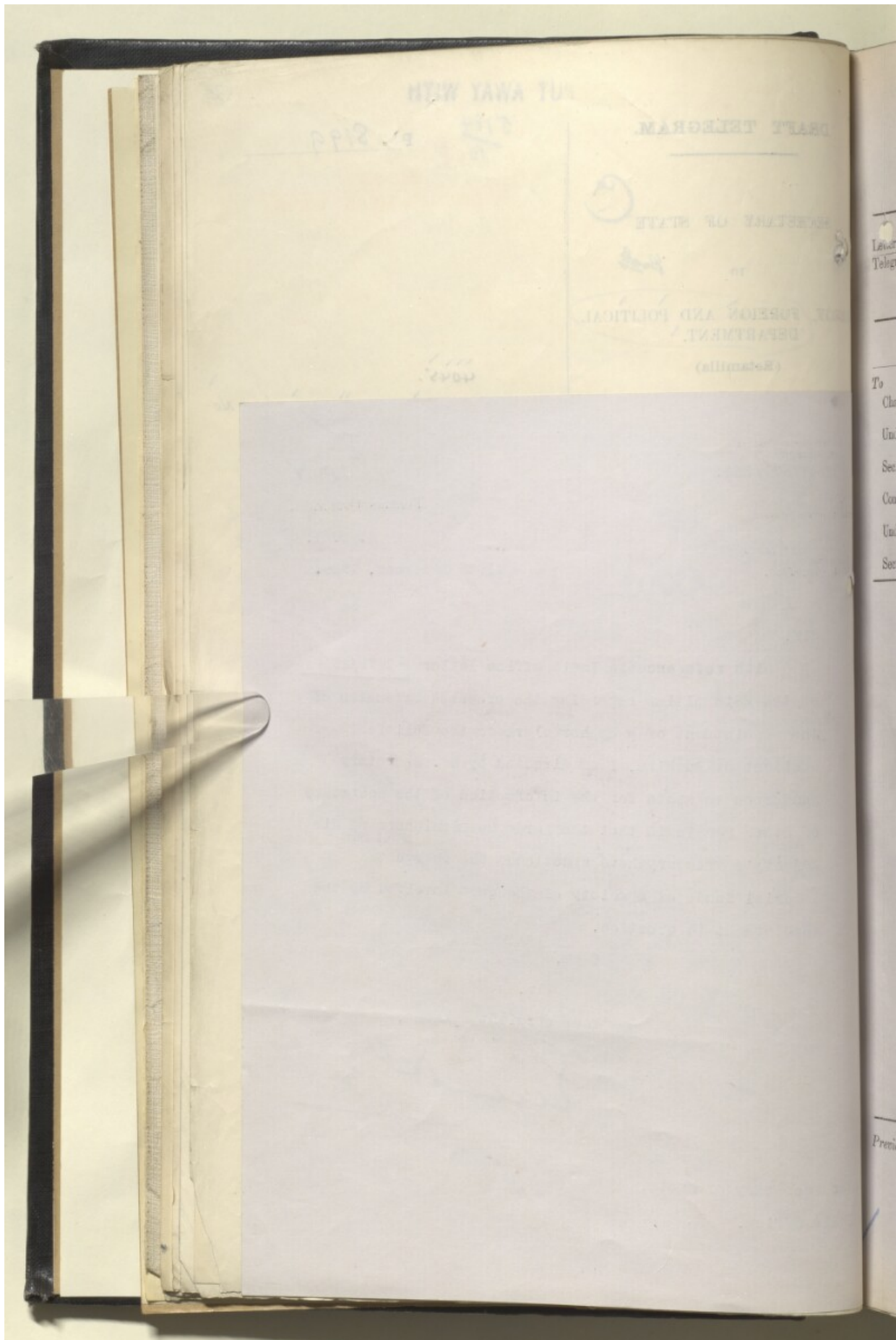
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

RECEIVED IN
81 DEC 1929

Ernest D. Lloyd

Under Secretary of State,
India Office.





24

PUT AWAY WITH

Register No. **7479**

5184
13

SECRET.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Stated from _____ Dated _____ 1929.
Telegram from _____ Rec. **22 Nov**

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	23. 11.	<i>W. H.</i>	Persian Gulf
Under Secretary			Proposed extension of appointment
Secretary of State...			of cypher clerk at Bushire on the
Committee.....			the 31 st March 1930.
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			

In view of Chairman's remarks
"23. 11. 29"

Copy to India
5 DEC 1929

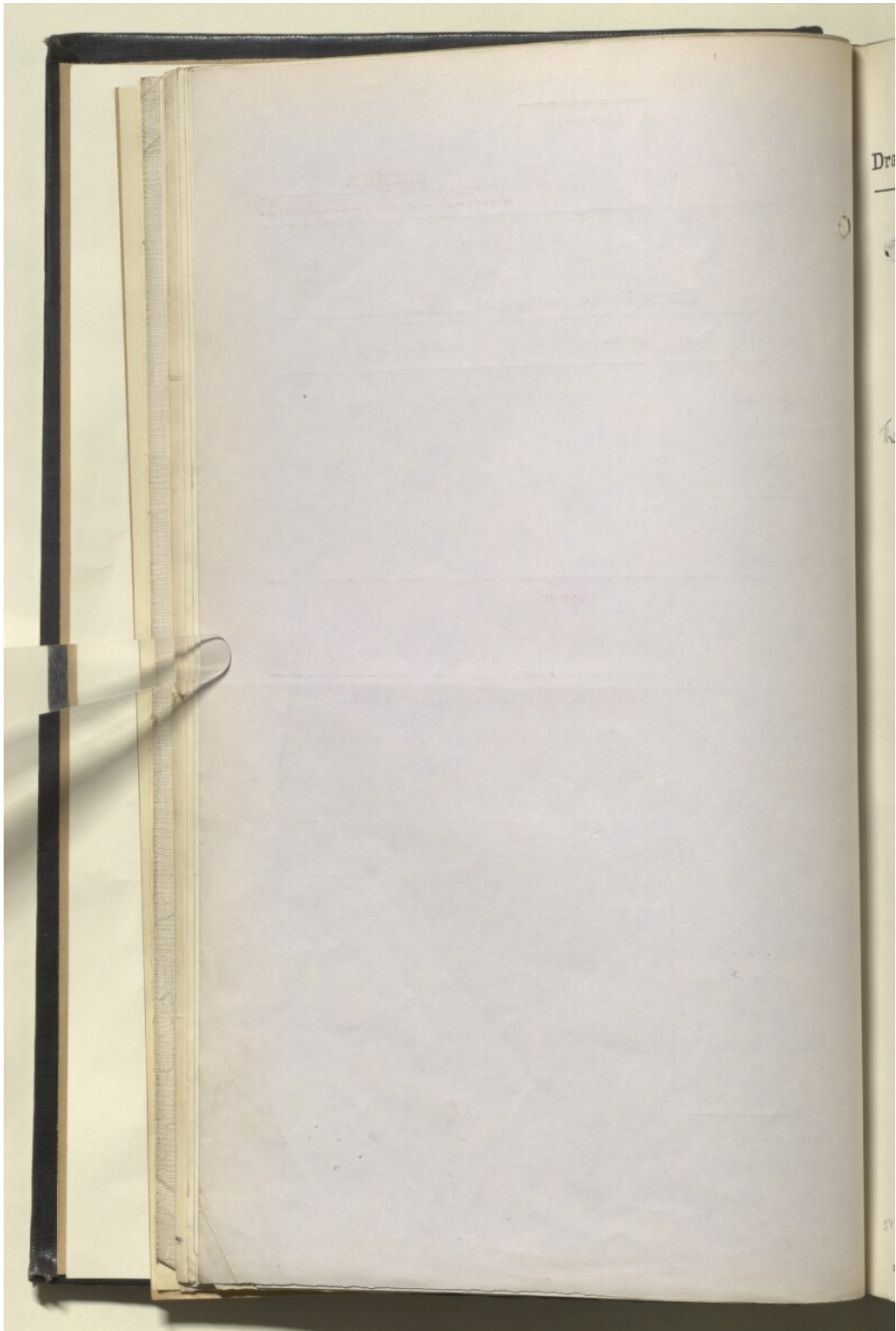
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office meeting
Concurrence

6761 AON 87
28 NOV 1929 Letter to Foreign Office.

Previous Papers:—

9238 1000 226





(25)

Draft Paper. P7-79/29 Department.

28 NOV 1929

The Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office.

Book

No. 343-S 17-21 NOV. 1929

Copy to India
5 DEC 1929

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 6th September, No. K.10265/879/234, I am directed by the S. of S. for India to forward, for the information of the S. of S. for F.A., a copy of a telegram from the Government of India recommending the extension of the appointment of the cypher clerk to the Political Resident at Bushire, on the 21st May 1930, until the 31st March 1930.

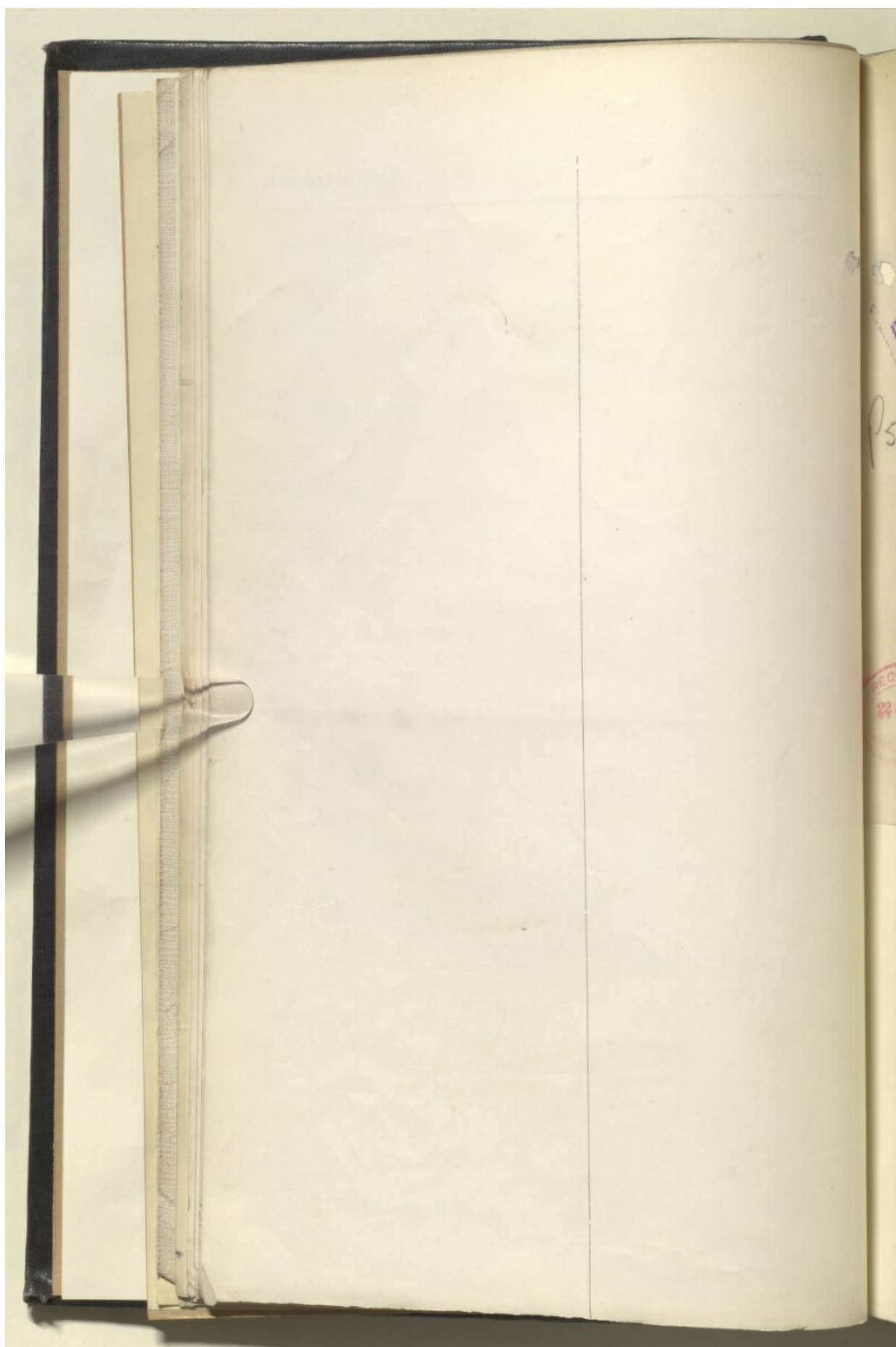
Subject to the concurrence of the S. of S. for F.A. and to the acceptance by the Local Commissioners of the Treasury of a weekly of the cost involved as a charge upon Imperial Revenues, it is proposed to approve the proposal of the Government of India.

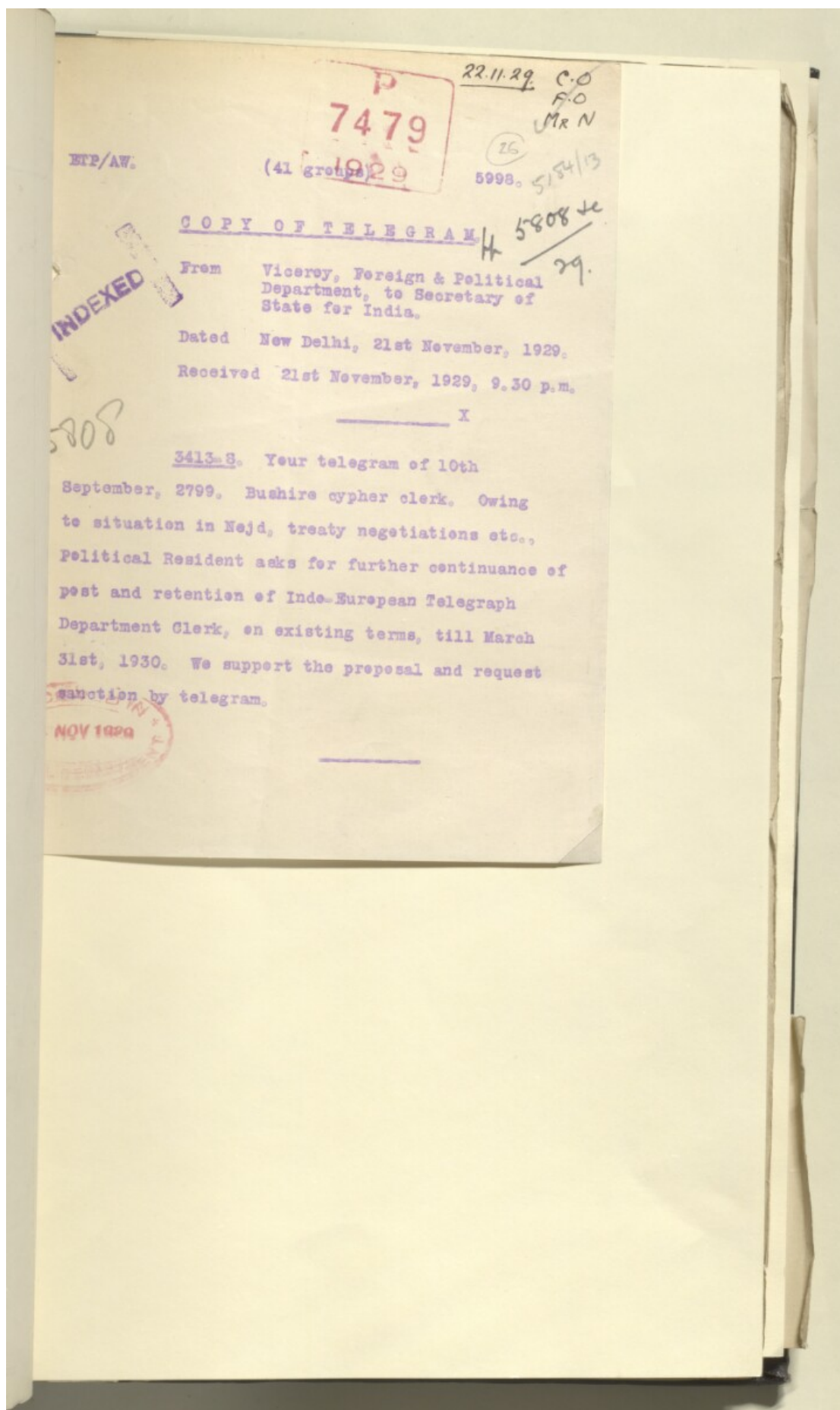
I am to ask for the favour of an early reply.

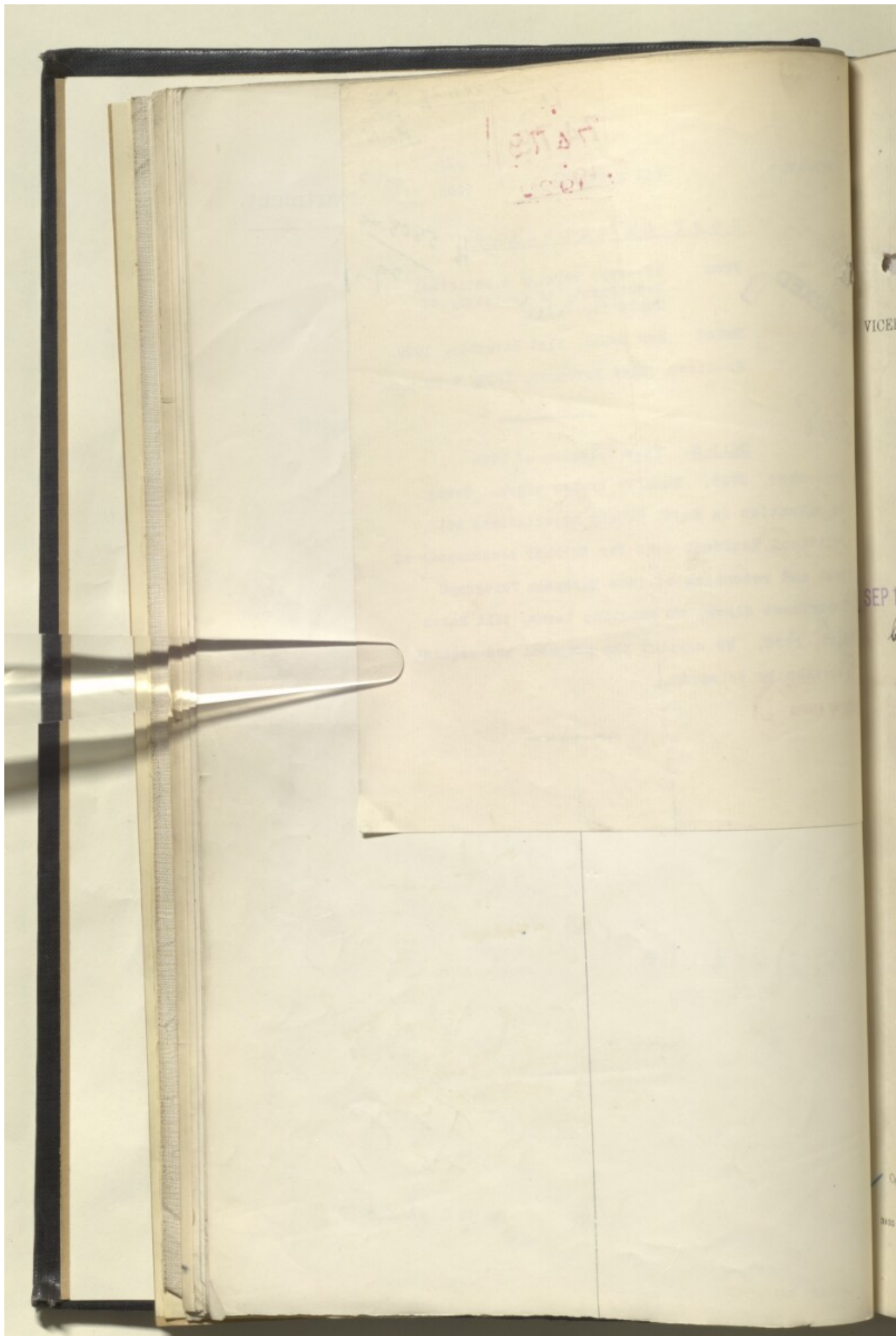
RSC
25. 11

(Sd.) J. O. WALTON

3518 5000 8/29









27

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

P 5808/29

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

CERVOY, (FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT)

(Retamilla) X

Without priority. 2799

Send
10. ix

1929
Copy to G.O.
Copy to India (G.O. letter.)

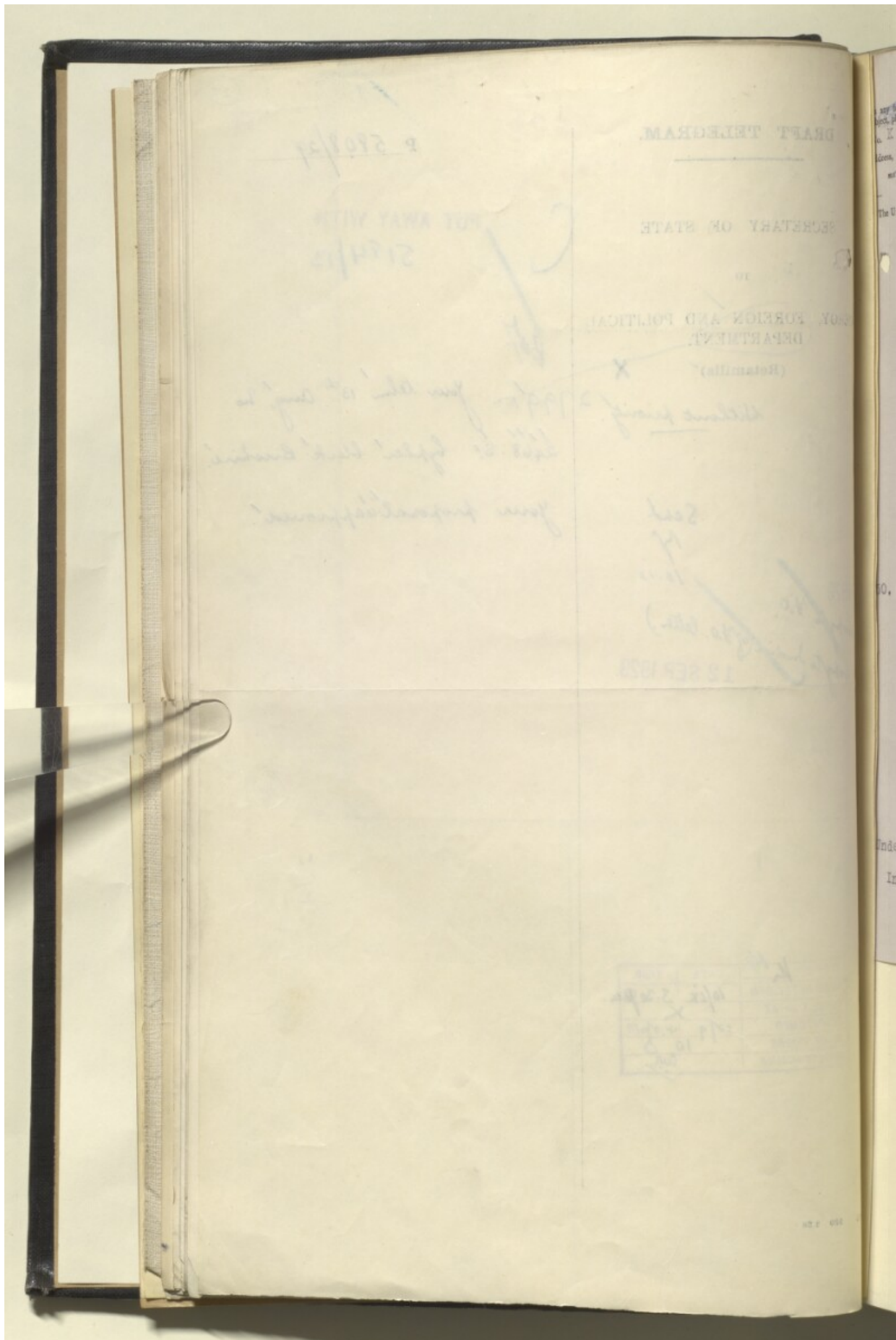
12 SEP 1929

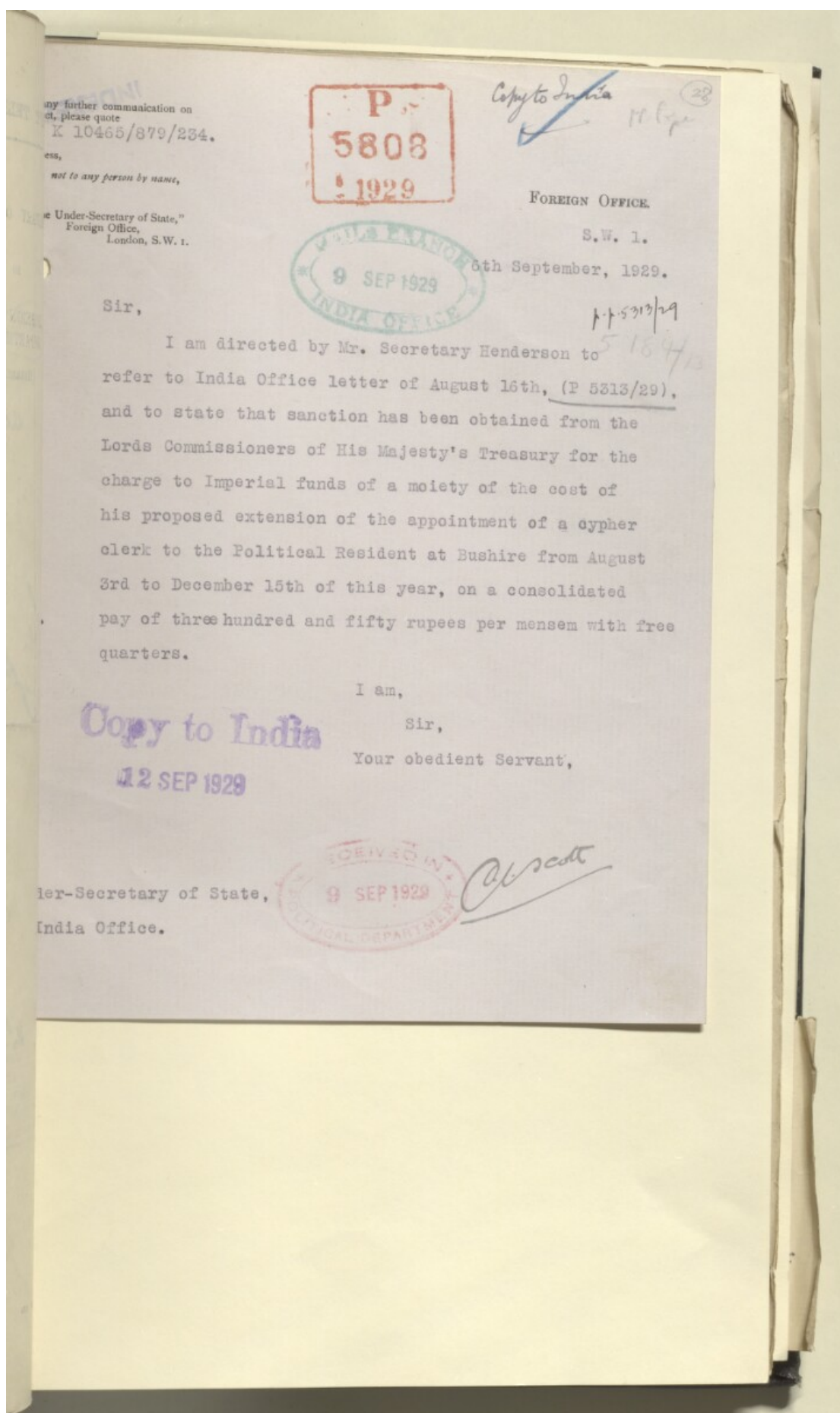
PUT AWAY WITH
5184/13

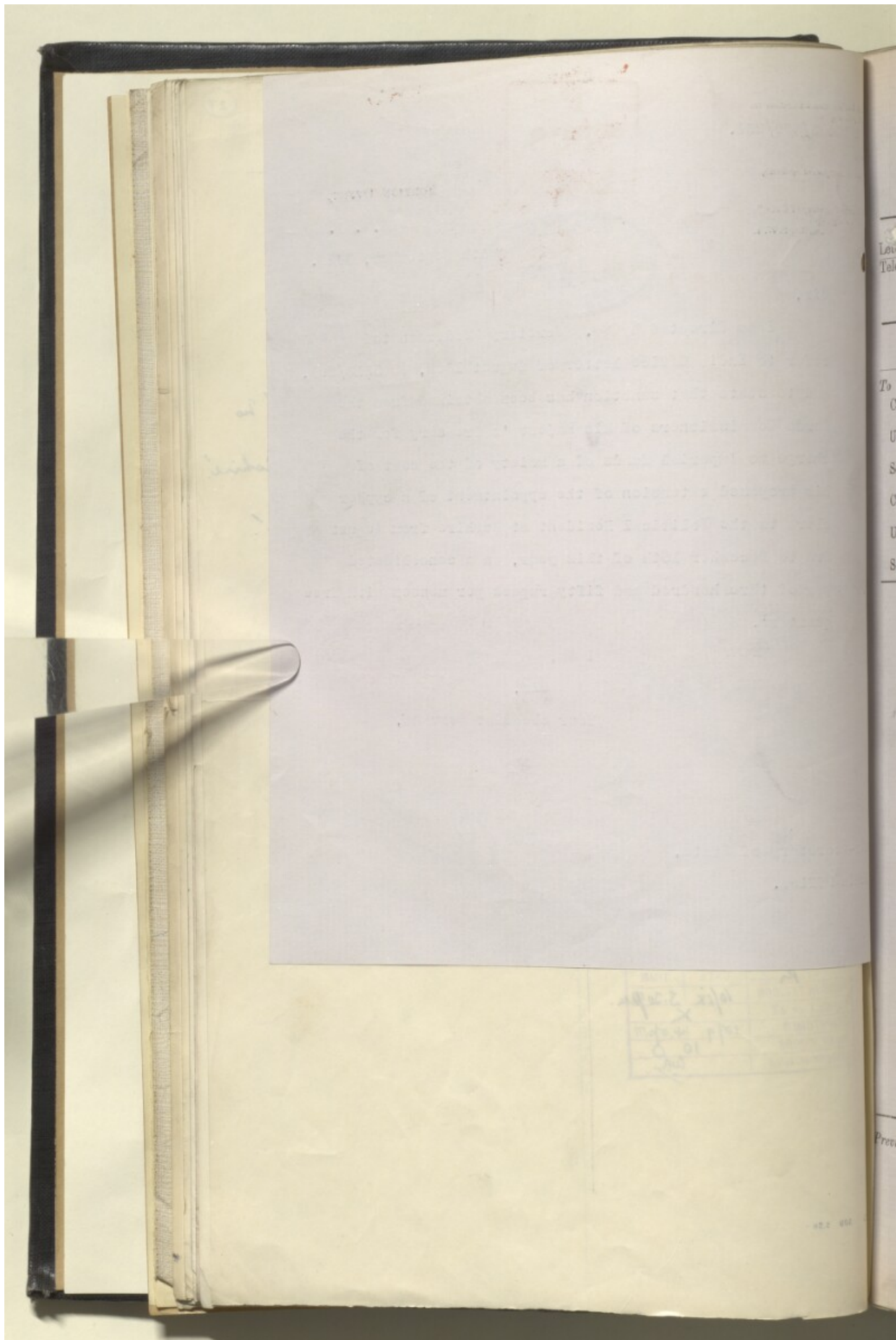
your telm 13th Aug. no
2468. S. bypher black Bushire.
your proposal 'approved'.

SEEN BY	DATE	TIME
REC'D. IN TEL. SCH.	10/ix	3.30 pm.
CODE, X or XX	X	
DESPATCHED	10/9	4.0 pm
No. OF WORDS	10	
SENDER'S INITIALS		W

500 8.28









(29)

Register No.
5313
4933

PUT AWAY WITH
5184/13

SECRET.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Telegram from _____ Dated _____ 1929.
 Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman	14.8.	1400	Person Self
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			Proposed extension of appointment of a cypher clerk at Bushire from 3 August to 15 September
Committee			
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			

For issue, if Chairman concurs
 14.8.29

Copy to *India (L. L. L. L. L.)*
 22 AUG 1929

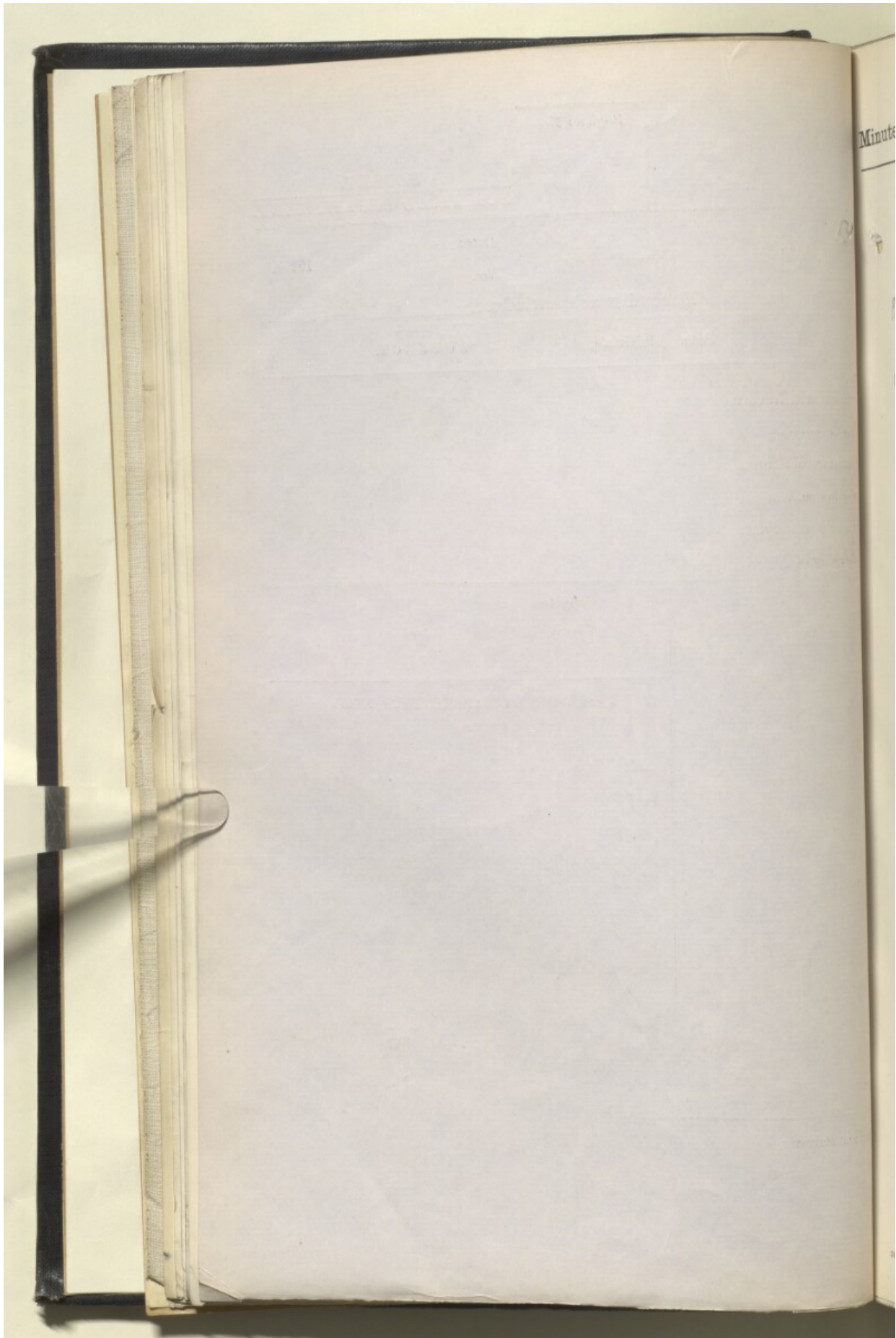
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office regarding
 Ammanence

Letter to Foreign Office 16 AUG 1929

ious Papers :—

9230 1000 2.26





Minute Paper.

P5313
29

Department.

P.5310/28

P.6131/28

P.6518/28

The temporary appointment of a cypher clerk at Bushire was first sanctioned on the 3rd May 1928, for a period of six months, i.e. up to the 3rd Nov 1928.

On the 1st November the Govt of India asked for an extension for a further six months. Incidentally their telegram said "will expire this month" most correctly it should have said "expires on 3rd". Govt sanction was telegraphed to India on the 1st January 1929.

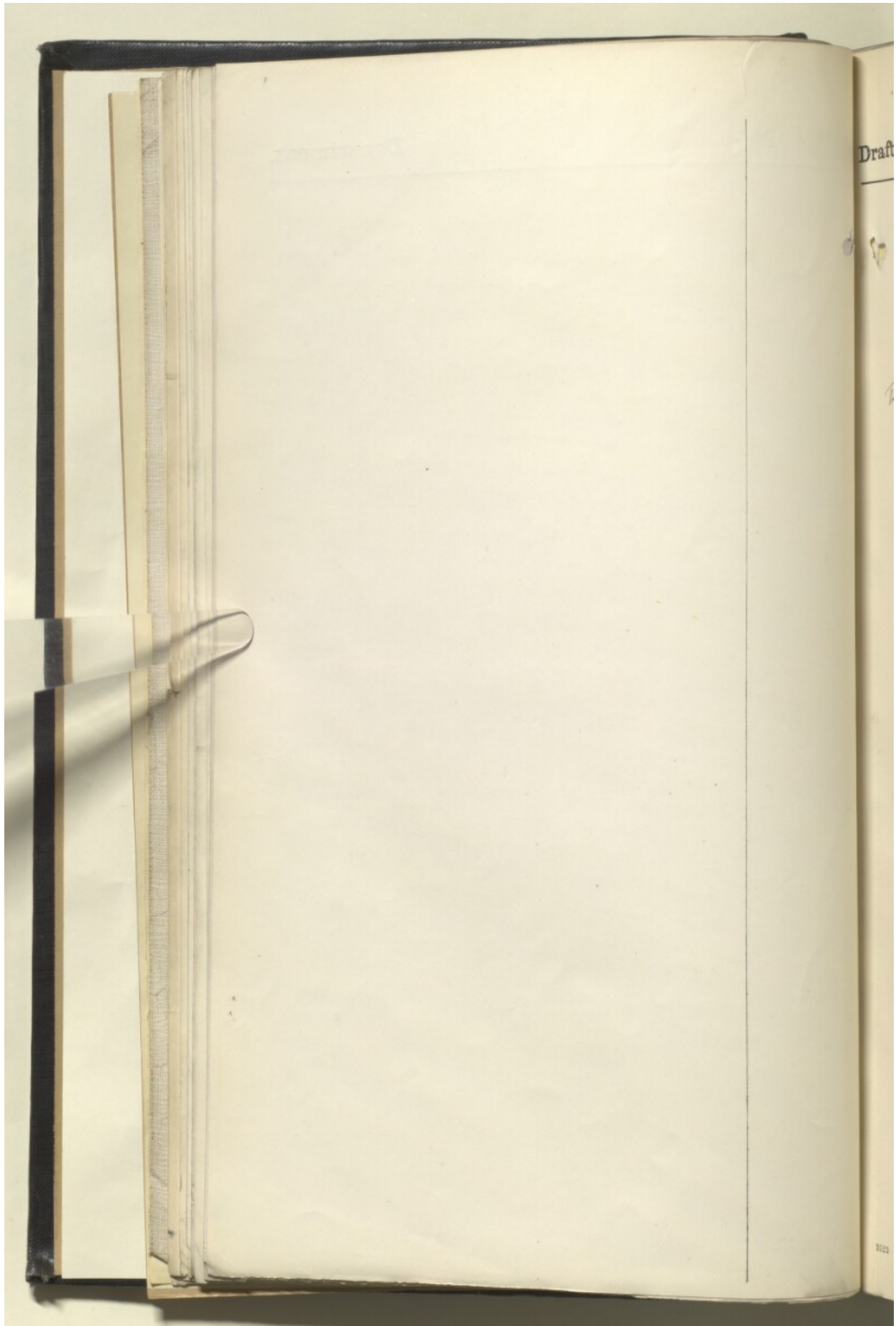
The natural assumption was that the appointment would be continuous, and therefore that the arrangement in normal course would come to an end on the 3rd May 1929. That there were some hiatus, however, was indicated in the Govt of India's telegram of 4 December 1929.

On the 26th July in answer to a further extension of three months, the Govt of India referred to the existing sanction terminating on 4 August, if some time later Govt sanction apparently it should have terminated. The Govt of India's reply to an enquiry addressed to them on this point is not very happily worded, but evidently implies that the post was vacant from 3 November to 3rd February.

The appointment should be continued from 3 August up to the 15th December, presumably on the terms indicated in their telegram of 26th July, i.e. Rs 300 per mensem and free quarters.

A draft letter to the Foreign Office is submitted, asking them to share the cost as heretofore.

J. M. A. S. 14/8





21

Post Paper. P5313/29 Department.

Book

16 AUG 1929

The Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of
the 5th January, No. K/5521/438/234
I am directed by the S. of S. for India
to forward, for the information of the
S. of S. for F.A., a copy of telegrams
regarding a proposal of the Govt of
India for the extension of the
appointment of a cypher clerk to
the Political Resident at Bushire
from the 3rd August 1929 to the
1st December 1929, on a consolidated
pay of Rs 350 per annum with
free quarters.

Subject to the concurrence of
the S. of S. for F.A., and to the
acceptance by the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury of a moiety of the
cost involved as a charge upon
Imperial Revenues, the Secretary
General proposes to approve the
proposal of the Govt of India.

I am to ask for the favour
of an early reply.

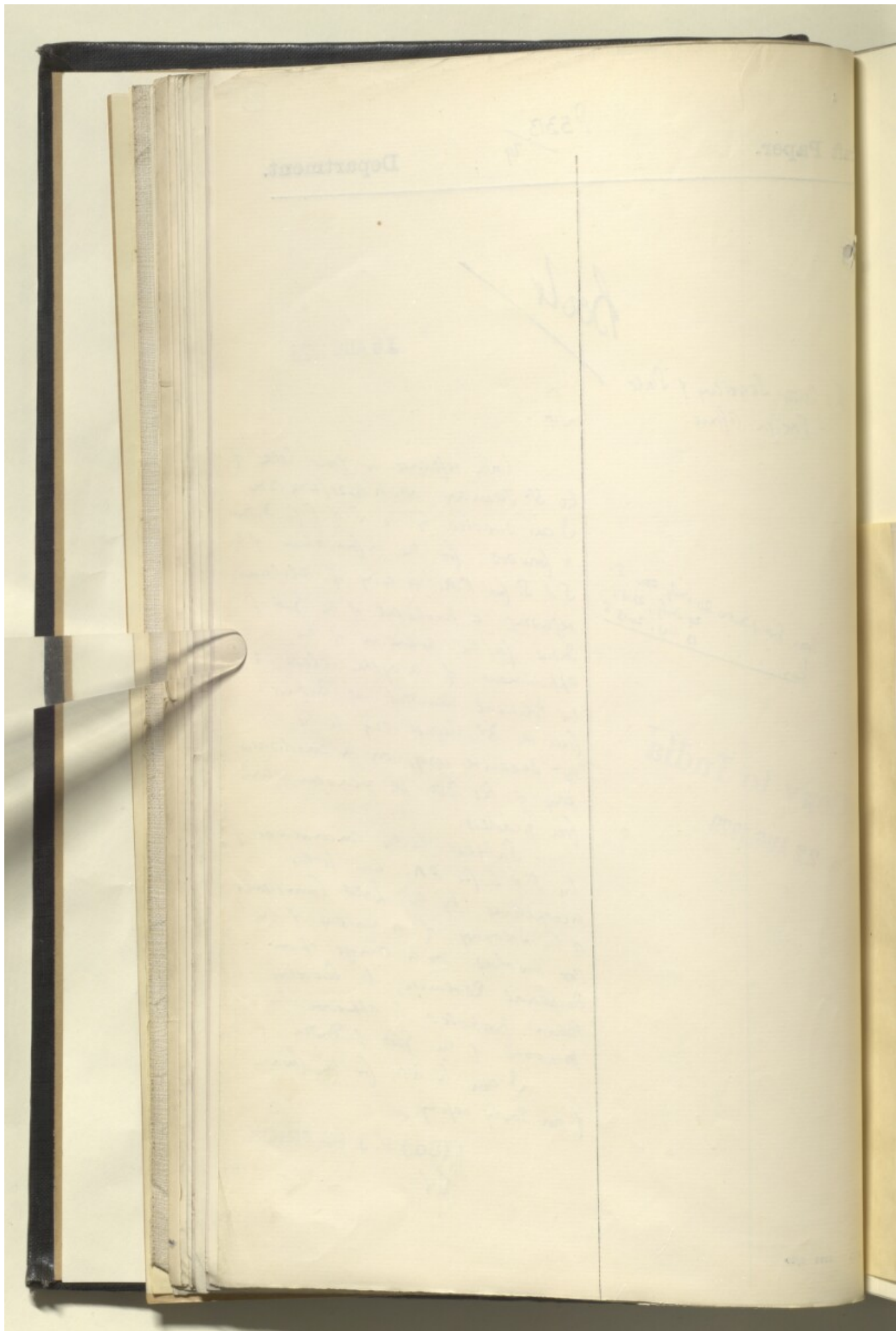
(Sd.) P. J. PATRICK

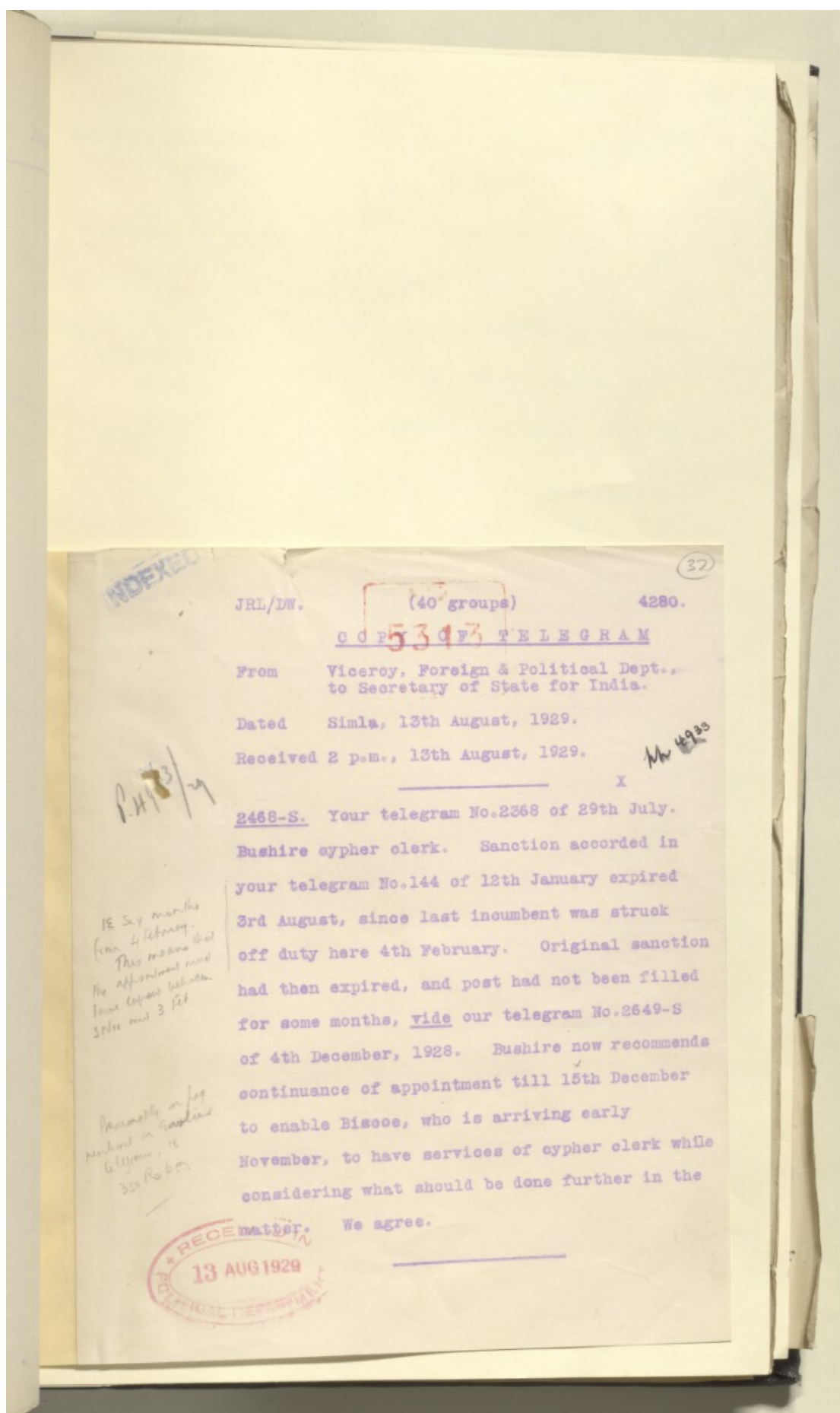
16/8

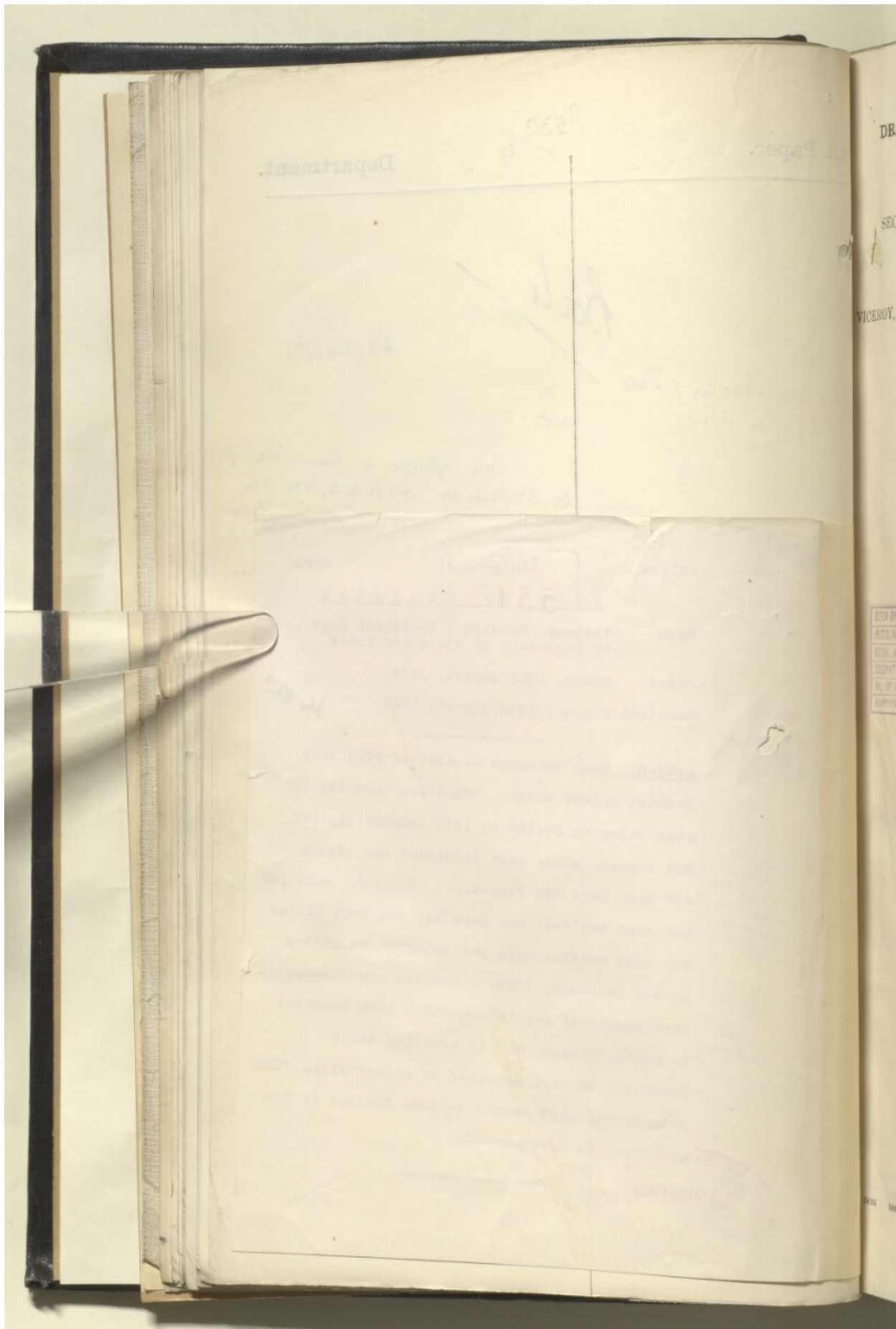
From Govt of India 20 July 2314 S
To 29 July 2314 S
From 13 Aug. 2415 S

Copy to India
22 AUG 1929

3523 5000 5/29









(33)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

P 6933

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

EROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

X 734

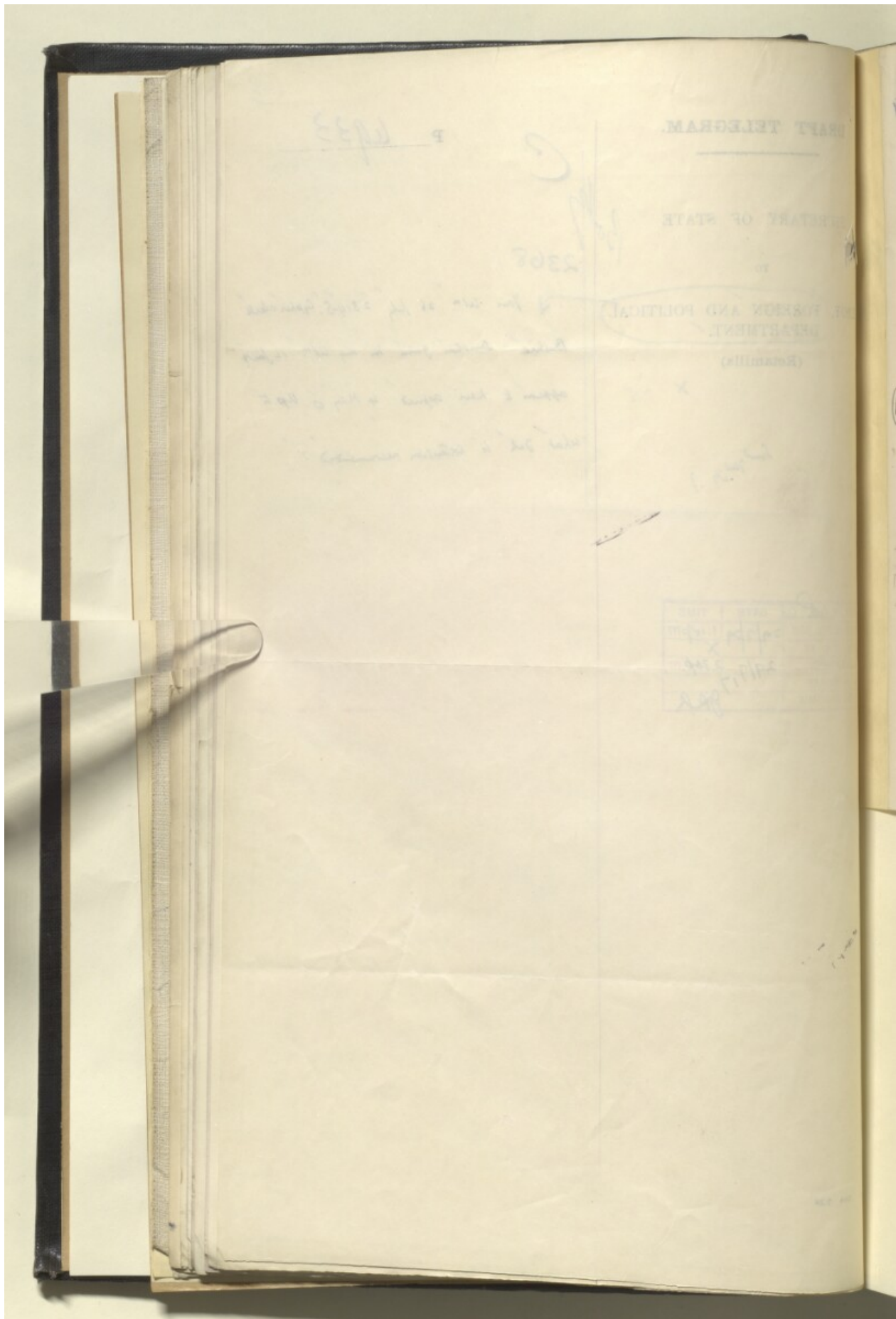
Send 7/29/17

2368

↓ You tel. 26 July 2314S. Gopher clerk
Bushire sanction given by my tel. 12 Jan 17
appears to have expired 4 May 17 up to
What date is extension recommended?

RECEIVED BY	DATE	TIME
REC'D. IN TEL. BOH.	29/7/17	1.10 p.m.
MODE, X or XX		X
ESPATONED	29/7/17	2.30 p.m.
NO. OF WORDS		
EDITOR'S INITIALS		JRA

560 5.28





INDEXED 4933 (34 groups) 4023. 2.N. (34)

19 COPY OF TELEGRAM

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, to Secretary of State for India.

Dated Simla, 26th July, 1929.

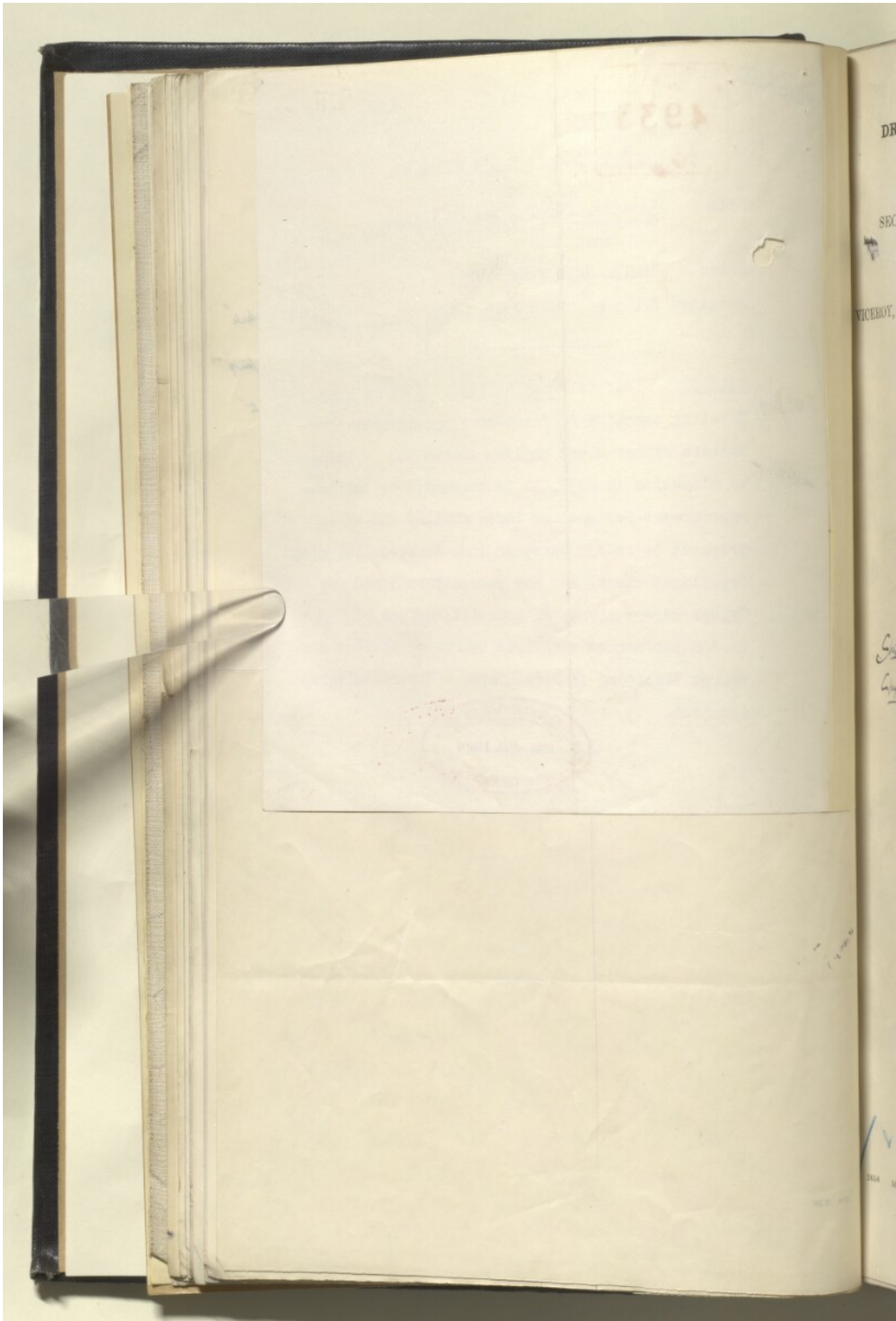
Received 3.0 p.m., 26th July, 1929.

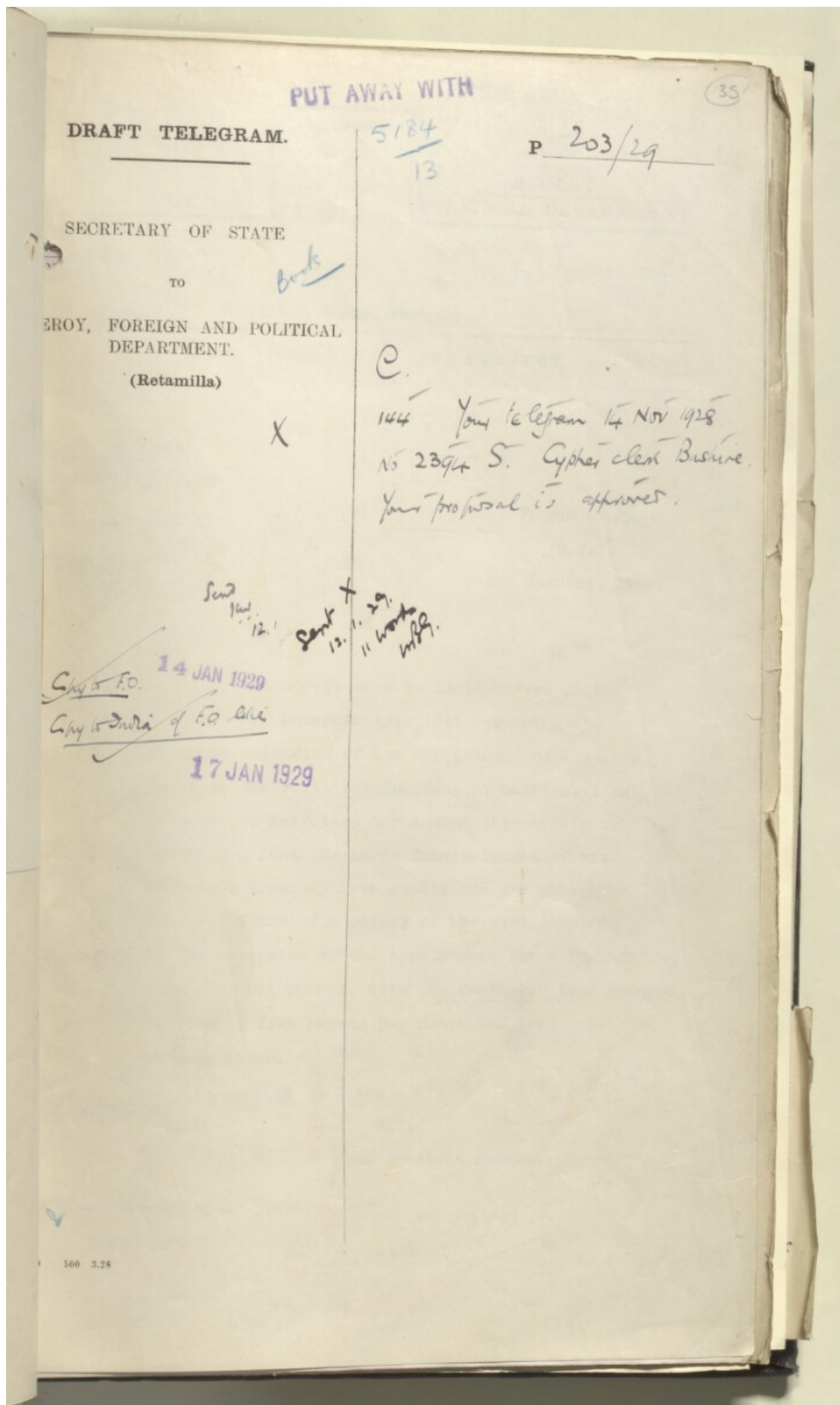
X

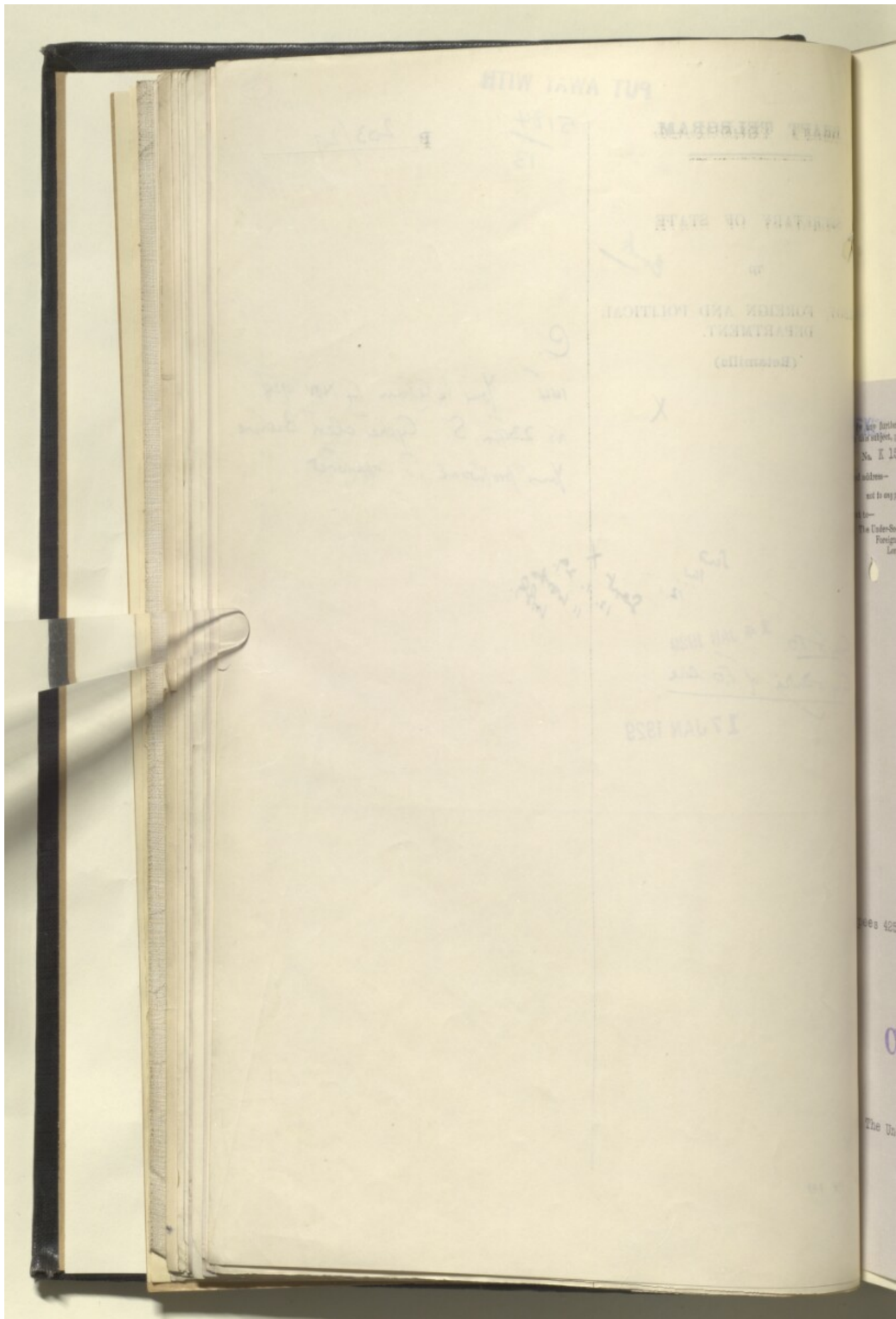
(P 203/29) 2314-S. Your telegram No. 144 of January 12th. Existing sanction for temporary appointment of Bushire cypher clerk expires August 4th. Owing to situation in Nejd, it is necessary to continue appointment for another three months, and it is proposed to retain European Indo-European Telegraph Department clerk, who has recently replaced our Cypher Bureau clerk, on consolidated pay of Rs. 350 per mensem with free quarters, incidence of charge remaining as heretofore. Please telegraph sanction.

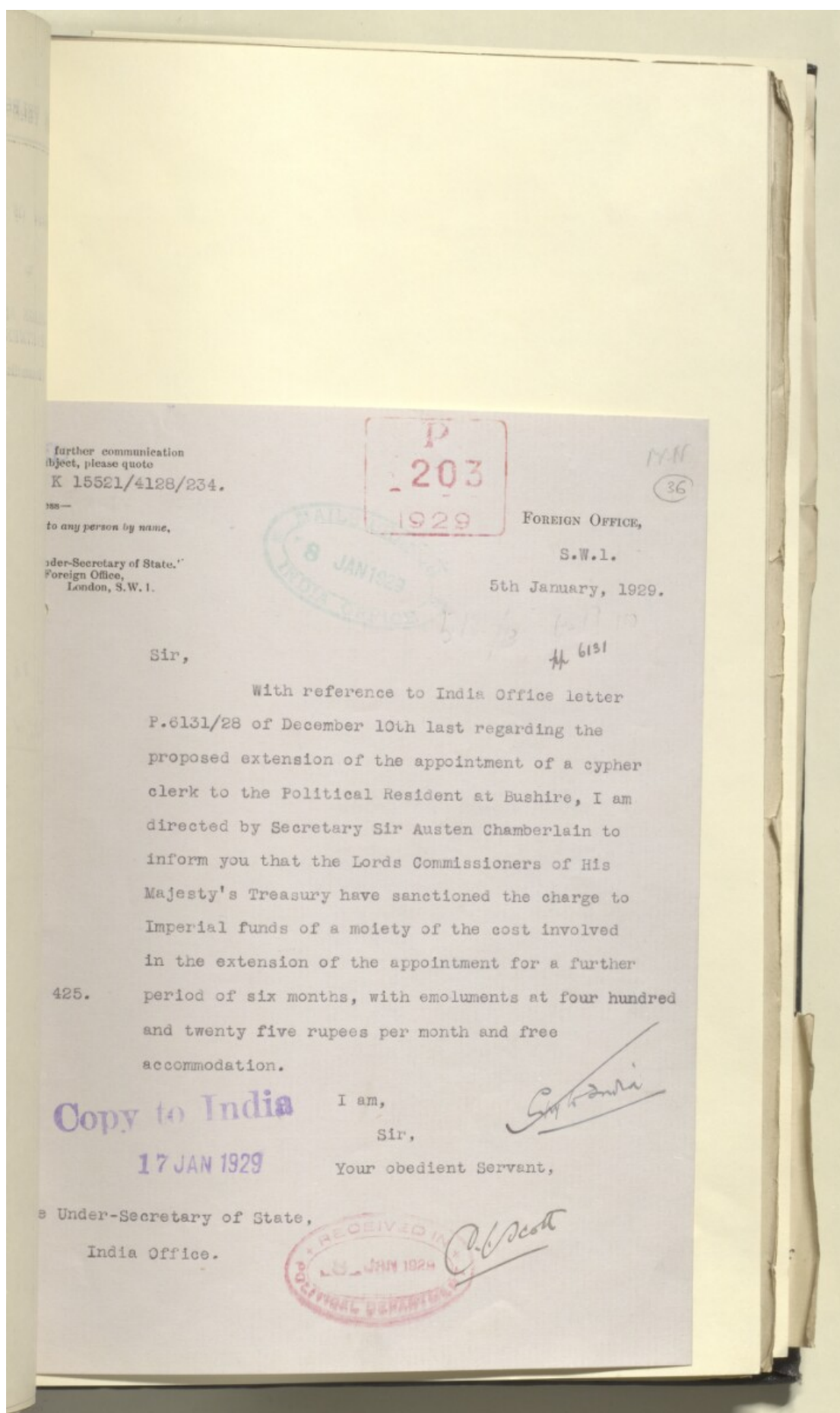
Telegraph of Bushire July 15 to 16 Dec 1929

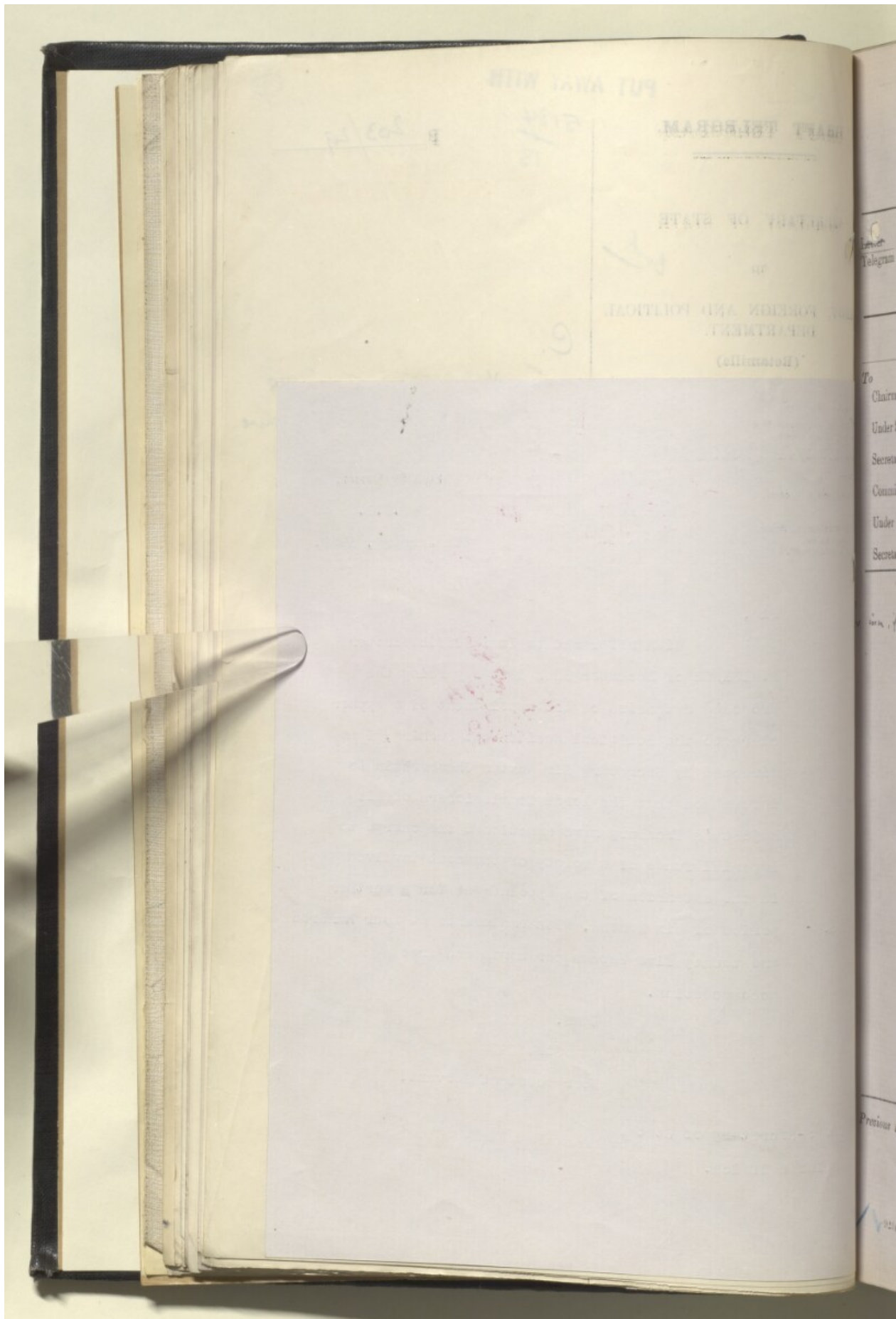
RECEIVED IN
15 JUL 1929
CENTRAL DEPARTMENT













37

PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Register No.
6131
6518

SECRET.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

gram from *Vieny* Dated *14* } *November* 1928.
Rec. *15*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	<i>7. xii</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>Persian Gulf.</i>
Under Secretary.....			<i>Proposed extension for six months</i>
Secretary of State...			<i>of the appointment of a cypher clerk.</i>
Committee.....			<i>to the Political Resident Bushire.</i>
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			

if Chairman cannot

Copy to *India*
13 DEC 1928

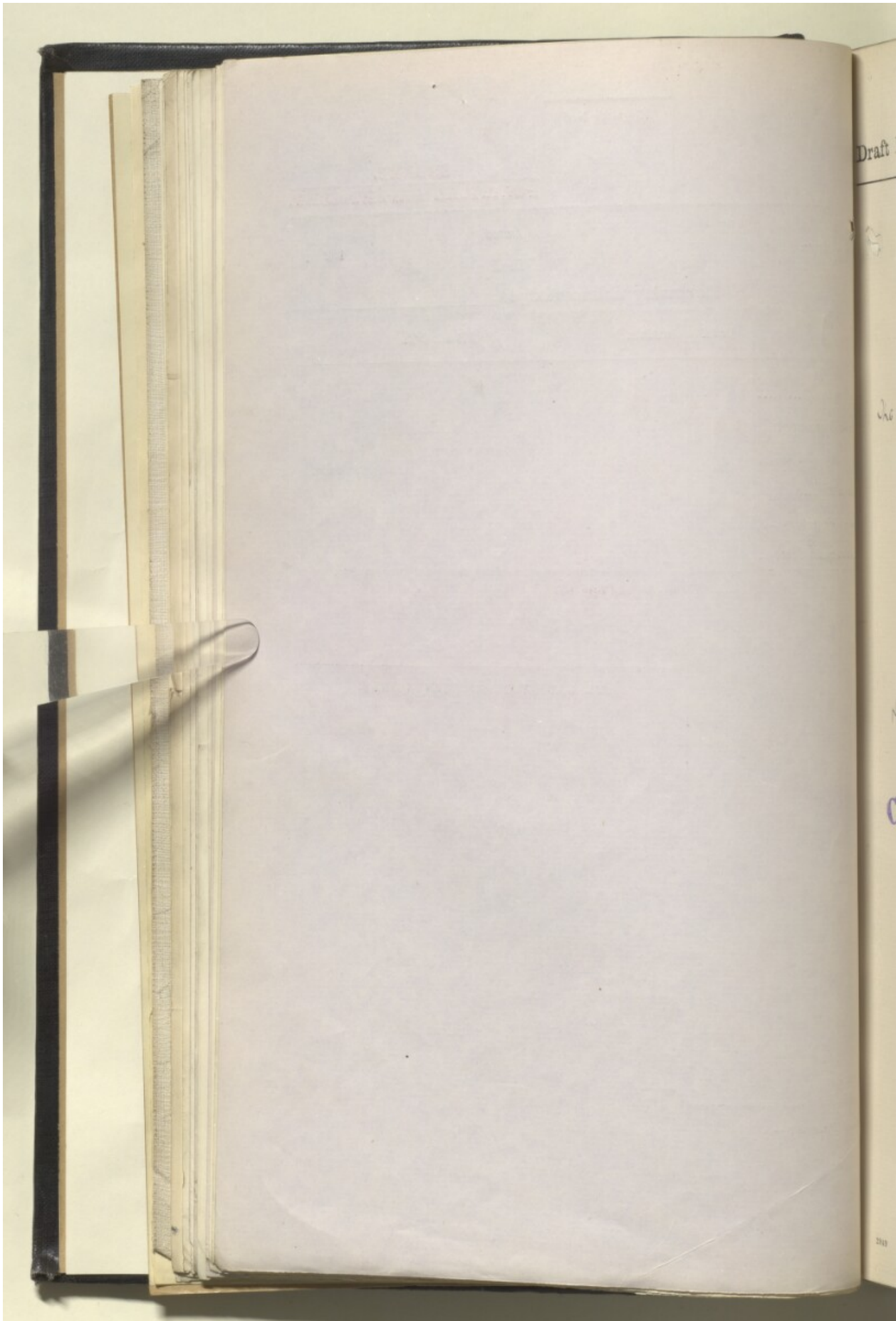
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office proposing to
approve subject to His acceptance
of half the cost.

Letter to Foreign Office **10 DEC 1928**

ious Papers :—

923B 1000 226





Draft Paper. PG/131/28 Department. 28

3000.

10 DEC 1928

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

Sir

With reference to your letter
No. K. 5279 / 4128 / 230 of the 30th
April 1928, I am directed by the S. of I.
for India to forward for the information
of the S. of S. for F.A. a copy of a two
telegrams from the Govt. of India
recommending the selection of the
appointment of a cypher clerk to
the Political Resident at Bushire for
a further six months ^{with} ~~at an~~
^{estimated} cost of Rs 425 per
mensem with free house
accommodation.

Subject to the concurrence of
the S. of S. for F.A. and to the
acceptance by the Lords Commissioners
of the Treasury of a moiety of the
cost as a charge upon Imperial
Revenues, Lord Peel proposes to
approve the proposal of the
Govt. of India.

~~A copy of this letter is being
sent to the Colonial Office~~

I am to ask for the form
of a very early reply.

R.E.H.

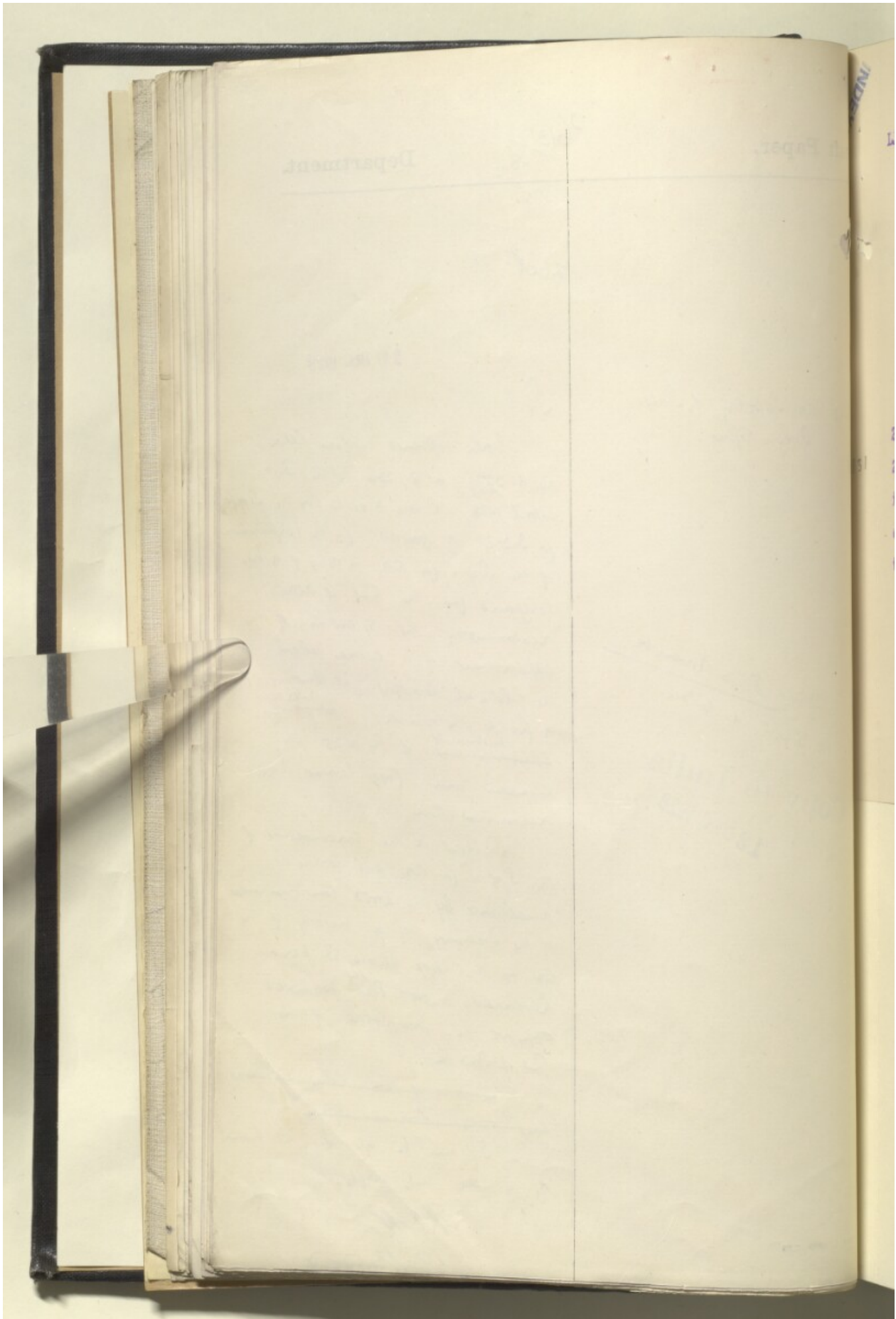
10.12

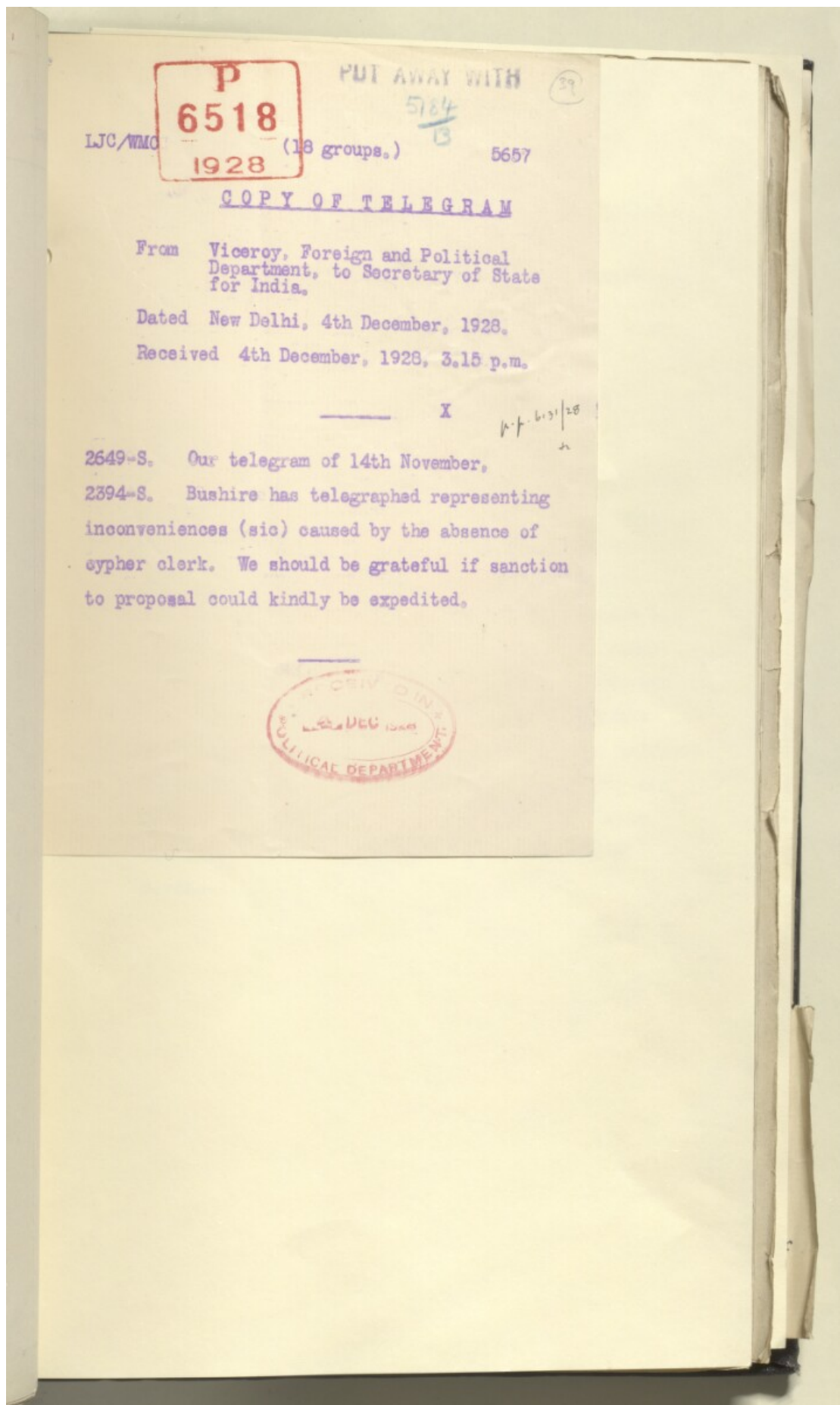
D. WAKELY

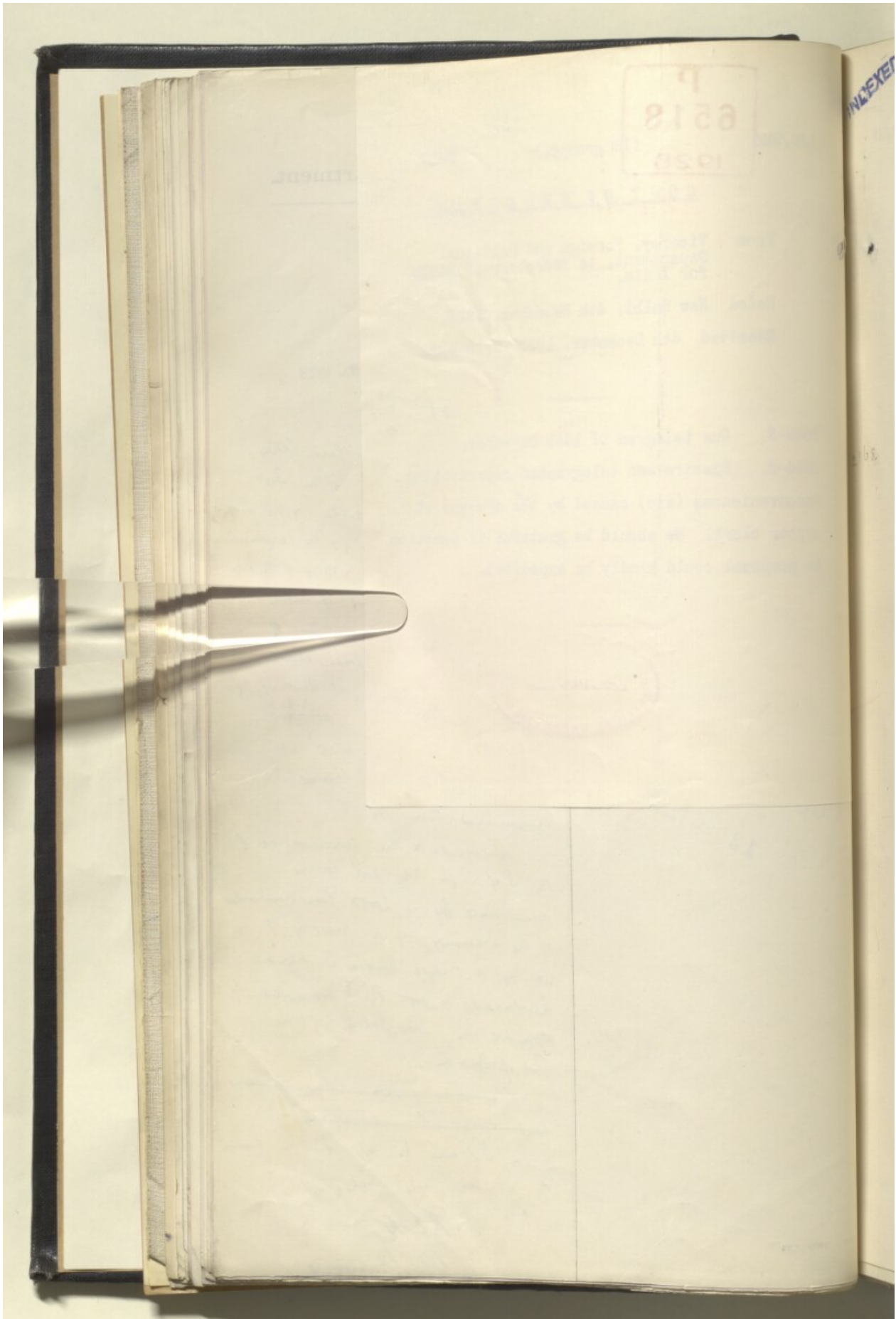
Copy to India
13 DEC 1928

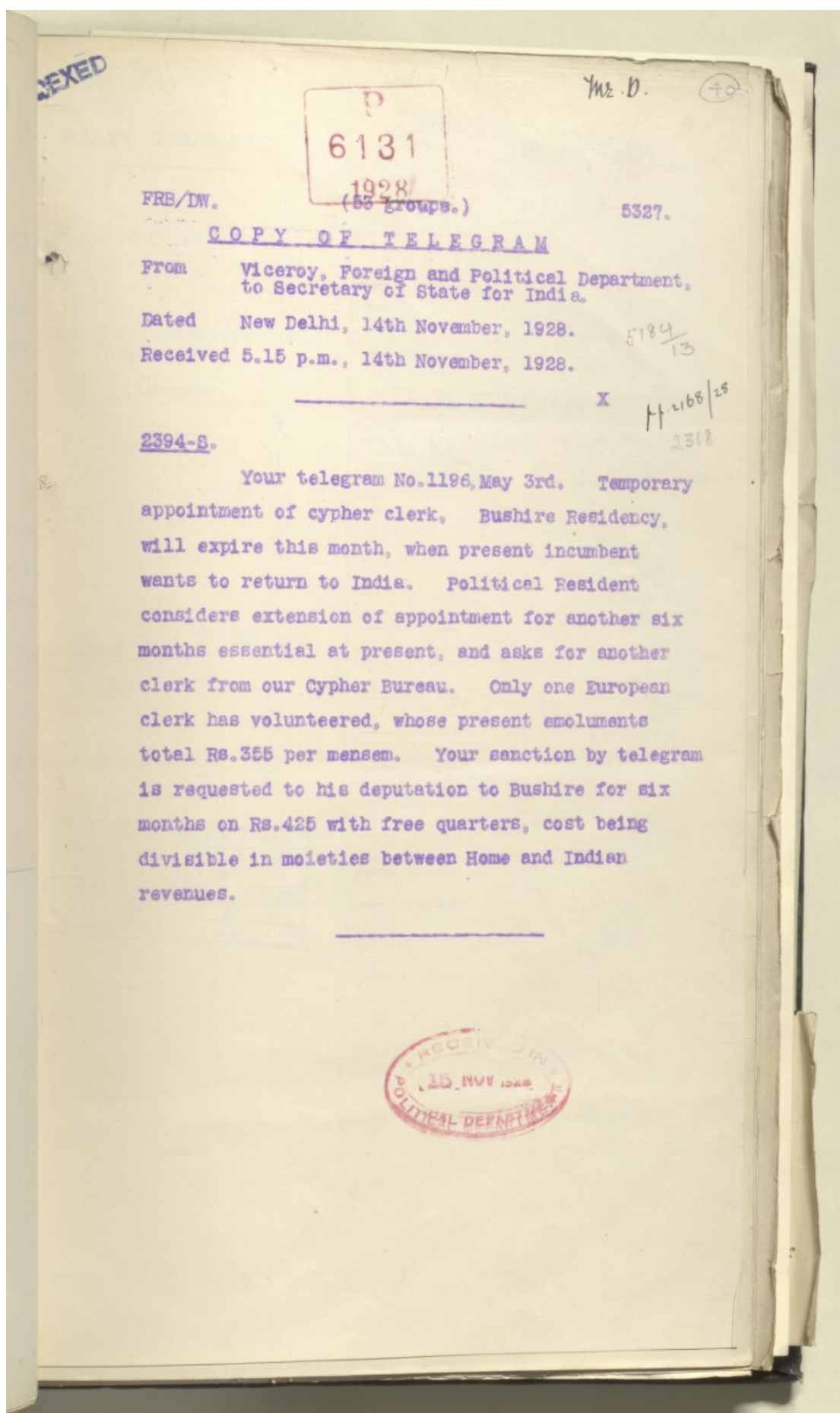
No. 2394 S. D. 14 November
No. 2649 S. d. 4 Dec.

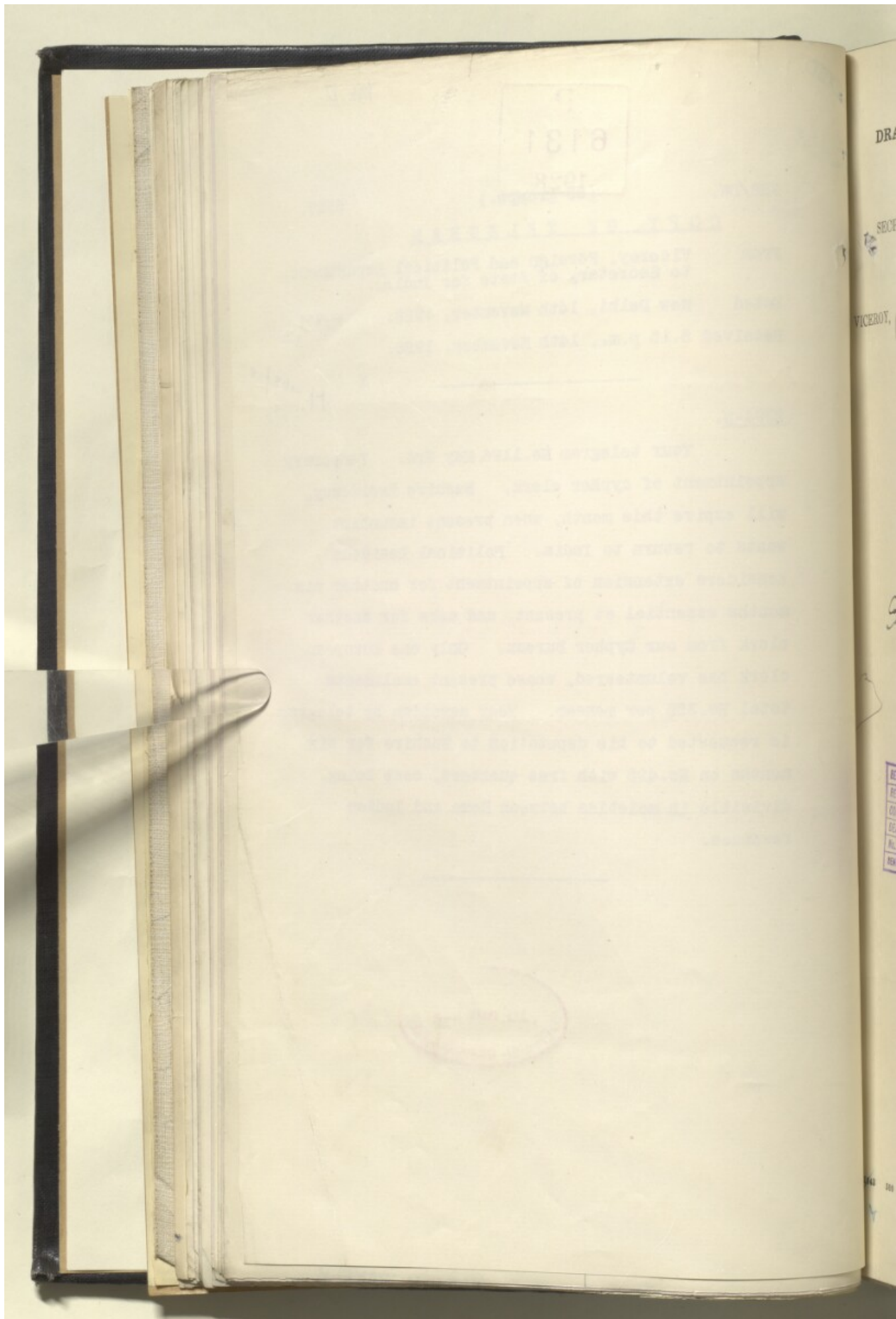
2919 5000 7.28













41

PUT AWAY WITH

5184
13

P 2/68/28

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO *Bush*

ROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

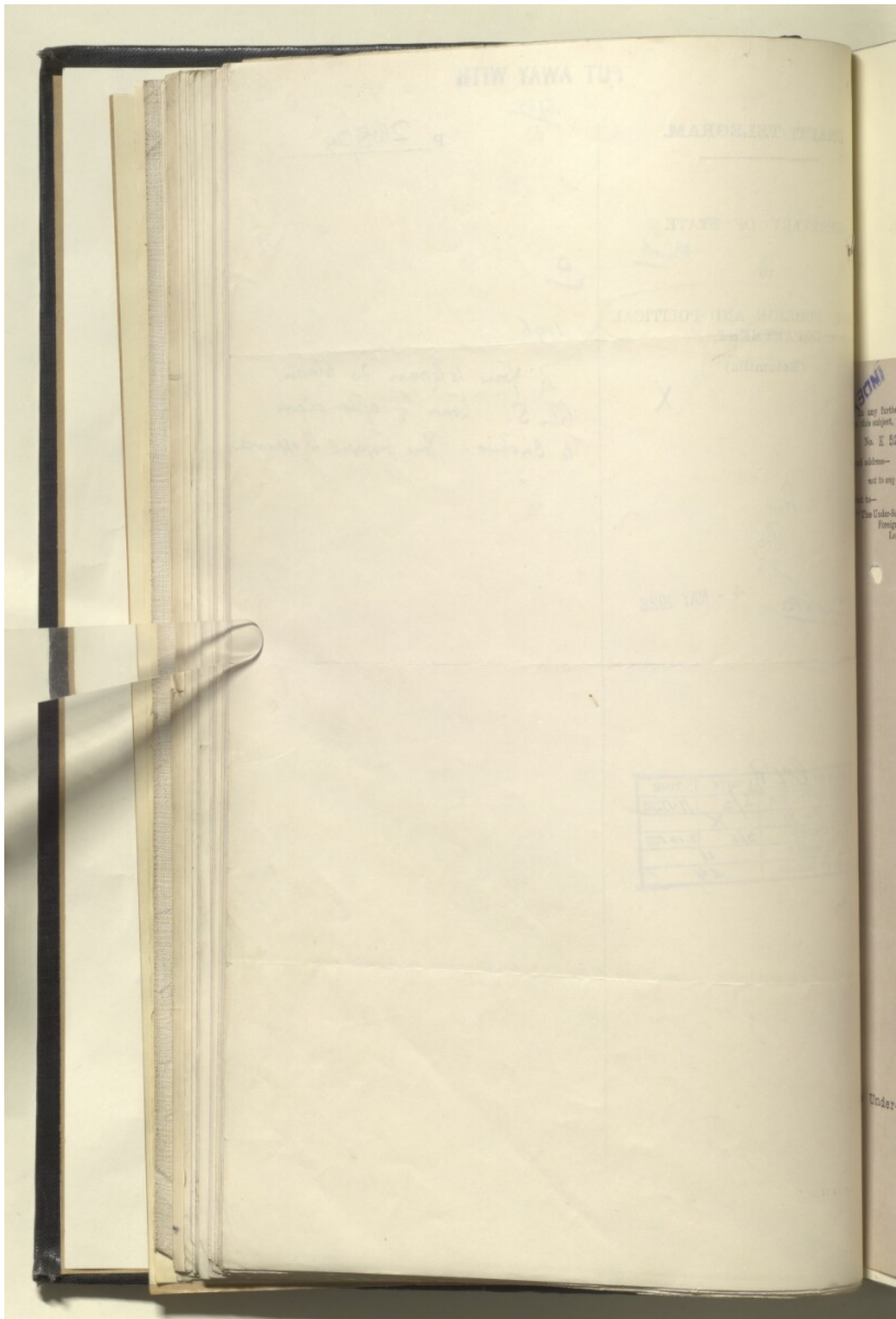
1196

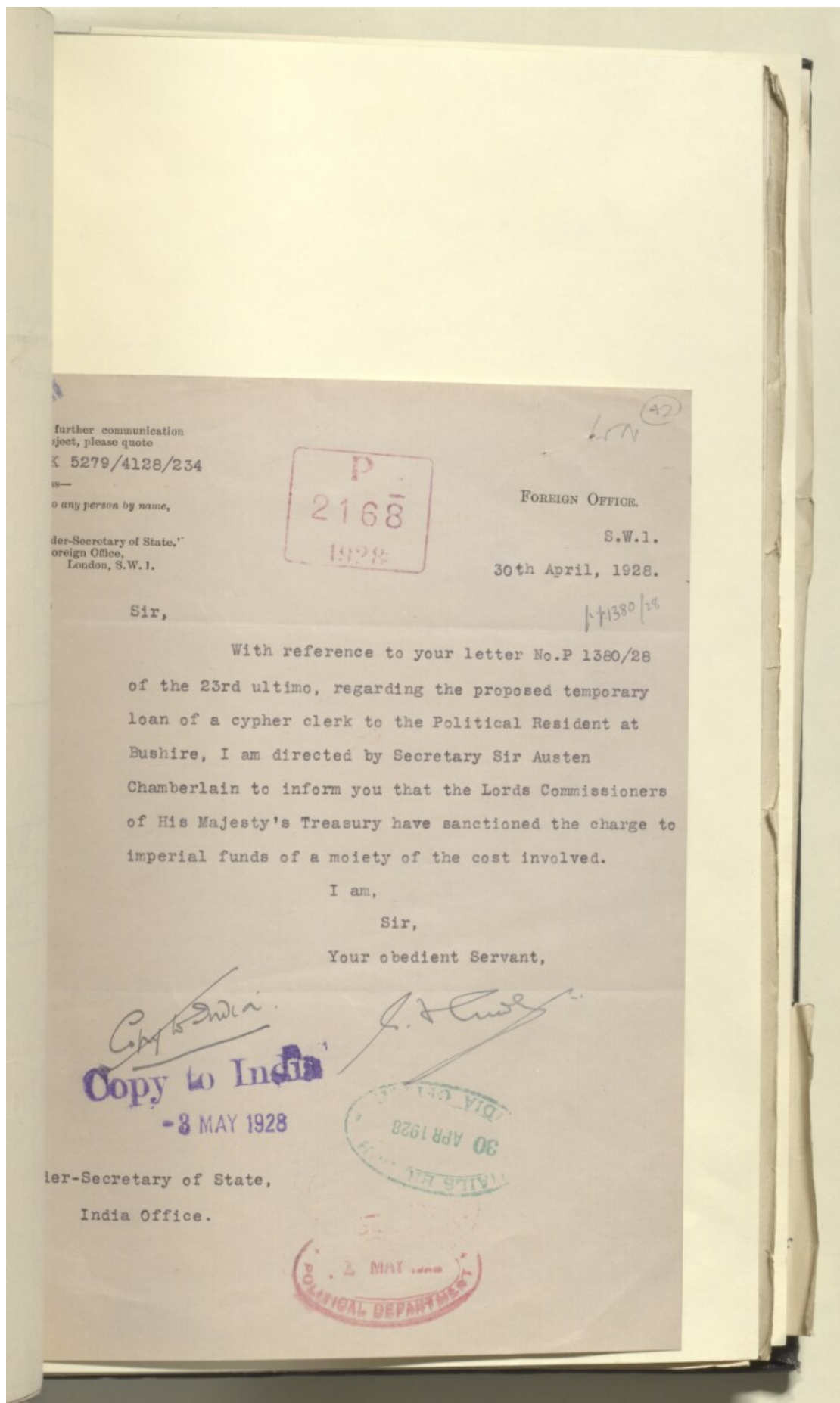
Your telegram 20 March
Glt S. Lower of cypher clear
to Bushire. Your proposal is approved.

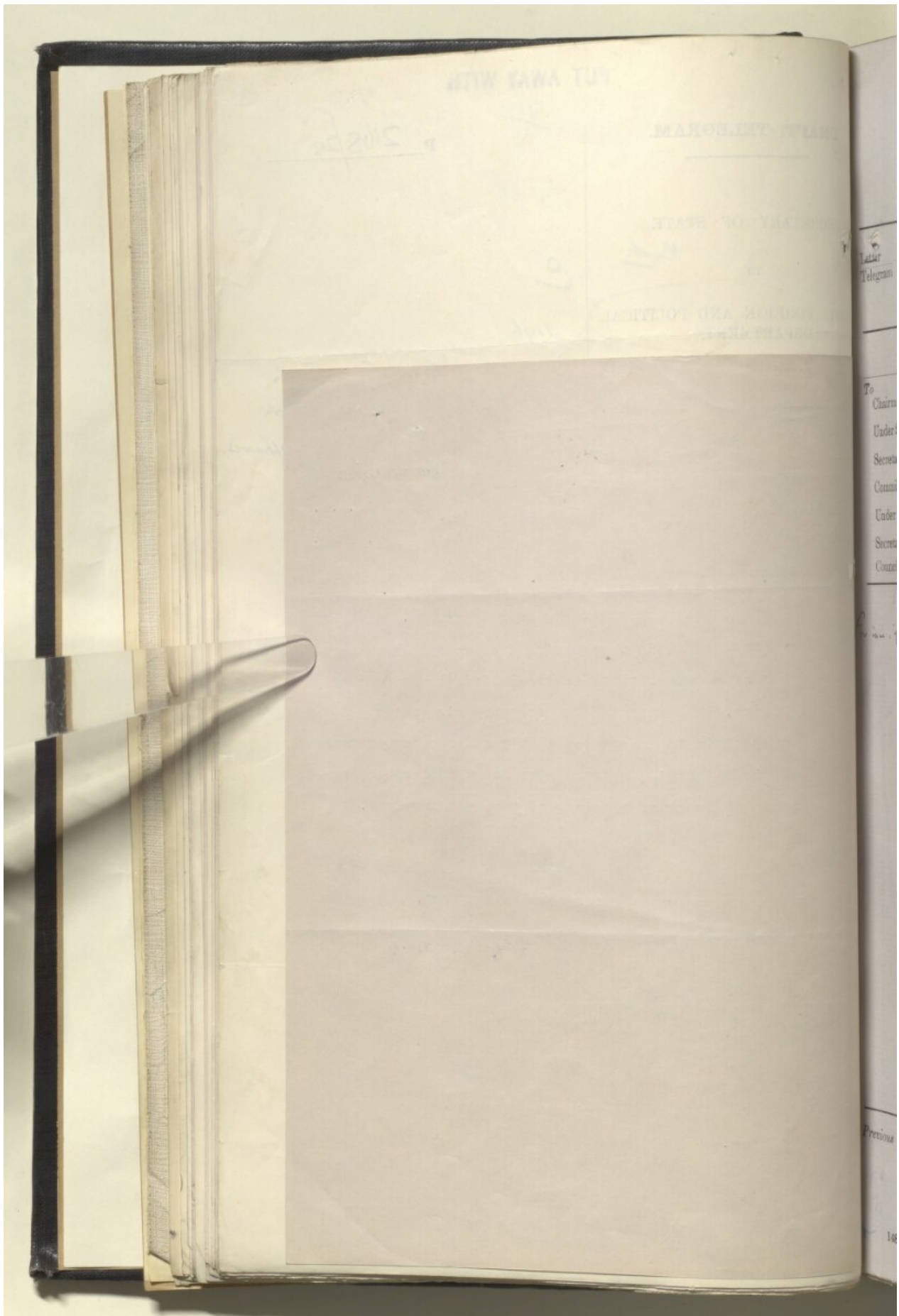
4 - MAY 1928

SEEN BY <i>CHP</i>	DATE	TIME
RECD. IN TEL. BCH	5/5	11.50 AM
CODE, X or XX	X	
DESPATCHED	5/5	3.10 PM
No. OF WORDS	11	
SENDER'S INITIALS	<i>CH</i>	

500 3.27









PUT AWAY WITH 5184
13

Register No.
P.
1380

Political Department.

from Court. of India

Dated 2 } March 1928.
Rec. 2 }

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	22. iii	Ho	Persian Gulf.
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Council Box Table.....			

Proposed temporary loan for six months, of a cypher clerk to the Political Resident Bushire

Copy to India 29 MAR 1928
C.O. 23 MAR 1928

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office proposing to approve, subject to their acceptance of half the cost

Letter to Foreign Office 23 MAR 1928

ous Papers :—

1480 1000 10.26



Bushire telegrams have been very numerous during the recent trouble in the Iraq and Trans-Jordania borders, and it may be expected that telegraphic work will continue to be heavy during the negotiations with Bin Saud.

The cost of the Bushire establishment is visible with the Imperial Sub as 256. Expenditure in Persia.

J. J. [Signature]
22/3/28



(44)

raft Paper. P1380/28 Department.

23 MAR 1928

BOOK.

Sir,

The Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office

Copy to India
29 MAR 1928
copy to CO.
23 MAR 1928
Notable S. of 20 March

I am directed by the S. of S. for India in Council to forward, for the information of the S. of S. for F.A., a copy of a telegram from the Govt. of India relative to the proposed temporary loan of a cypher clerk, for a period of six months, to the Political Resident at Bushire, at an estimated cost of Rs 350 per mensem, with free house accommodation.

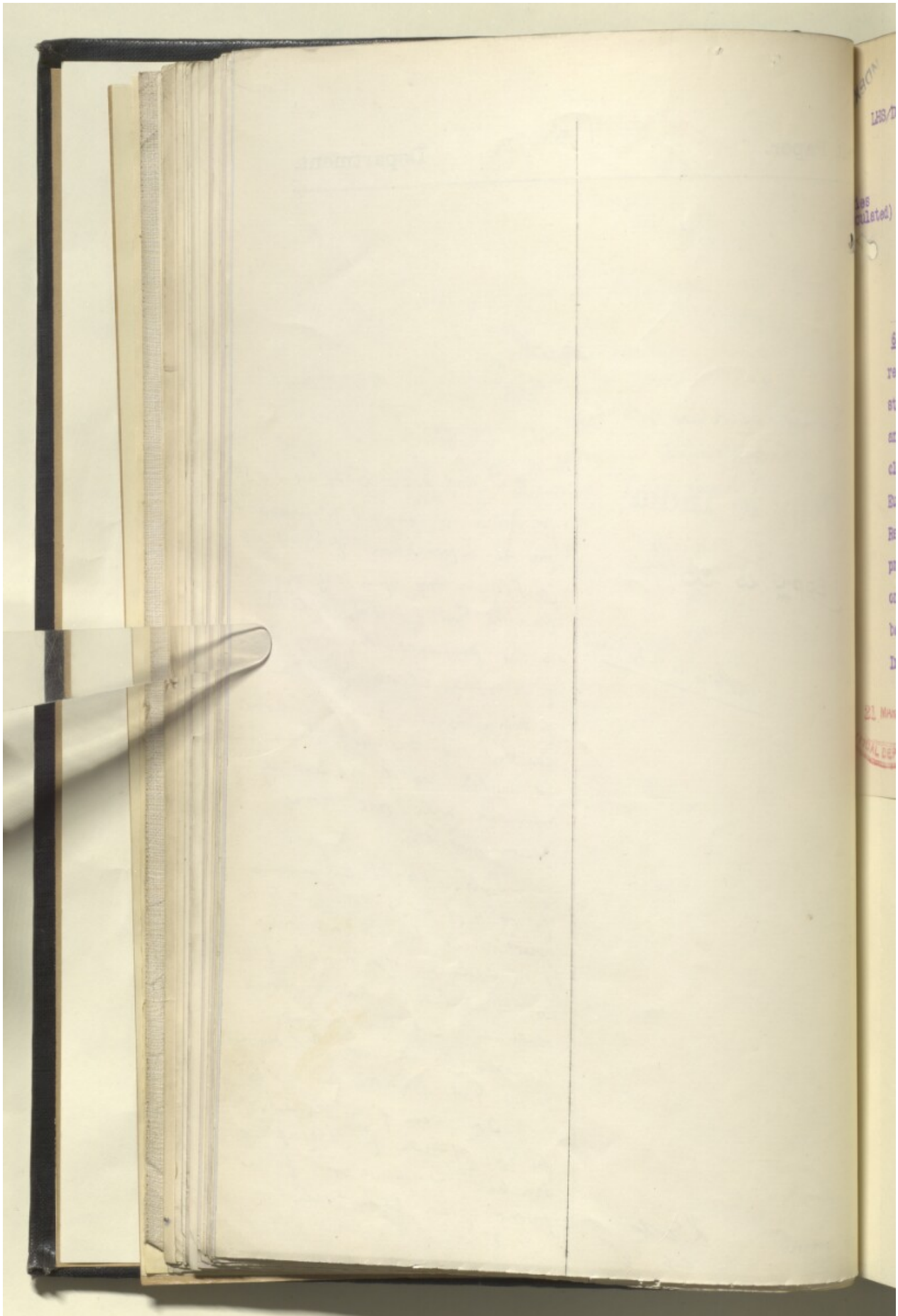
Subject to the concurrence of the S. of S. for F.A. and to the acceptance by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury of a moiety of the cost as a charge upon Imperial Revenues, Lord Bickenhead proposes to approve the proposal of the Govt. of India.

In view of the request of the Govt. of India for telegraphic sanction, I am to ask for the favour of an early reply.

A copy of this letter is being sent to the Colonial Office.

RVA
23. 3

424 5000 12.37





LHS/DW.

(38 groups.)

1255.

7-N
(45)

COPY OF TELEGRAM

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political
Department, to Secretary of
State for India.

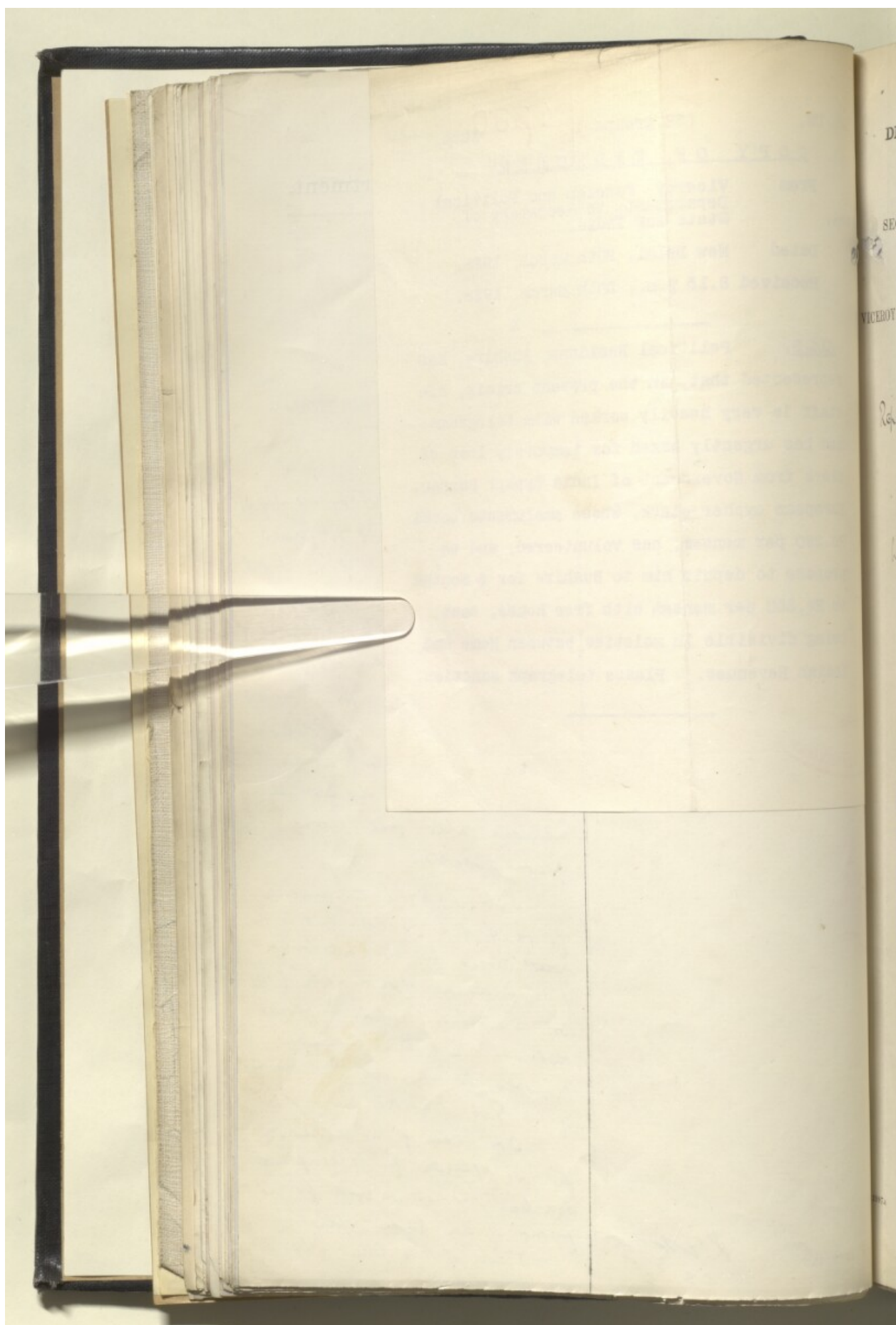
Dated New Delhi, 20th March, 1928.

Received 8.15 p.m., 20th March, 1928.

X

614-S. Political Resident, Bushire, has represented that, in the present crisis, his staff is very heavily worked with telegrams, and has urgently asked for temporary loan of clerk from Government of India Cypher Bureau. European cypher clerk, whose emoluments total Rs.290 per mensem, has volunteered, and we propose to depute him to Bushire for 6 months on Rs.350 per mensem with free house, cost being divisible in moieties between Home and Indian Revenues. Please telegraph sanction.

MAR
DEPARTMENT





46

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

P 1770/30

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO *Book*

ROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

928

Special to
Political Resident
Bushire

last lost.

Send
14.3

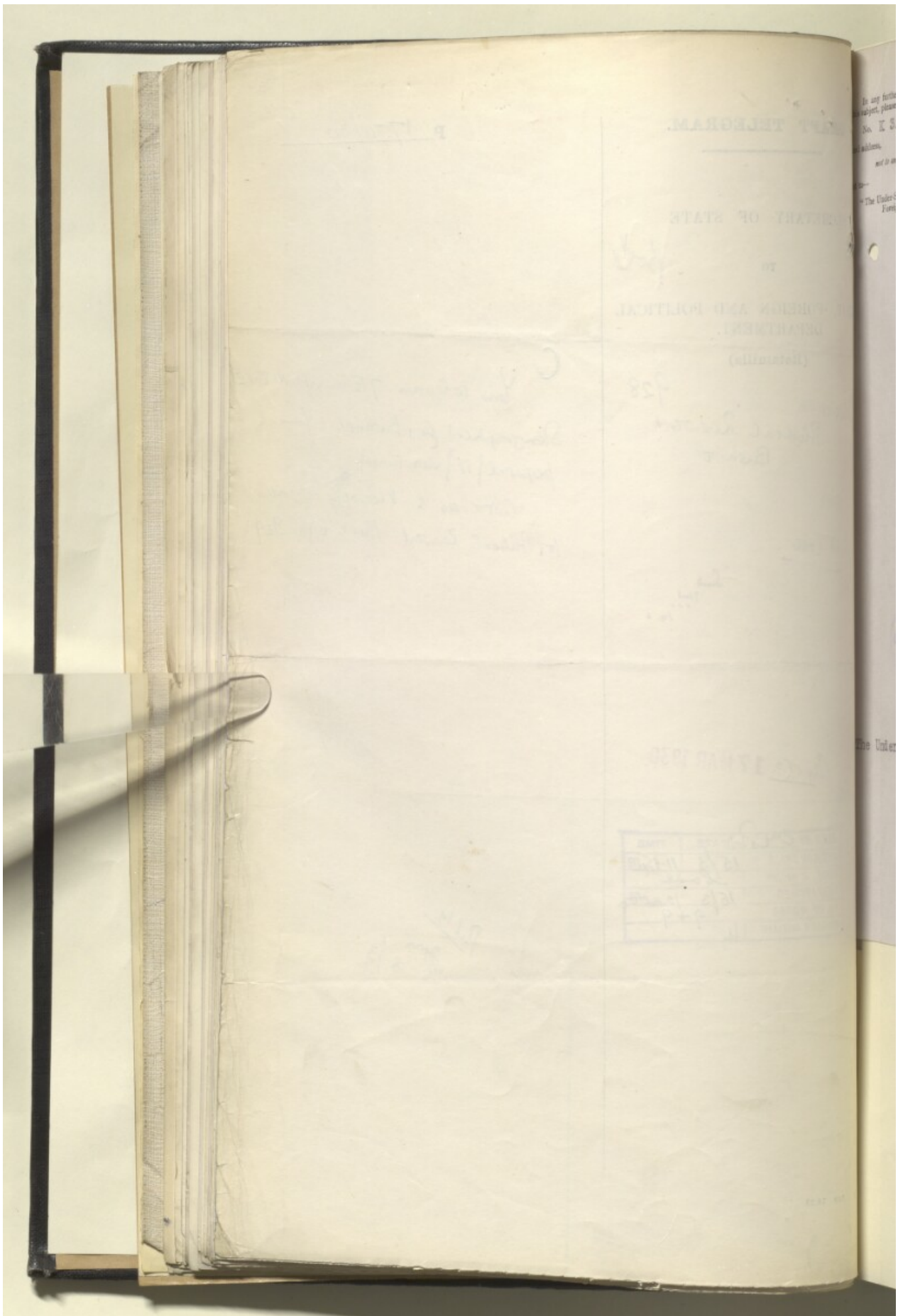
C *Code*
Your telegram 7 February No 26/E
Stenographer for Bushire Your
proposal is sanctioned.
Addresses to Vicinity repeats
to Political Resident Bushire No 929

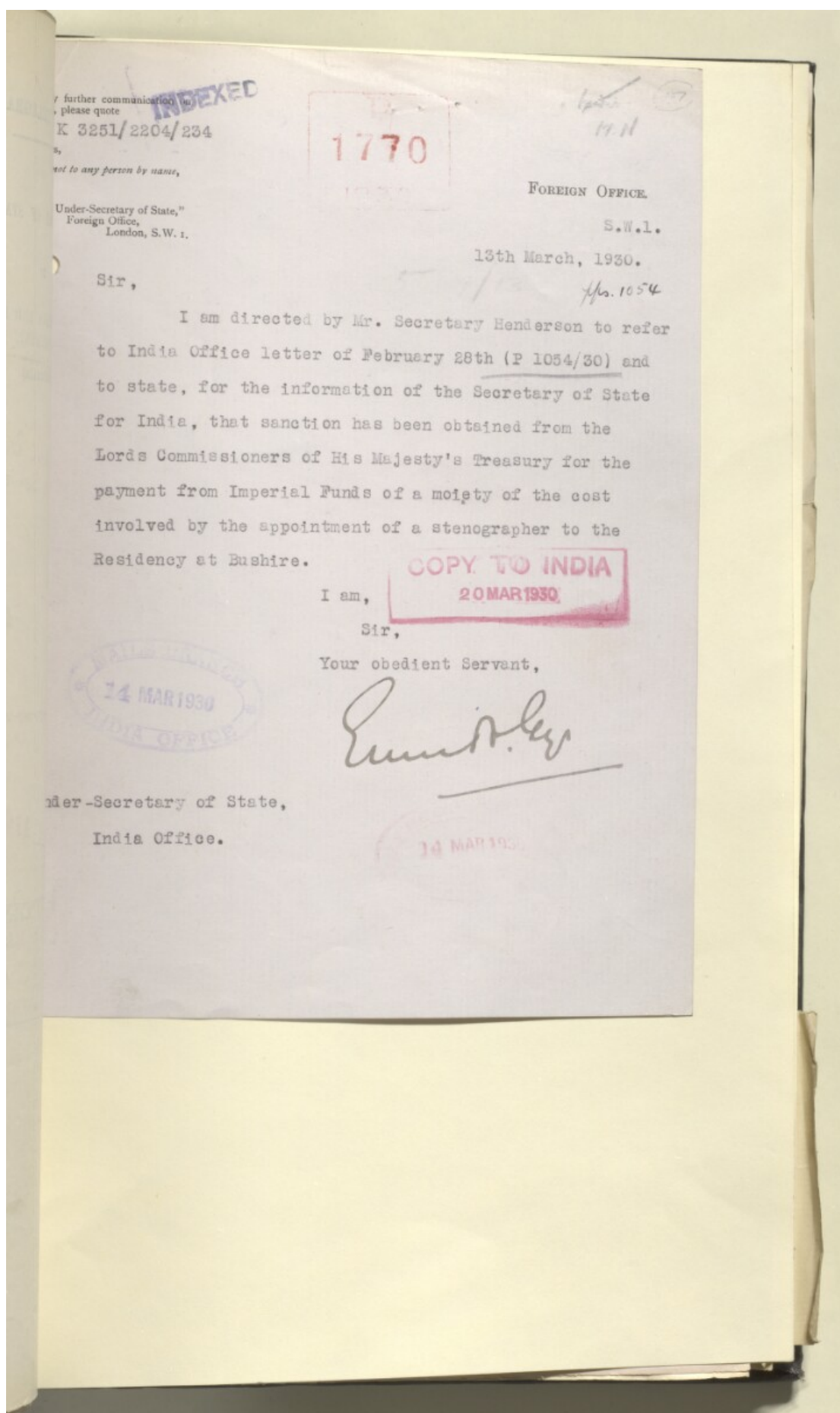
17 MAR 1930

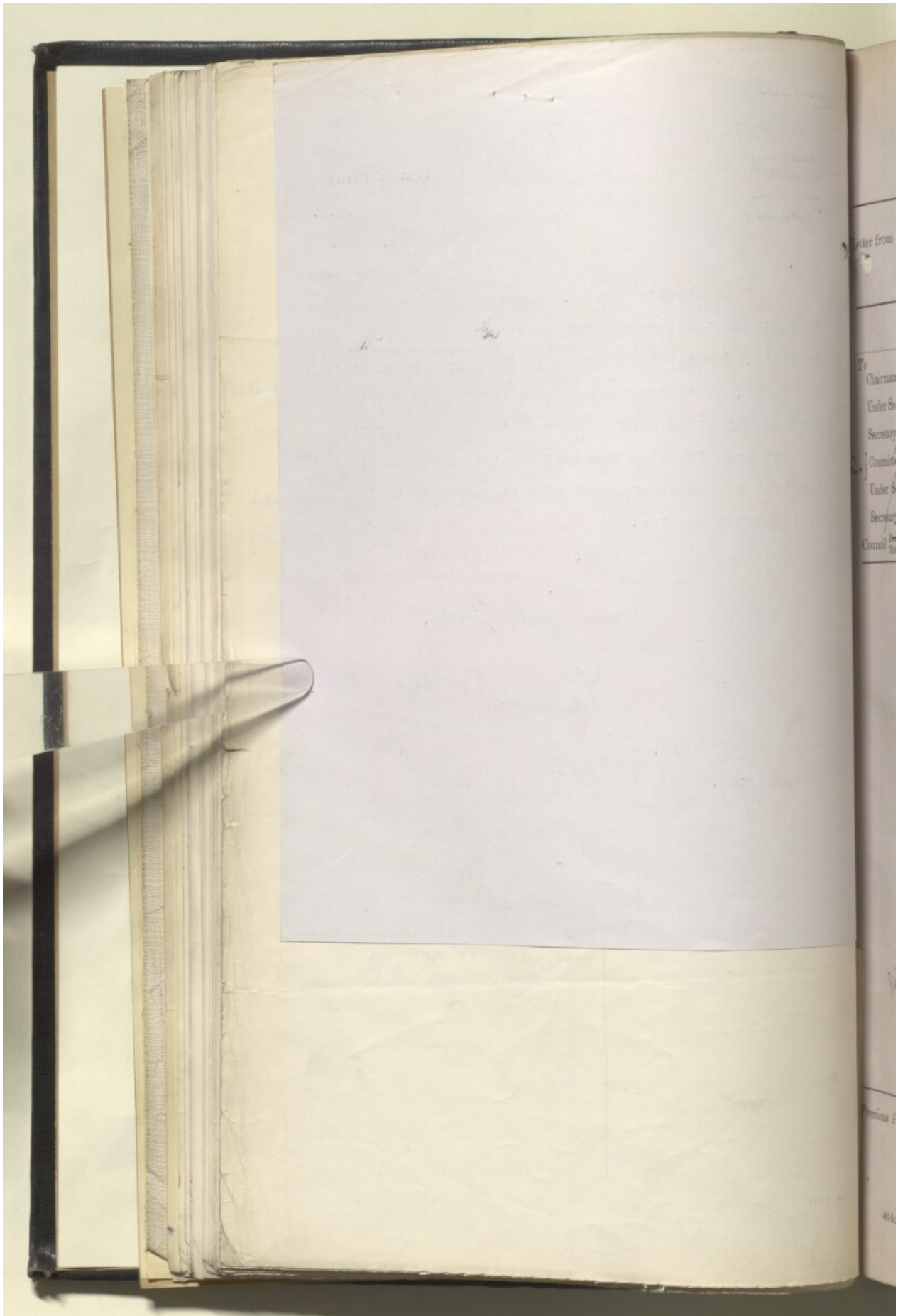
SEEN BY	DATE	TIME
RECD. IN TEL. ROOM	15/3	11.15pm
CODE, X or Y	Code	
DESPATCHED	15/3	12.40pm
NO. OF WORDS	9+9	
SENDER'S INITIALS	h	

17/4
2m
15/3

500 10.29









Register No. **1054/30** **PUT AWAY WITH P.5184/13** **Political Department.**

r from _____ Dated _____ 1920.
Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	14. 2.	J.W.	Persian Gulf
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	15. 2.	R.E.H.	Proposal to appoint a stenographer to the Bushire Residency
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Civil ^{Dept} Table.....	21. 2.	J.W.	

Copy to

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft letter to Foreign Office inviting
amendment

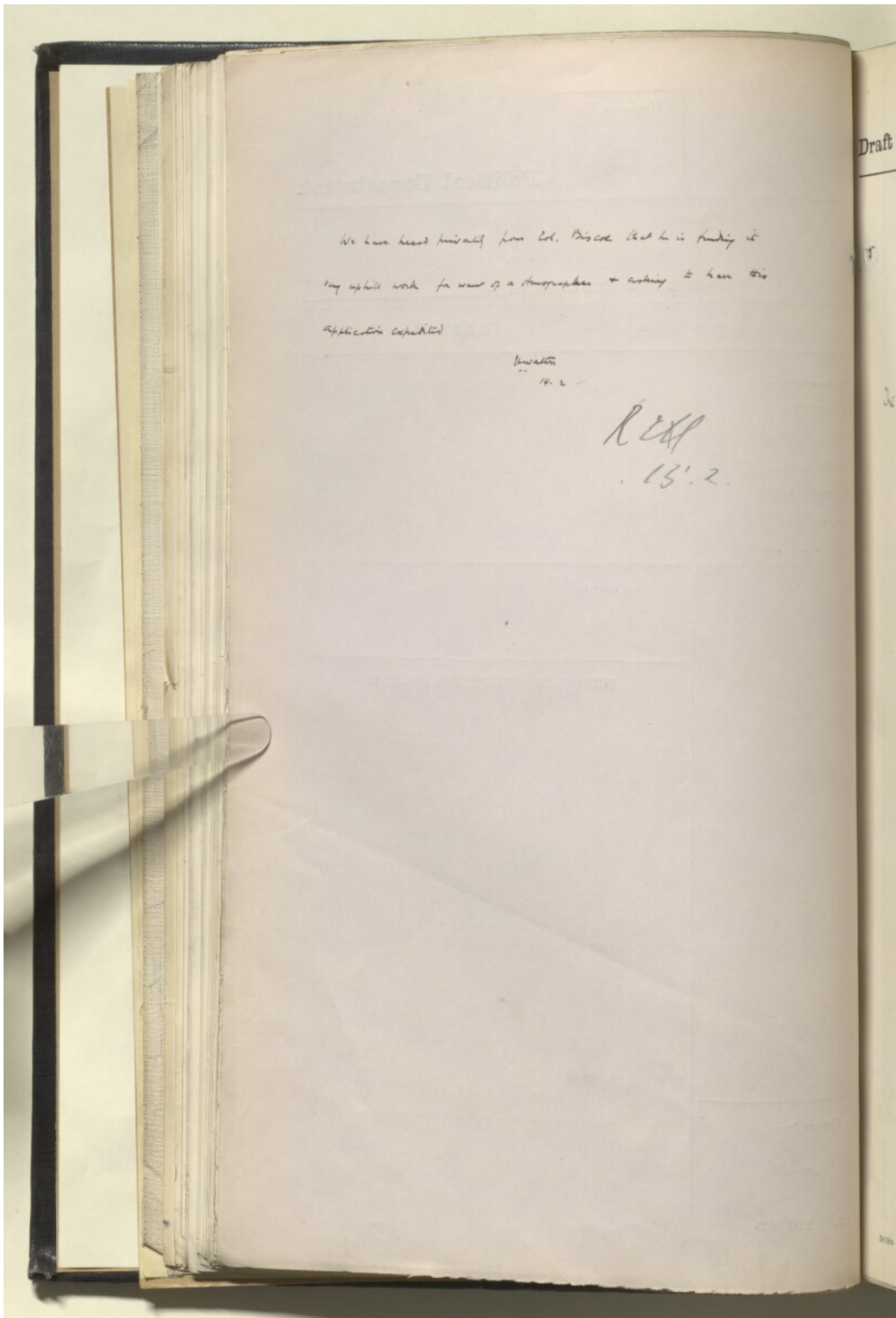
APPROVED
POLITICAL COMMITTEE
21 FEB 1930

APPROVED COUNCIL
27 FEB 1930

28 Feb 1930 Letter to Foreign Office

us Papers :—

464c 1000 6.25



Draft

We have heard privately from Col. Bruce that he is finding it
very difficult work for want of a stenographer & asking to have this
Application expedited

Insulation

14. 2

Recd
15. 2

20

2018



raft Paper. P1037/30 Department.

49

Feb 28 1930

6 MAR 1930

Important

Book

The Under Secretary of State
Foreign Office.

57.7 February 1930

Sir

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to enclose for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a telegram from the Government of India recommending the appointment of a stenographer to the Bushire Residency on a pay of Rs 200 a month rising to Rs 250 a month by annual increments of Rs 10 a month, plus a house rent allowance of Rs 40 a month, the whole expenditure to be met by an increase to the office allowance sum of Rs 3000 a year.

Subject to the concurrence of the S. of S. for F.A. and to the acceptance of the Local Commissioners of the Treasury of a moiety of the cost involved as a charge upon Imperial Revenues, it is proposed to sanction the proposal.

(Sd.) J. C. WALTON,

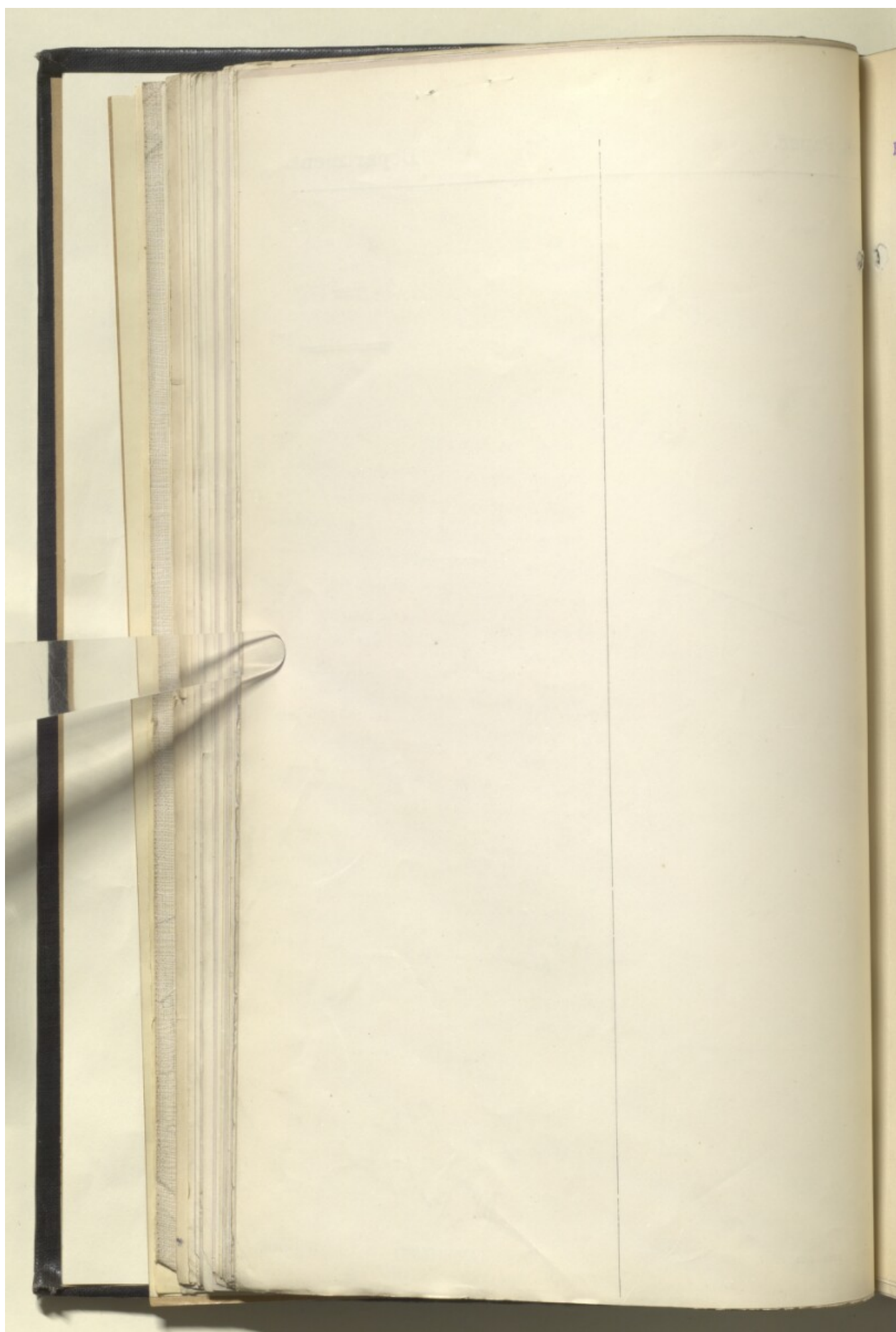
APPROVED COUNCIL
27 FEB 1930
R

26/2 Rth
21/2
21/2

APPROVED 21 FEB 1930
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Jr. SF +

3518n 5000 8/29





FRB/DT. (35 words) **1054** 795. **FO CO MIN** 10.2.30.

INDEXED

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department,
to Secretary of State for India.

Dated New Delhi, 7th February, 1930.

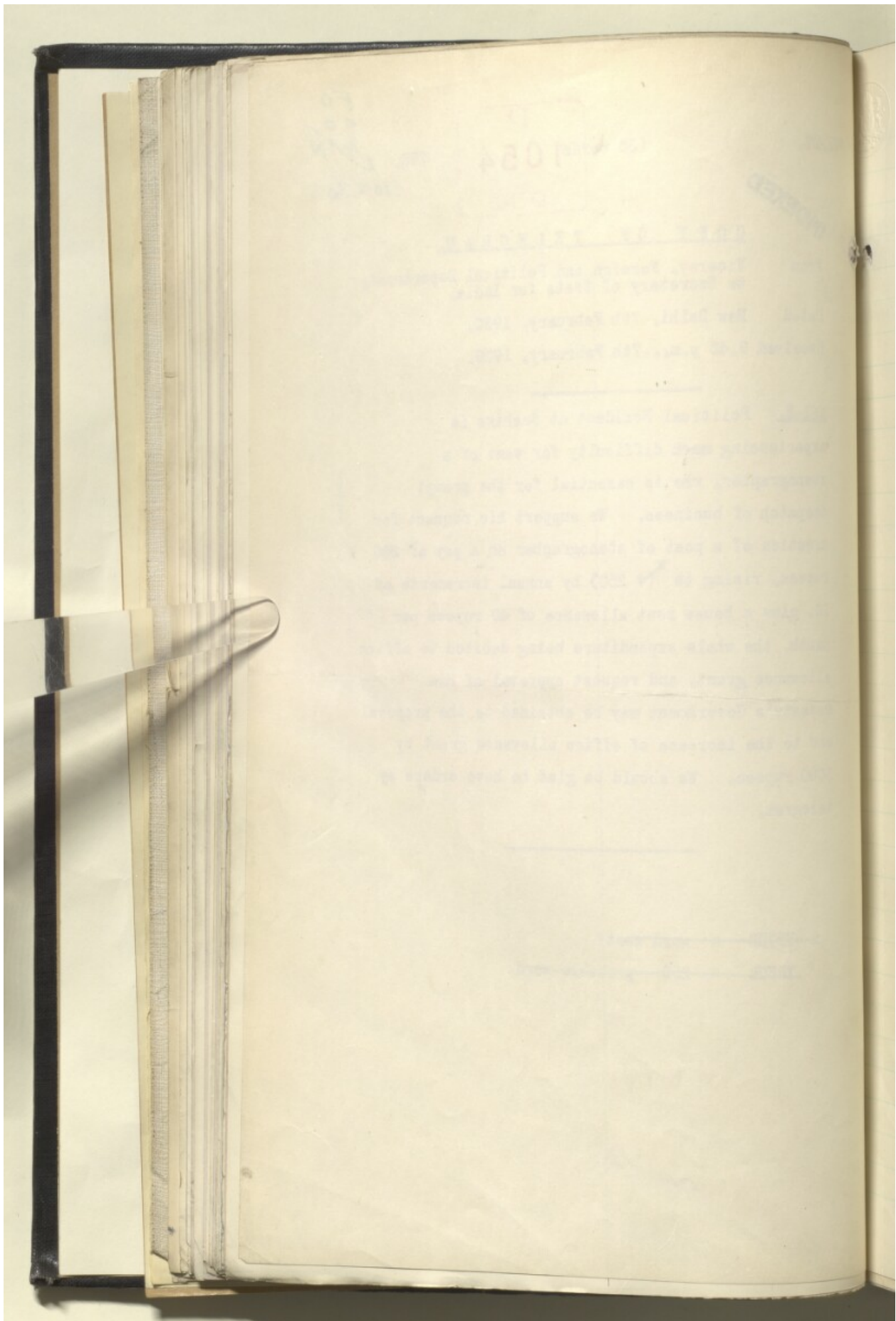
Received 9.45 p.m., 7th February, 1930.

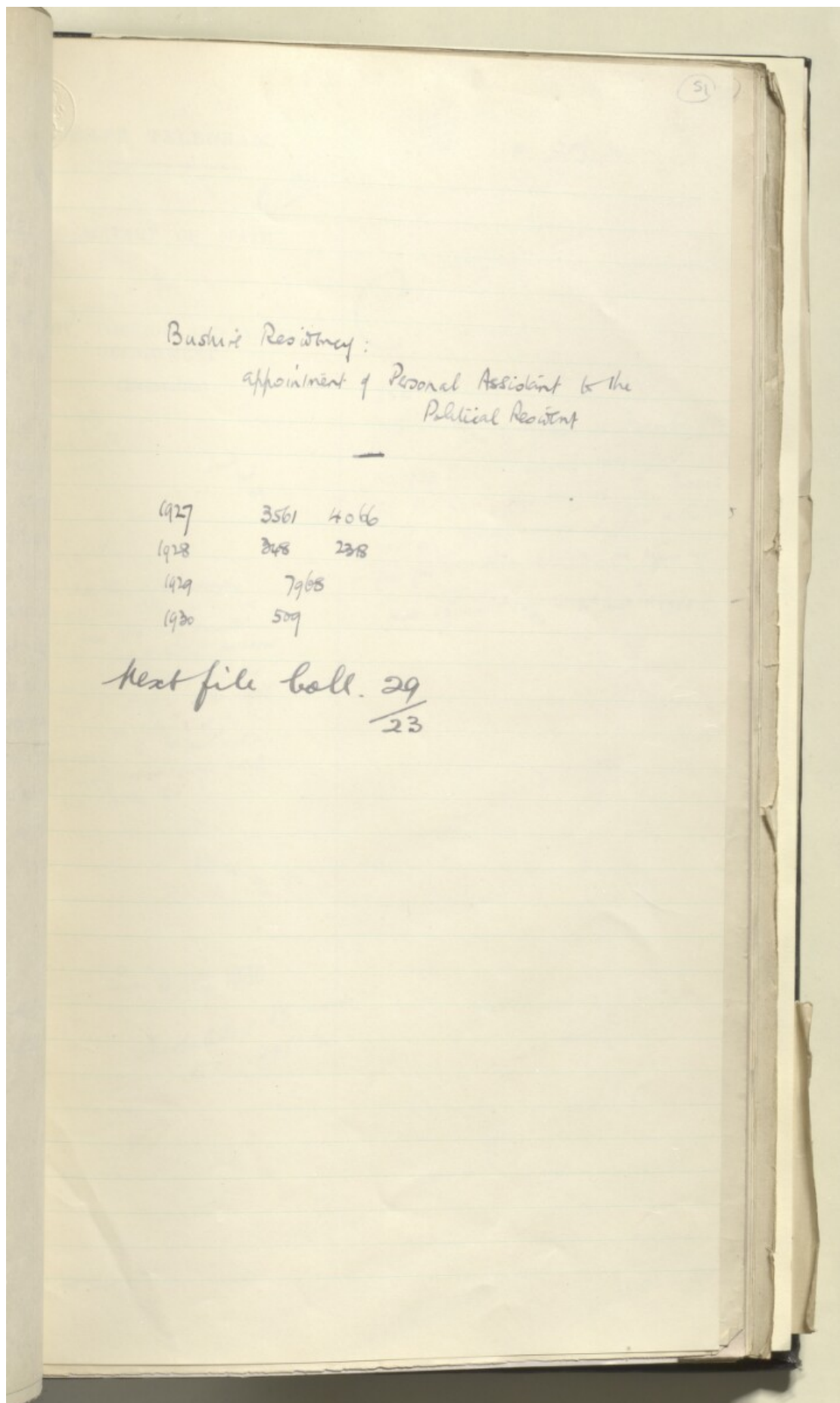
261-E. Political Resident at Bushire is experiencing much difficulty for want of a stenographer, who is essential for the prompt despatch of business. We support his request for creation of a post of stenographer on a pay of 200 rupees, rising to ~~250~~ 250 by annual increments of 10, plus a house rent allowance of 40 rupees per month, the whole expenditure being debited to office allowance grant, and request approval of His Majesty's Government may be obtained to the proposal and to the increase of office allowance grant by 3000 rupees. We should be glad to have orders by telegram.

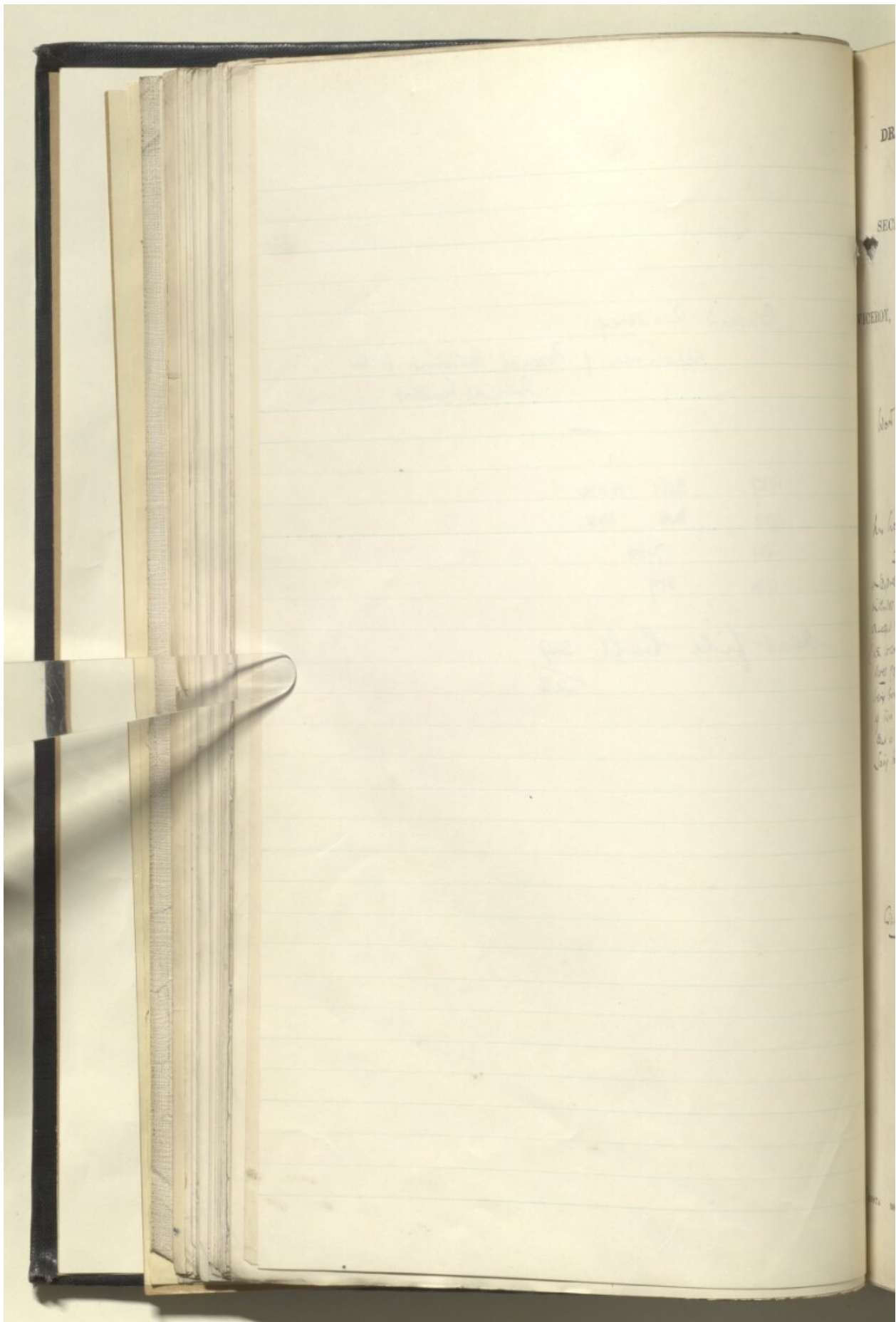
~~x YBVUD = word sent:~~

~~YBVUB = 250 - probable word.~~

10 FEB 1930









PUT AWAY WITH

5184
13

P 509/30

(32)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

TO

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

BY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

on 6.50

Send 29.1

Walton

The EO have wrongly
ordered no title. What we
was told they should
be the Govt of India's proposal
- continue the appointment for
(year) subject to the matter
brought up again at the end
of year for re-examination.
It hardly seems worth while
back to the EO.

Imy

23/1

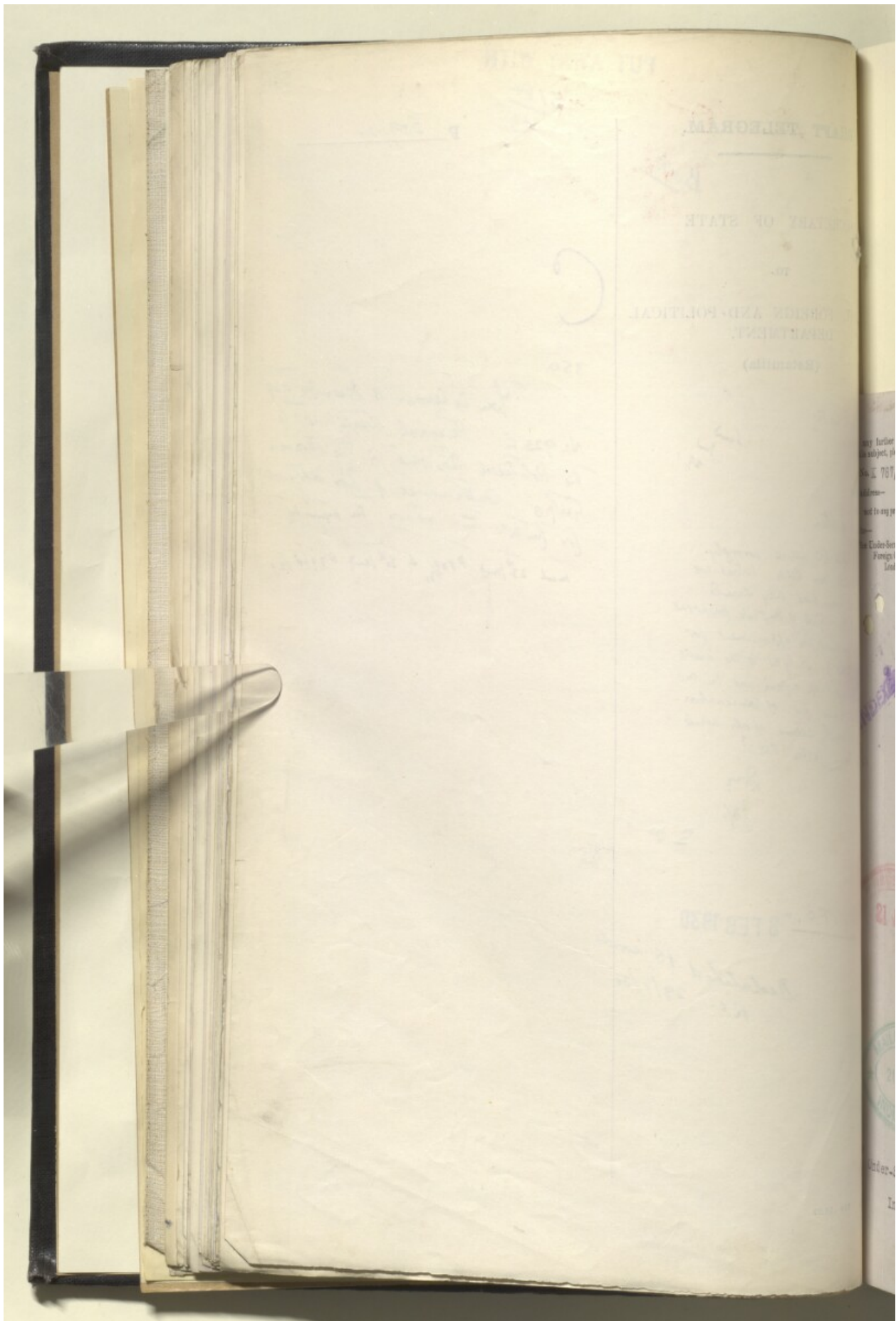
350

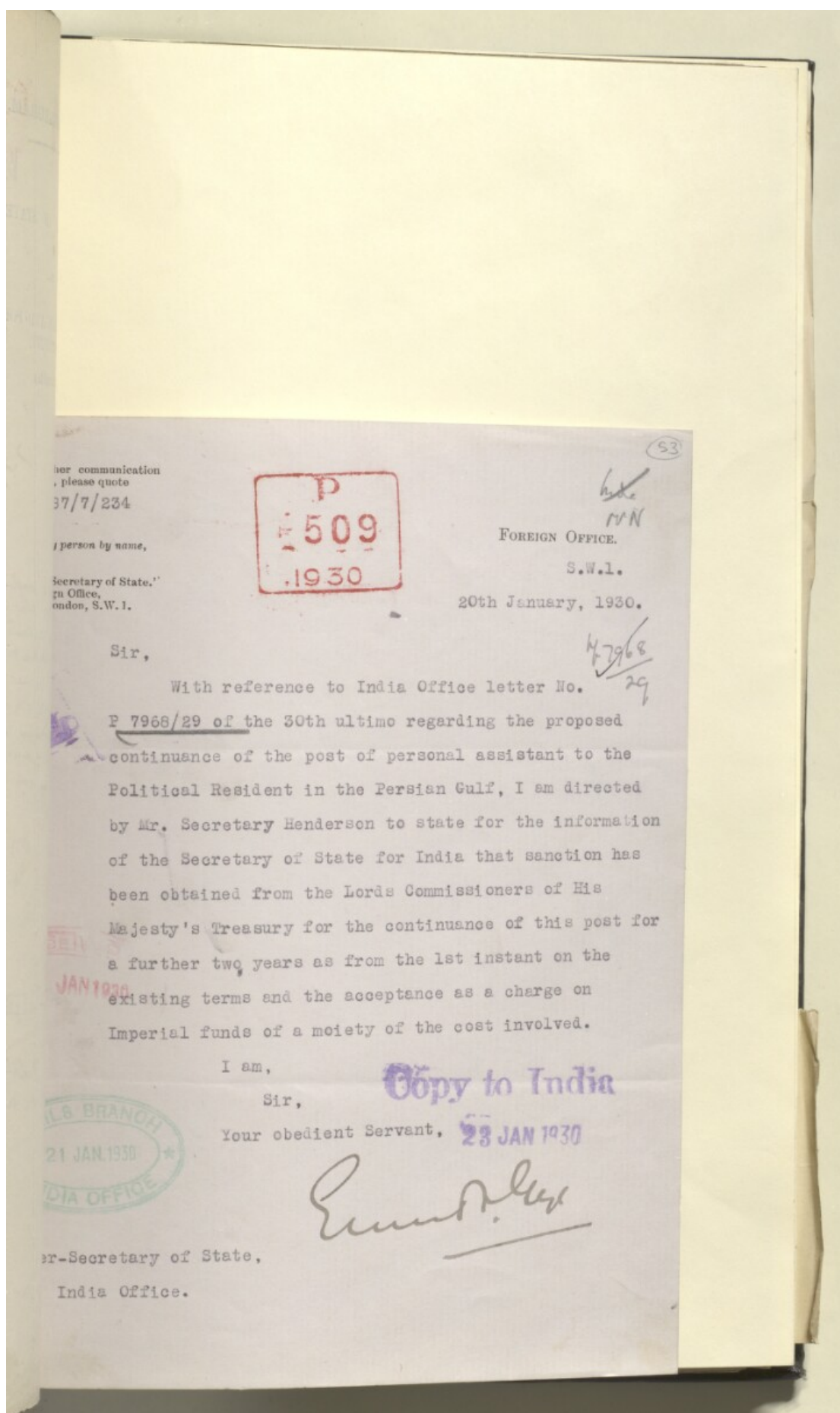
Your telegram 11 December 1929
No. 923 E. Personal Assistant to
the Political Resident in the Persian
Gulf. Continuance of this appointment
for further two years. See papers by
mail 23/1/30 P 509/30 + 30/1/30 P 7968/29

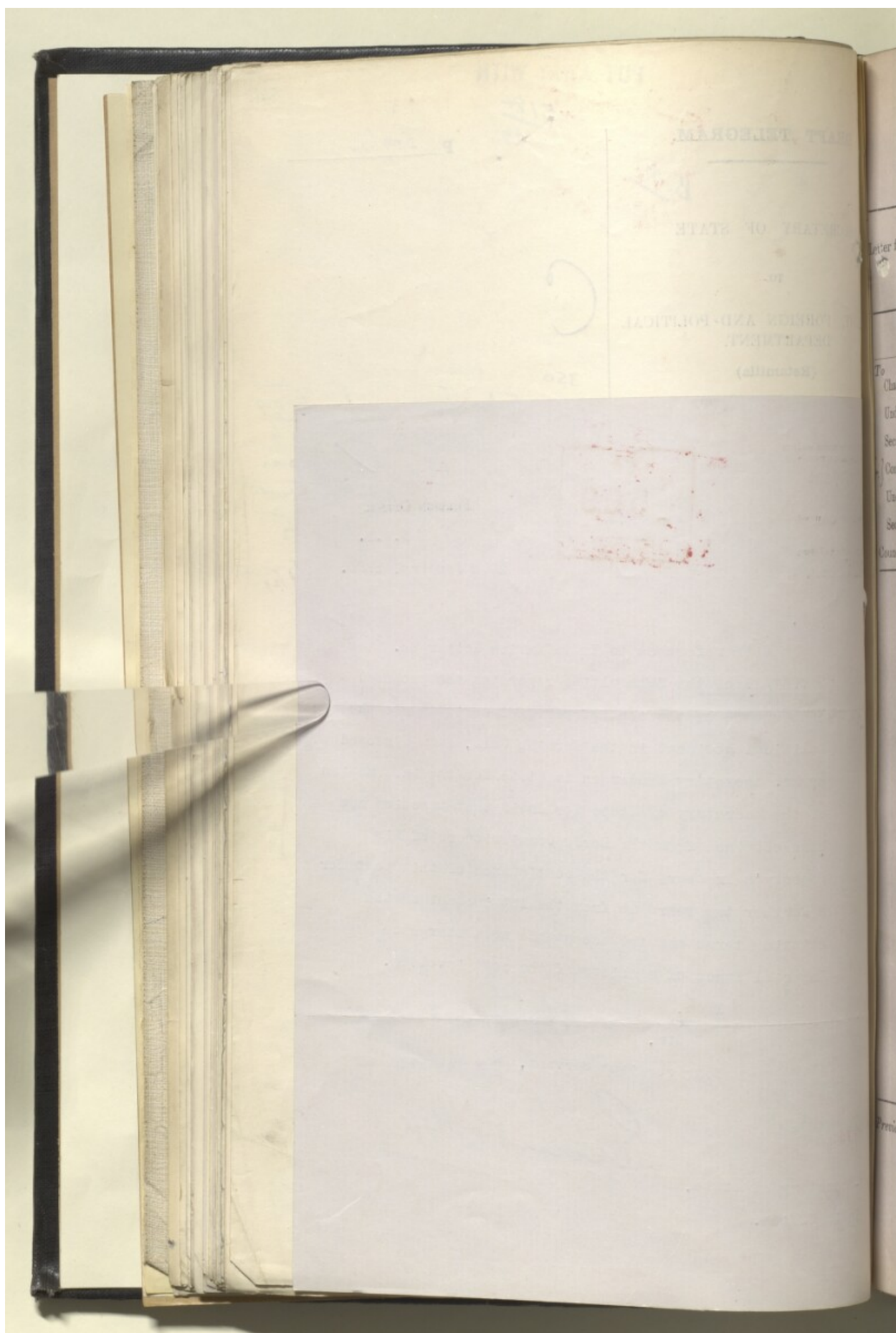
Imy to F.O. 3 FEB 1930

Despatched 15 words
R.C. 29/1/30

500 10.29









PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Register No.
7968

Political Department.

From Dated 1929.
Rec.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	17.12.	W.	Persian Gulf
Under Secretary			
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	17-12	R.E.L.	Proposed extension for three years
Under Secretary.....			in existing terms of the appointment of
Secretary of State...			Personal Assistant to the Political
Chief Clerk.....	23.12	M.P.	Resident

Copy to

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office involving
Consent

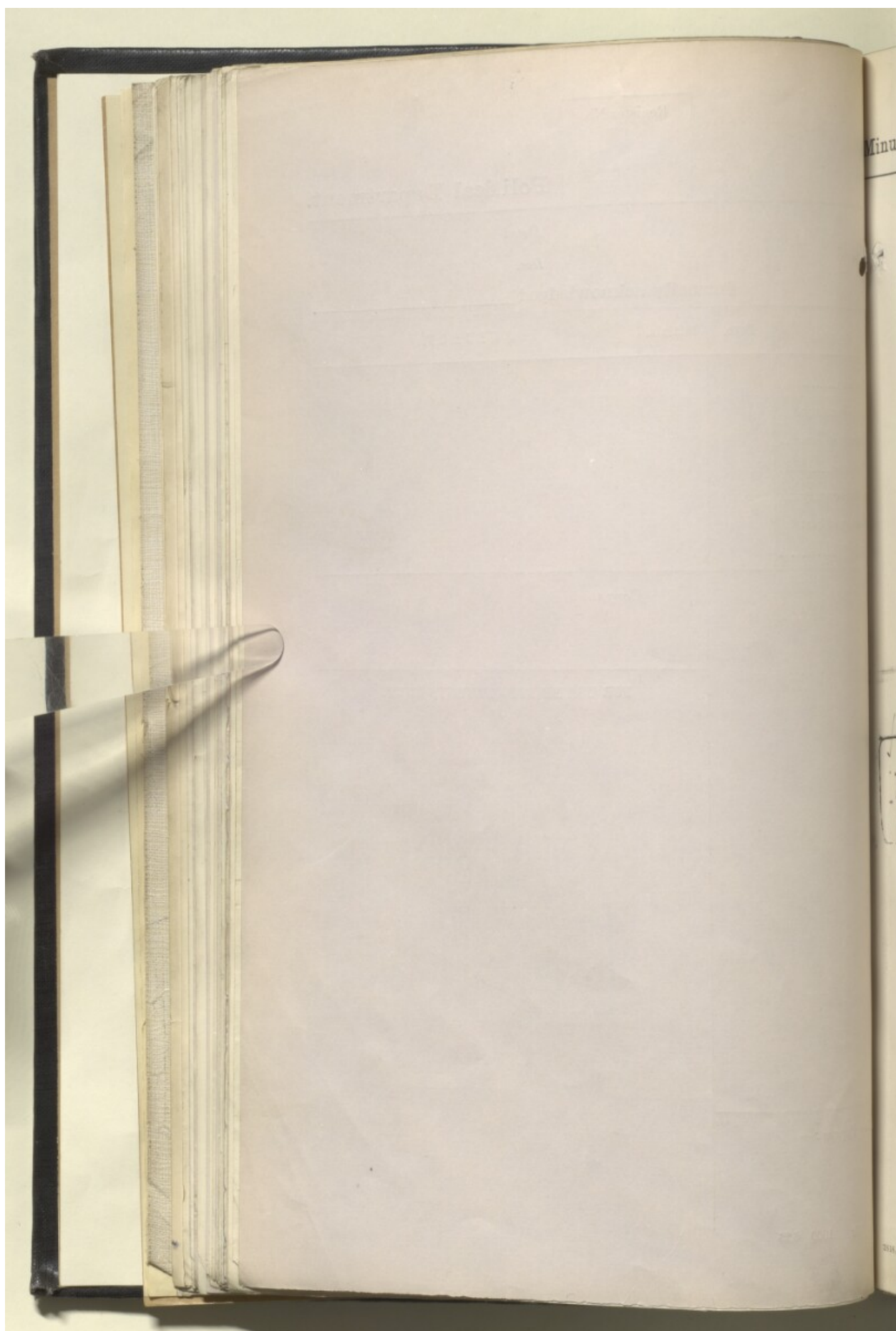
23 DEC 1929 APPROVED JOINT POLITICAL
& SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

1929 V.I. COUNCIL
30 DEC 1929

30-12-29.
Letter to Foreign Office

uns Papers :—

464c 1000 6.25





ute Paper.

P 7968/29

Department.

P 3501/27

When his appointment was first suggested, in 1927, some doubt was felt as to its necessity, and further information had to be obtained from India before the F.O. would commit the matter. I was subsequently sanctioned for three years, on the understanding that the Govt. would not be refused a permanency. The period for which it was sanctioned expires at the end of the present year, and the Govt. of India now wish to continue the appointment for another three years from 1 Jan 1930.

The official work falling on the Resident and his staff at the present time is very heavy, and there is no probability of its falling off in the near future. It is proposed to put this to the Foreign Office, and invite their concurrence in the Govt. of India's proposal, subject to the sanction coming up for re-examination at the end of two years.

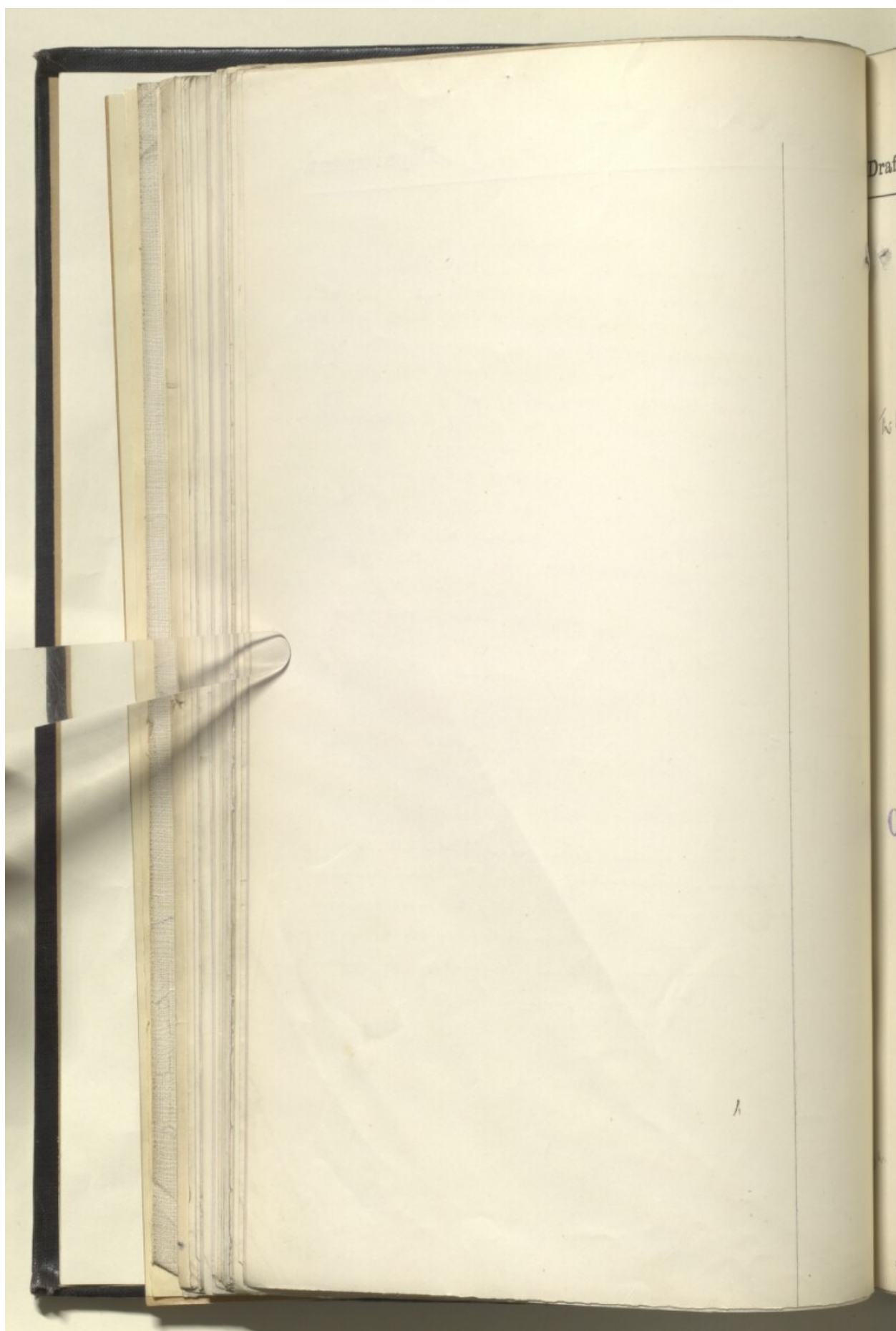
Secretary, Financial Dept
for my observations

Donnell
13/12

It is a pity that the Govt. of India did not write into the petition a little earlier. The F.O. may reasonably ask for a report on the experience of the past three years but as the amount of the expenditure involved is small it is not worth while to delay submitting the application to them while further information is obtained.

Smith
16/12

F
7786
1929





ft Paper.

P7968/29

Department.

30 DEC 1929

Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office

Sir,

With reference to correspondence
going with your letter of the 8th May
1928, No. K 4838/3591/234, regarding
the creation of a temporary post of
Personal Assistant to the Political
Resident in the Persian Gulf, I am
directed by the S. & F. C. India in
Council to forward, for the information
of the S. & F. C. Foreign Affairs, a
copy of a telegram from the Govt. of
India recommending that his appointment
should be continued on the existing
terms for a further three years from
the 1st January 1930.

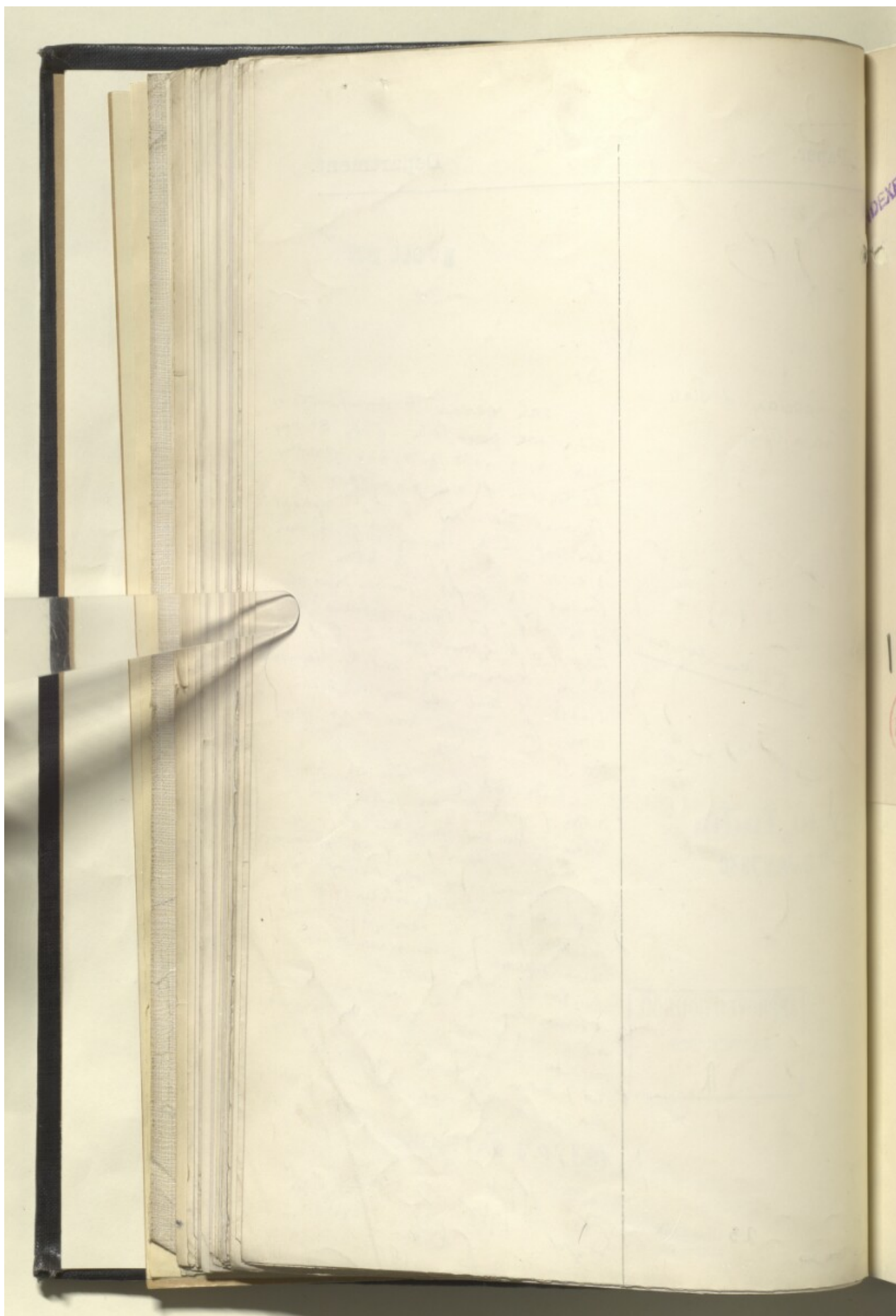
In view of the fact that the
burden of official work falling on the
Political Resident and his staff is
not only, as the S. & F. C. India is aware,
at the present time very heavy, but
that there is no probability of its
falling off in the near future, the
Govt. of India supports the recommendation of
the S. & F. C. India subject to the
renewal of the position at the
end of two years. It hopes therefore
that Mr. Henderson will agree in the
S. & F. C. India proposal, as to the
charging to Imperial revenues of a
proportion of the cost involved.

(Sd.) P. J. PATRICK

APPROVED JOINT POLITICAL
& SPECIAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

23 DEC 1929

158 5000 8/29





P
7968

F.O.
C.R.N.
11-22-29
(57)

CWP/DW. (23 words) 1929 6342.

RECEIVED
COPY OF TELEGRAM

From Viceroy, Foreign & Political Department, to Secretary of State for India.

Dated New Delhi, 11th December, 1929.

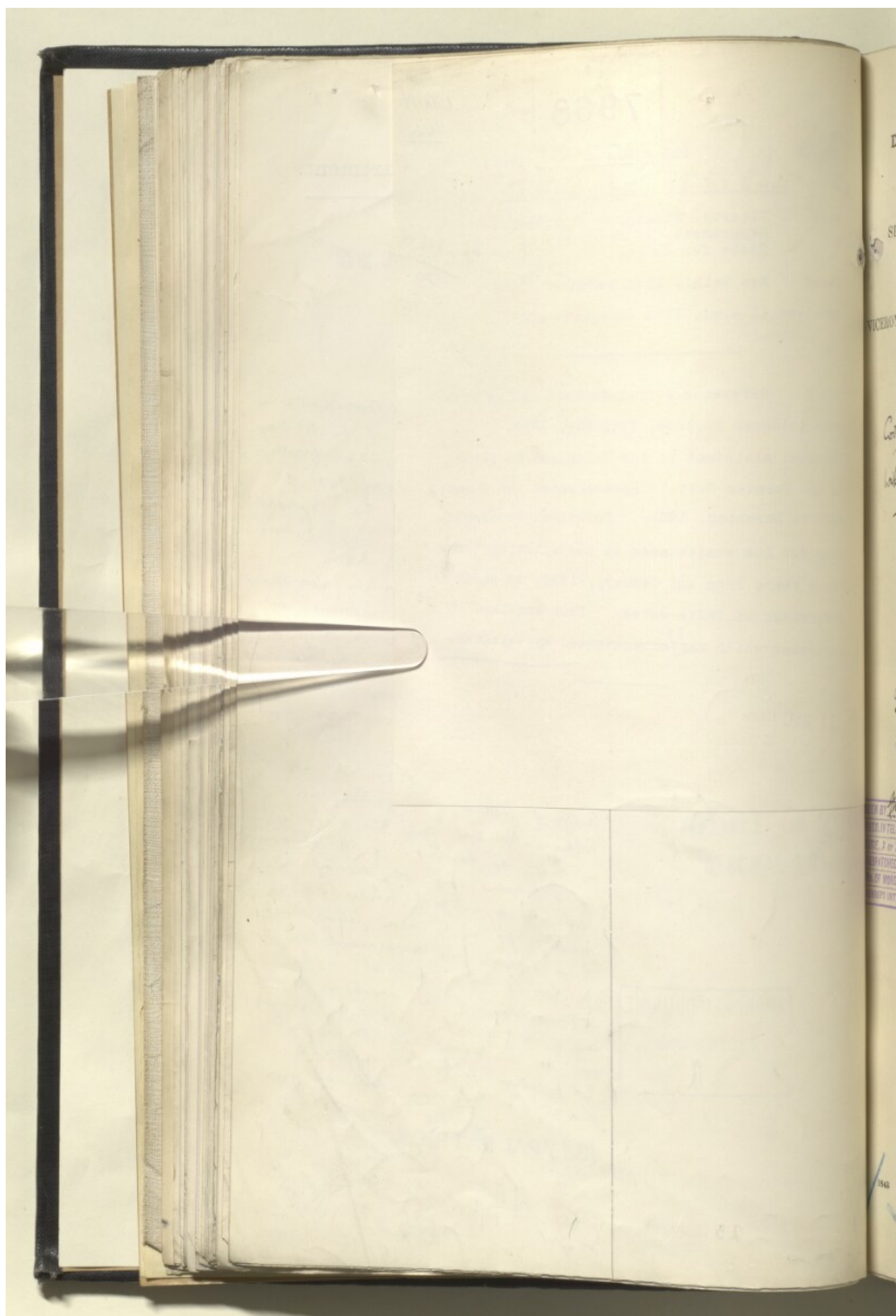
Received 11 a.m., 11th December, 1929.

423184
28
5754/13

923 E. Reference correspondence ending with your telegram No.1336, 19th May, 1928.

Personal Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Post created for 3 years expires December, 1929. Political Resident asks for its continuance on the existing terms for 3 years from 1st January, 1930, to which Government of India agree. Your sanction is requested which may^{be} communicated by telegram.

RECEIVED IN
11 DEC 1929





58

PUT AWAY WITH

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

5184
13

P 2318/28

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO *Book*

ROY, FOREIGN AND POLITICAL
DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

1336

*Your Foreign Secretary: letter
4 January. Personal Assistant
to "Political Resident in the Persian Gulf".
Your proposal is sanctioned*

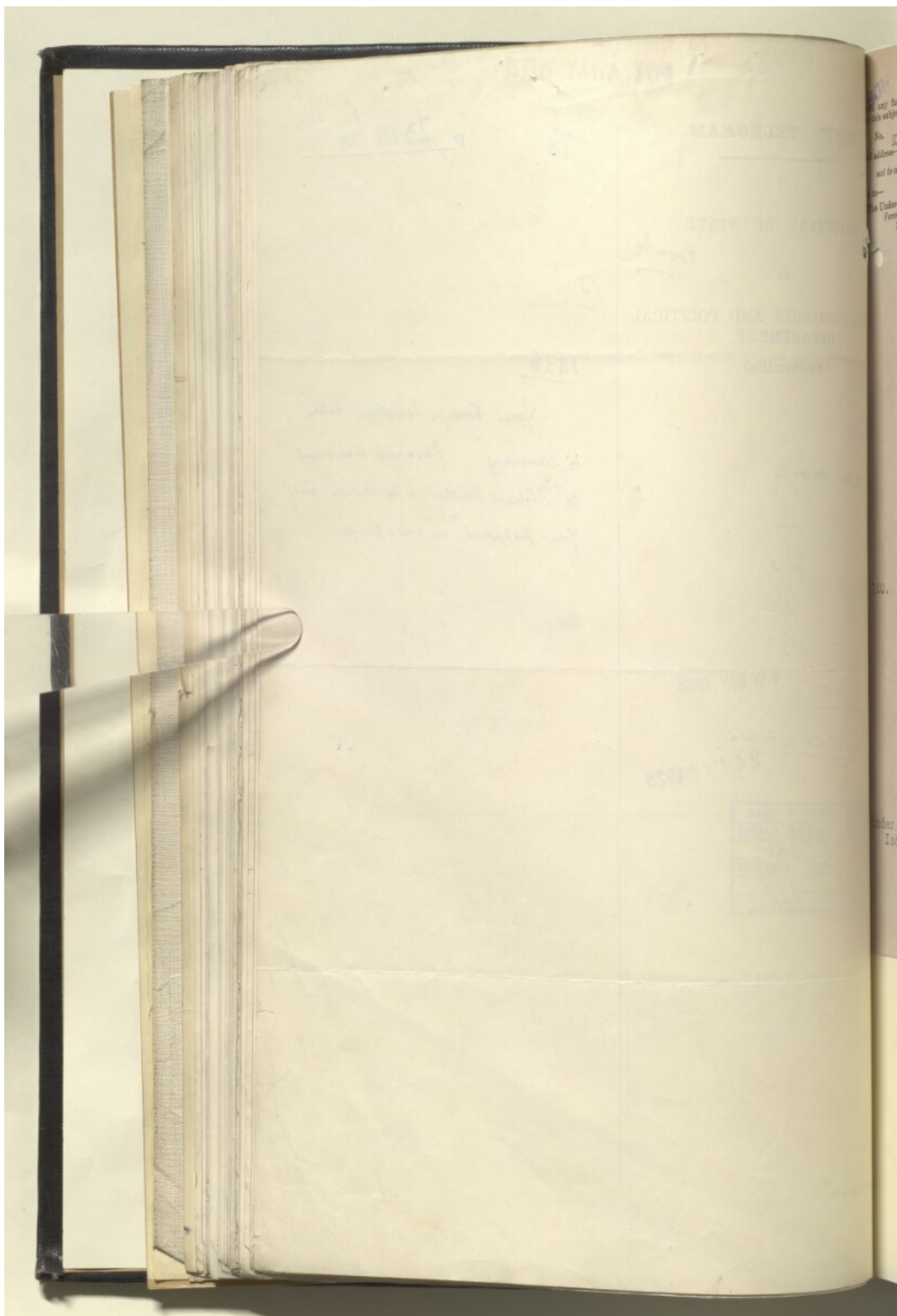
without priority

19 MAY 1928

24 MAY 1928

DATE	TIME
19/5/28	11:15 AM
19/5	11:55 AM

3 500 3.27





Further communication
Subject, please quote

K 4838/3891/234.

to any person by name,

Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London, S.W. 1.

P
2318
1928

FOREIGN OFFICE.
S.W. 1.

8th May, 1928.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. P. 348 of the 9th ultimo in regard to the creation of a temporary post of Personal Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, I am directed by Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain to inform you that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have sanctioned the charge to Imperial funds, for a period not exceeding three years from January 1st 1927, of a moiety of the cost involved in the creation of the proposed post, on the understanding that such moiety will not exceed one hundred rupees a month and that the post will not be considered as a permanency.

I am,

Copy to India

Sir,

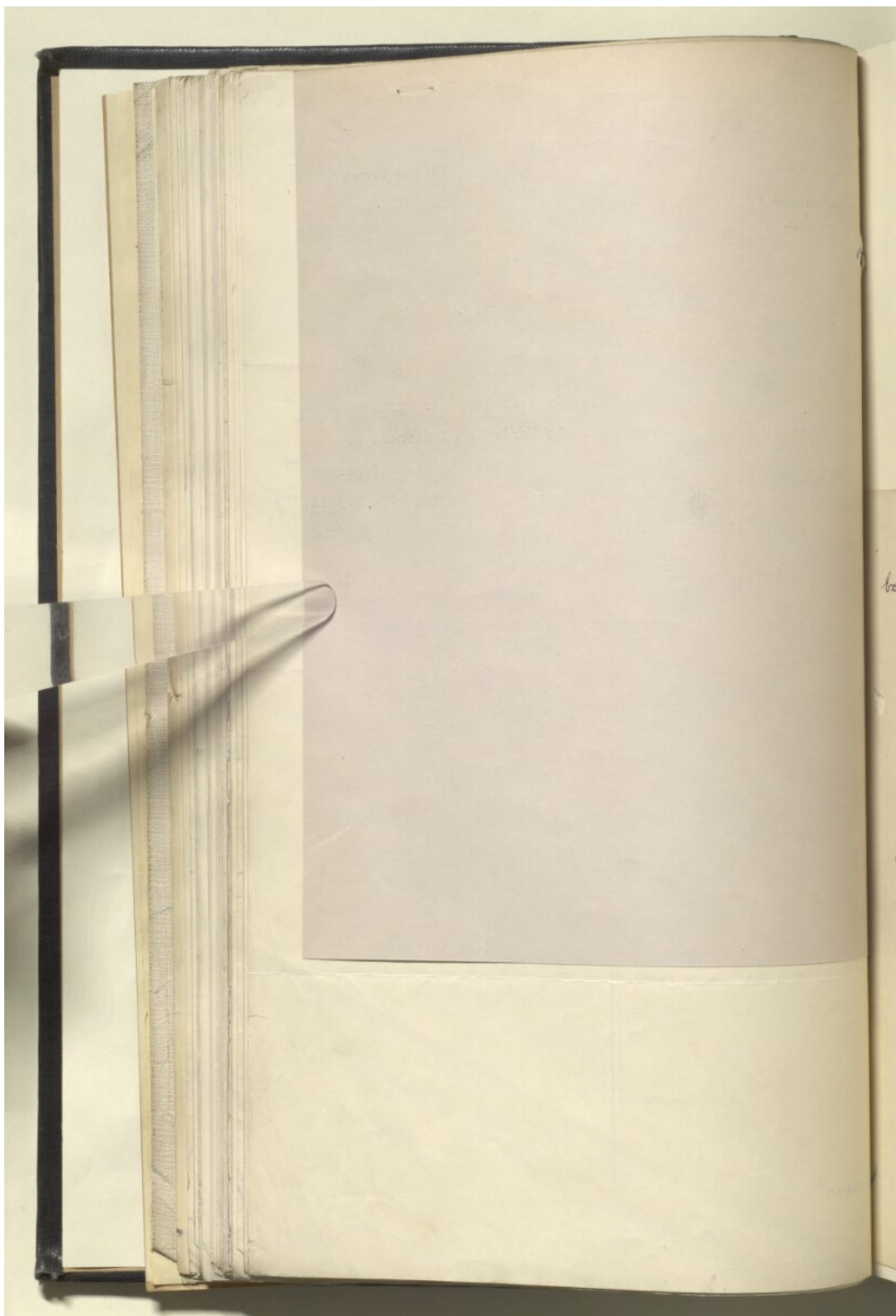
24 MAY 1928

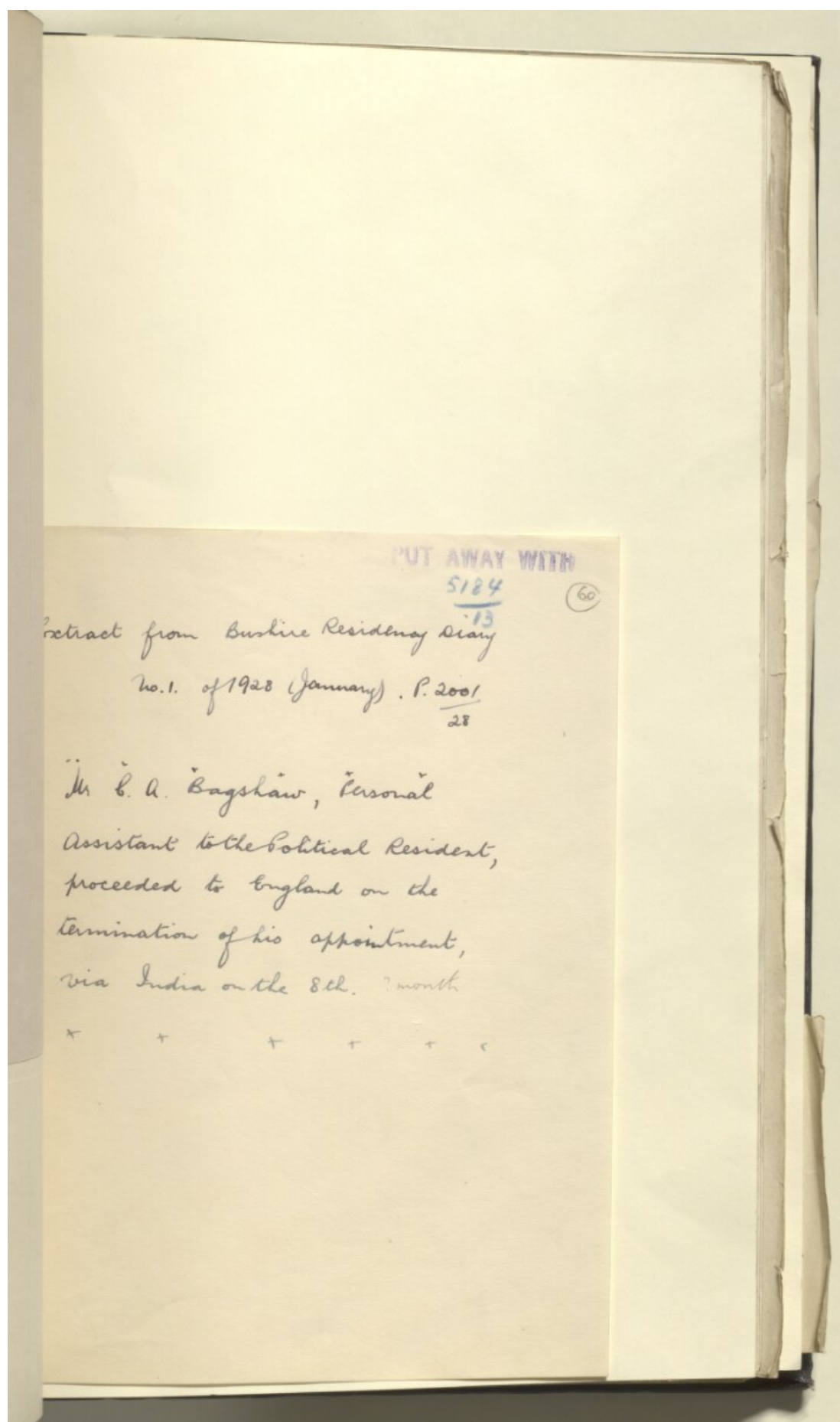
Your obedient Servant,

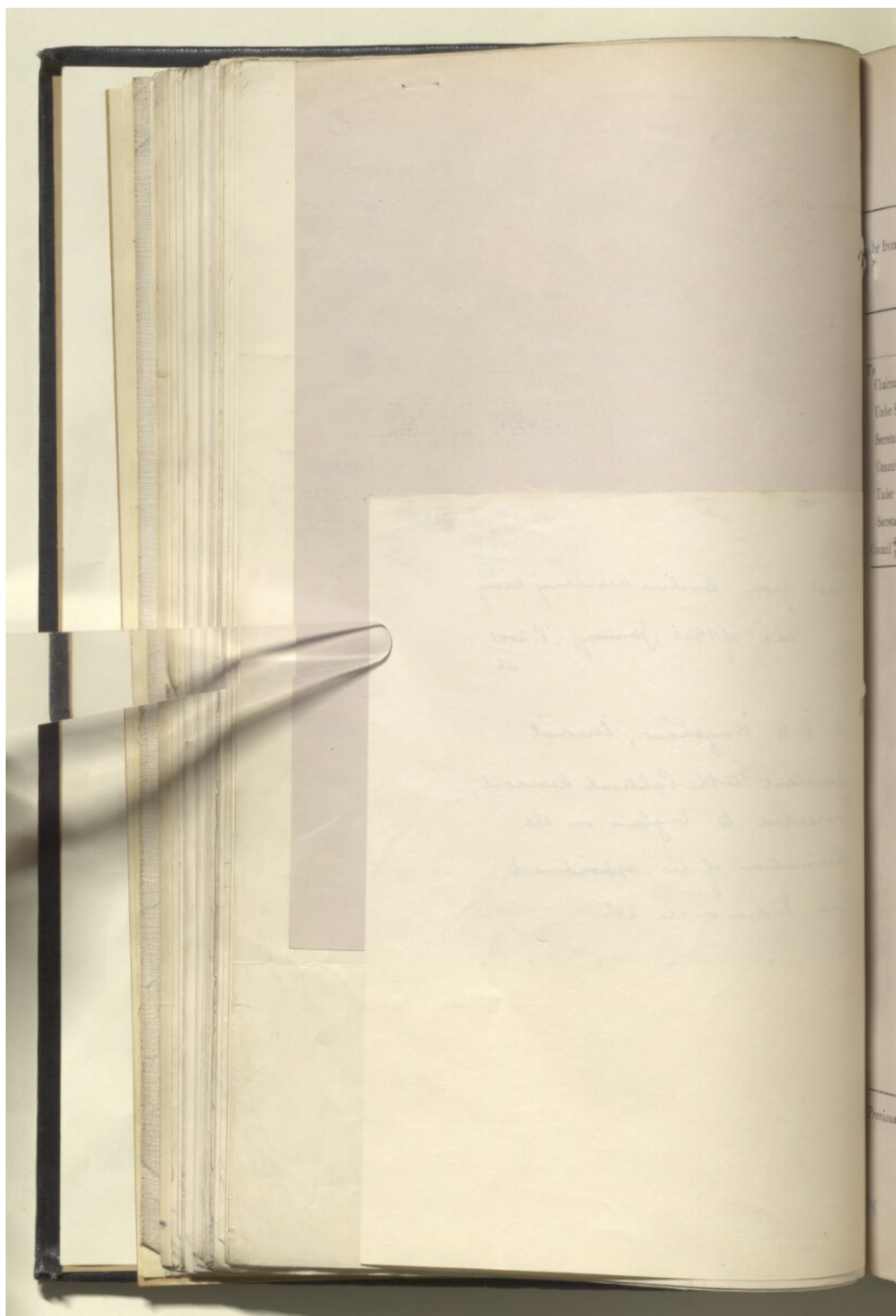
S. J. Curle

Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.











PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Register No.
P
348/28.

(61)

Political Department.

from *GIZ, Foreign Dept. No 47 (2) E.* Dated *4 Jan:* 1928.
Rec. *23 Jan:*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....			Residence <i>Bushire Residency.</i>
Deputy Secretary.....	<i>7. in</i>	<i>AB</i>	
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	<i>9/13</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>Further arguments of the Resident & the</i>
Deputy Secretary.....			<i>GIZ in favour of creation of a post of</i>
Secretary of State...			<i>Personal Assistant to the Resident. for these</i>
Oil How Table.....	<i>13</i>	<i>AB</i>	<i>Jan (from 1.1.27) in the first instance.</i>

Copy to *India* of *L. to F.O.*
22 MAR 1928

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Minutes.

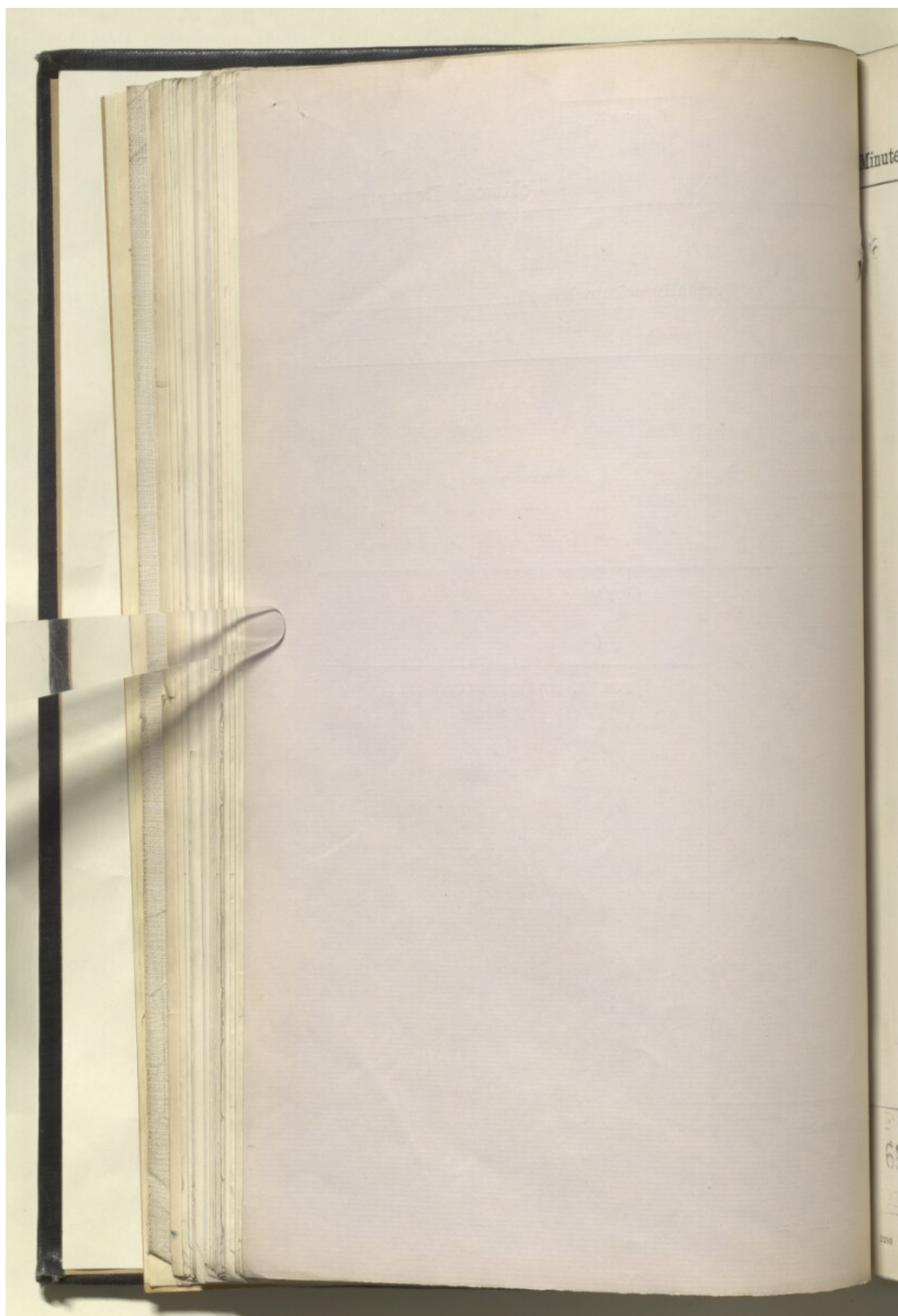
Draft to F.O. forwarding & supporting views of
GIZ in the light of the fuller evidence now
adduced.

APPROVED
POLITICAL COMMITTEE 13 MAR 1928

APPROVED COUNCIL
19 MAR 1928

ous Papers :— *Letter to Foreign Office* 19 MAR 1928

464c 1000 6.25





Minute Paper.

Department.

P. 348

Financial Secretary.

Please see previous discussion in this case on P 356/27 flagged D. I think, subject to your observations, that in view of the fresh representations of the Political Resident to the G. of India (the latter, too, made after a visit of inspection paid in November to the Gulf Residency by the Foreign Secretary) we might again put the proposal to the F.O. The prob. if sanctioned, wd. come up for reconsideration in less than two years time, and it wd. be possible to re-examine the case for its retention in the light both of the experience which had been gained and of any alterations in conditions in the Gulf (you will remember that the status of the Residency ^{itself} is due for reconsideration next year).

J. A. Laithwaite

28.1.28.

I agree.

J. Smith 30/

P.T.O.

550

28

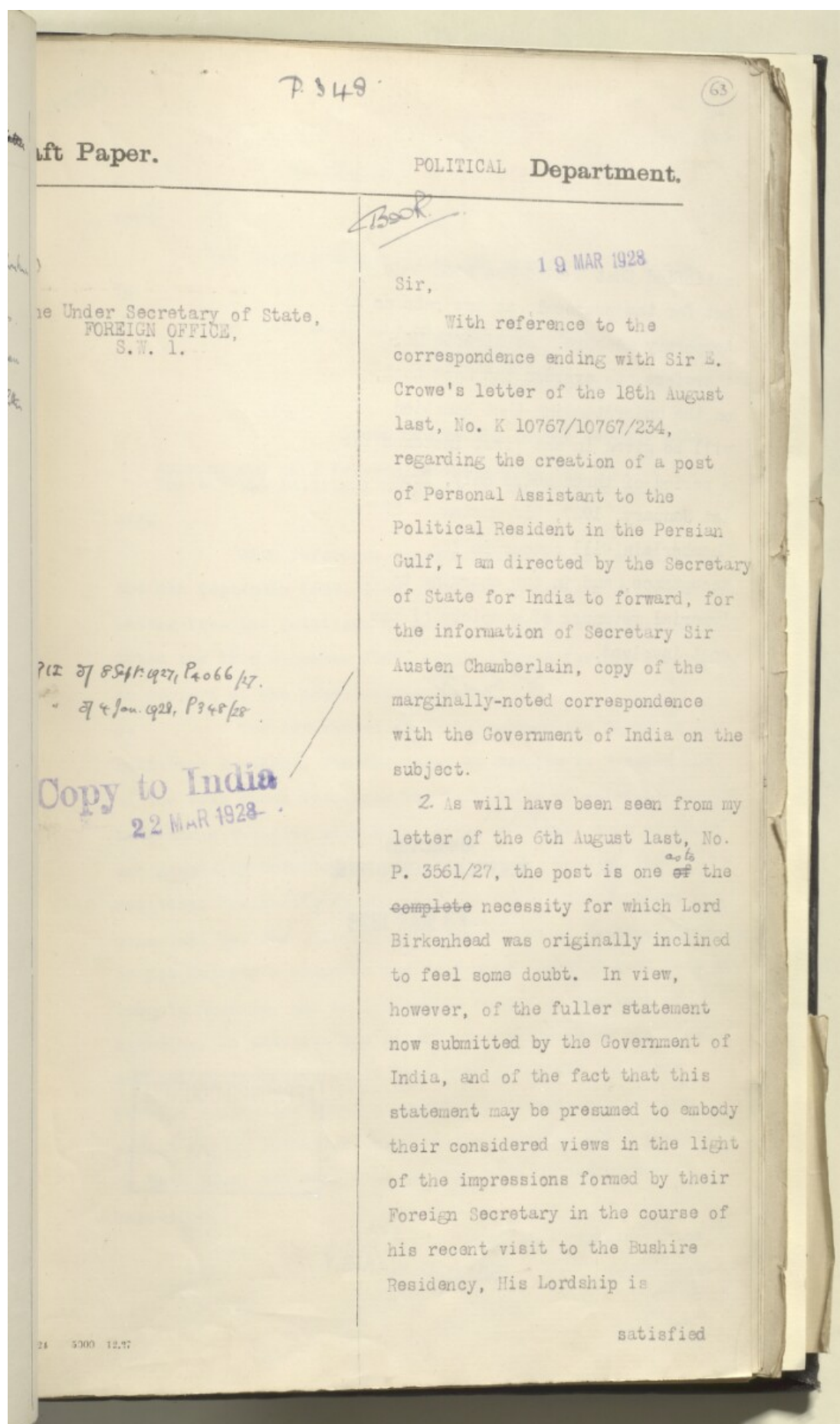
5000 8/27



A draft to the F.O. is submitted. ~~One letter~~
~~of 8 Sept to the F.O.~~ J.H. 7.
 2.

I am sorry that I have by inadvertence
 delayed the admission of these papers.
 - specially as the F.O. of India have
 ignored the last admission of our letter
 of the 8. September.

L.D.L.
 J.H.





satisfied that a case has been made out for the proposal, at any rate as a temporary measure. He directs me, therefore, to express the hope that, on the understanding that sanction will be given in the first instance for a period of three years only, from 1st January, 1927, Sir Austen Chamberlain will concur in its acceptance, and in the charging to Imperial revenues of a moiety of the cost involved.

R & A

12. 3

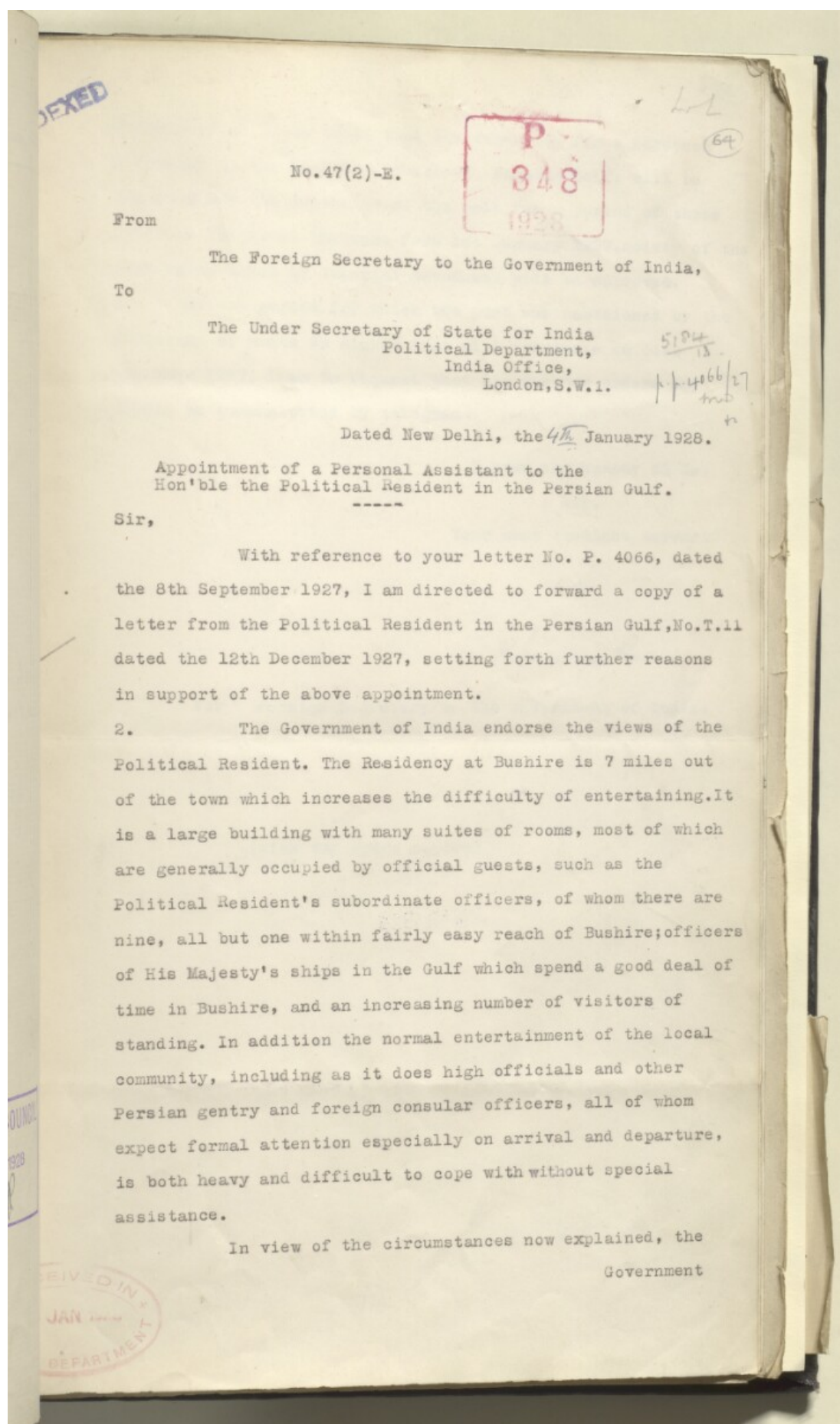
H/
13/3

APPROVED
POLITICAL COMMITTEE

13 MAR 1928

APPROVED COUNCIL
19 MAR 1928
R

(50) L. D. WAKELY.



No.47(2)-E.

From

The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Under Secretary of State for India
Political Department,
India Office,
London, S.W.1.

Dated New Delhi, the 4th January 1928.

Appointment of a Personal Assistant to the
Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

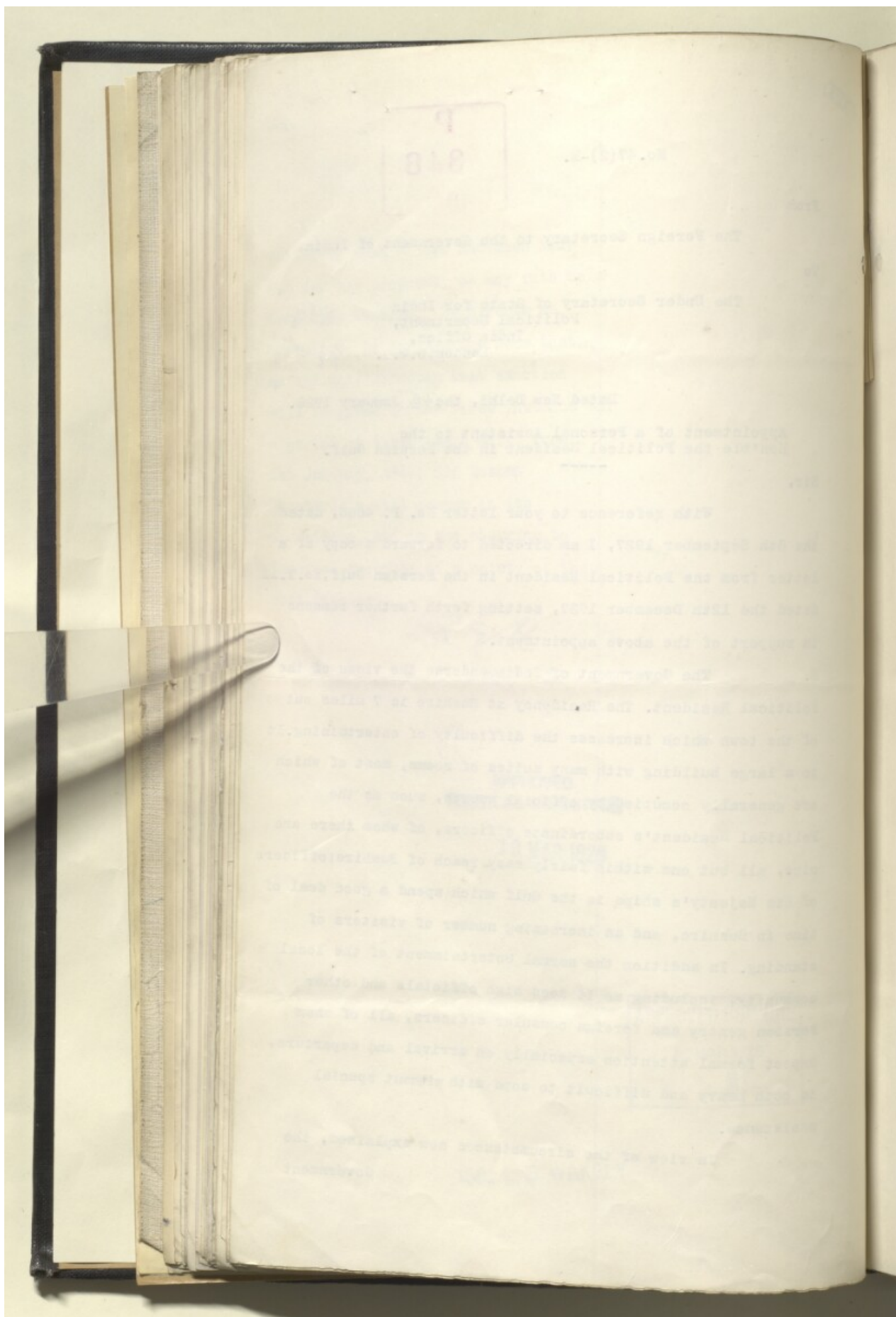
Sir,

With reference to your letter No. P. 4066, dated the 8th September 1927, I am directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No. T.11 dated the 12th December 1927, setting forth further reasons in support of the above appointment.

2. The Government of India endorse the views of the Political Resident. The Residency at Bushire is 7 miles out of the town which increases the difficulty of entertaining. It is a large building with many suites of rooms, most of which are generally occupied by official guests, such as the Political Resident's subordinate officers, of whom there are nine, all but one within fairly easy reach of Bushire; officers of His Majesty's ships in the Gulf which spend a good deal of time in Bushire, and an increasing number of visitors of standing. In addition the normal entertainment of the local community, including as it does high officials and other Persian gentry and foreign consular officers, all of whom expect formal attention especially on arrival and departure, is both heavy and difficult to cope with without special assistance.

In view of the circumstances now explained, the

Government





63
Government of India trust that the necessity for a Personal Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, will be admitted and the retention of the post for a period of three years in the first instance from 1st January 1927, moiety of the cost being borne by Imperial Revenues, will be approved.

4. As the period for which the post was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in August last will terminate on 31st December 1927, I am to request that his further orders may kindly be communicated by telegram.

I have the honour to be,

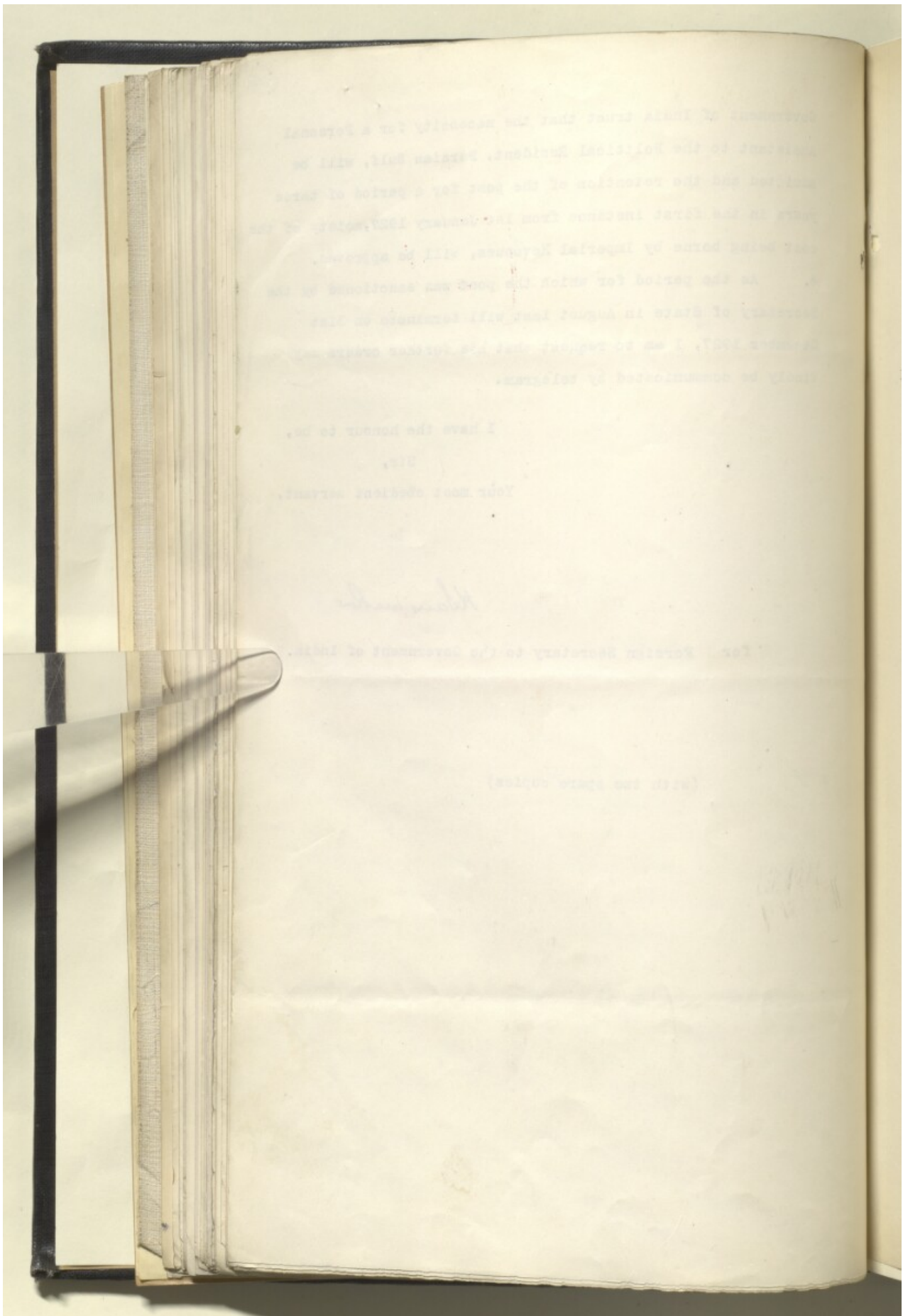
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. Lawrence

for Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

(with two spare copies)





66
Copy of a letter No. T.11, dated S.S. "Chakdara" the 12th December 1927, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, New Delhi.

P
348
Appointment of Personal Assistant to the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
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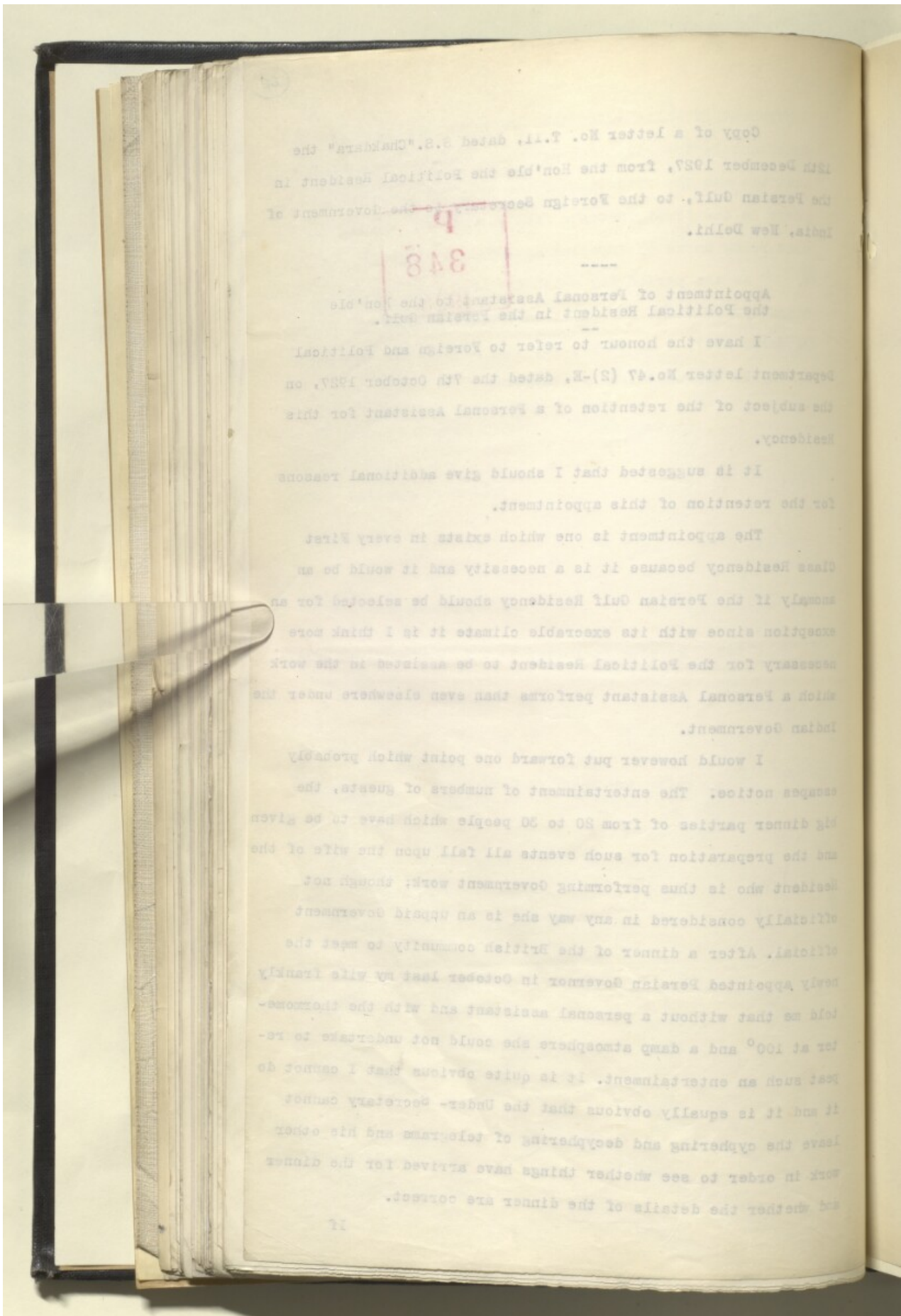
I have the honour to refer to Foreign and Political Department letter No. 47 (2)-E, dated the 7th October 1927, on the subject of the retention of a Personal Assistant for this Residency.

It is suggested that I should give additional reasons for the retention of this appointment.

The appointment is one which exists in every First Class Residency because it is a necessity and it would be an anomaly if the Persian Gulf Residency should be selected for an exception since with its execrable climate it is I think more necessary for the Political Resident to be assisted in the work which a Personal Assistant performs than even elsewhere under the Indian Government.

I would however put forward one point which probably escapes notice. The entertainment of numbers of guests, the big dinner parties of from 20 to 30 people which have to be given and the preparation for such events all fall upon the wife of the Resident who is thus performing Government work; though not officially considered in any way she is an unpaid Government official. After a dinner of the British community to meet the newly appointed Persian Governor in October last my wife frankly told me that without a personal assistant and with the thermometer at 100° and a damp atmosphere she could not undertake to repeat such an entertainment. It is quite obvious that I cannot do it and it is equally obvious that the Under-Secretary cannot leave the cyphering and decyphering of telegrams and his other work in order to see whether things have arrived for the dinner and whether the details of the dinner are correct.

If





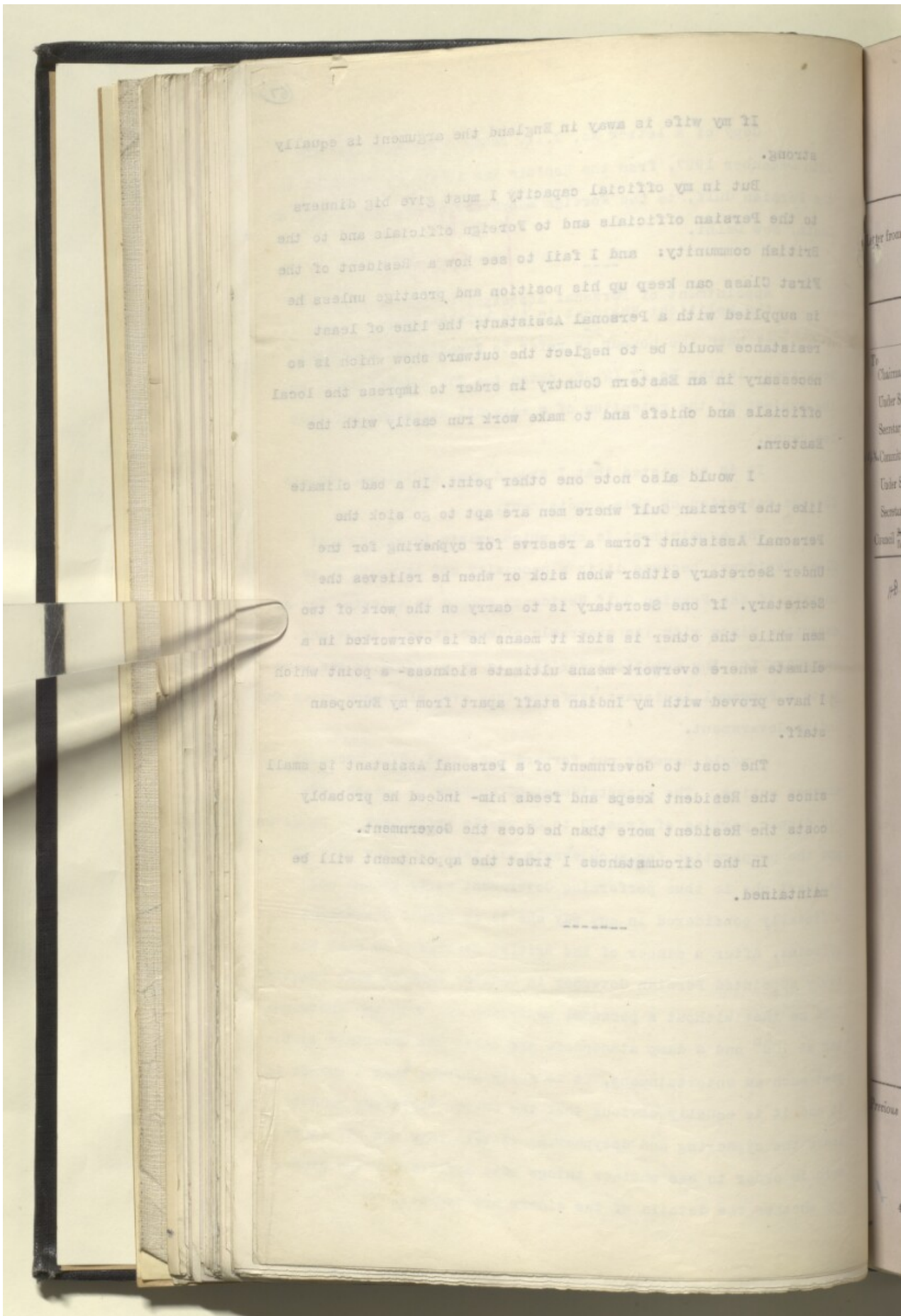
67
If my wife is away in England the argument is equally strong.

But in my official capacity I must give big dinners to the Persian officials and to Foreign officials and to the British community: and I fail to see how a Resident of the First Class can keep up his position and prestige unless he is supplied with a Personal Assistant; the line of least resistance would be to neglect the outward show which is so necessary in an Eastern Country in order to impress the local officials and chiefs and to make work run easily with the Eastern.

I would also note one other point. In a bad climate like the Persian Gulf where men are apt to go sick the Personal Assistant forms a reserve for cyphering for the Under Secretary either when sick or when he relieves the Secretary. If one Secretary is to carry on the work of two men while the other is sick it means he is overworked in a climate where overwork means ultimate sickness- a point which I have proved with my Indian staff apart from my European staff.

The cost to Government of a Personal Assistant is small since the Resident keeps and feeds him- indeed he probably costs the Resident more than he does the Government.

In the circumstances I trust the appointment will be maintained.





PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Register No.
4066

Political Department.

from Foreign Office

Dated 18th

Rec. 19th August 1927.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....			
Under Secretary	24.viii.	MF	Persian Gulf.
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	25	MF	Post Personal Assistant to the Resident:
Under Secretary.....	31.viii	MF	Foreign Office are not satisfied
Secretary of State...			with the reasons given to justify it.
Oil ^{Don} Table	31	MF	

18. viii 1927
6/9/27

Copy to

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft letter to India, asking for fuller explanation and agreeing meanwhile to the retention of the appointment, as an Indian charge actually, up to 31st Dec. next only.

Approved as amended
Joint Political & Special Finance Committee.

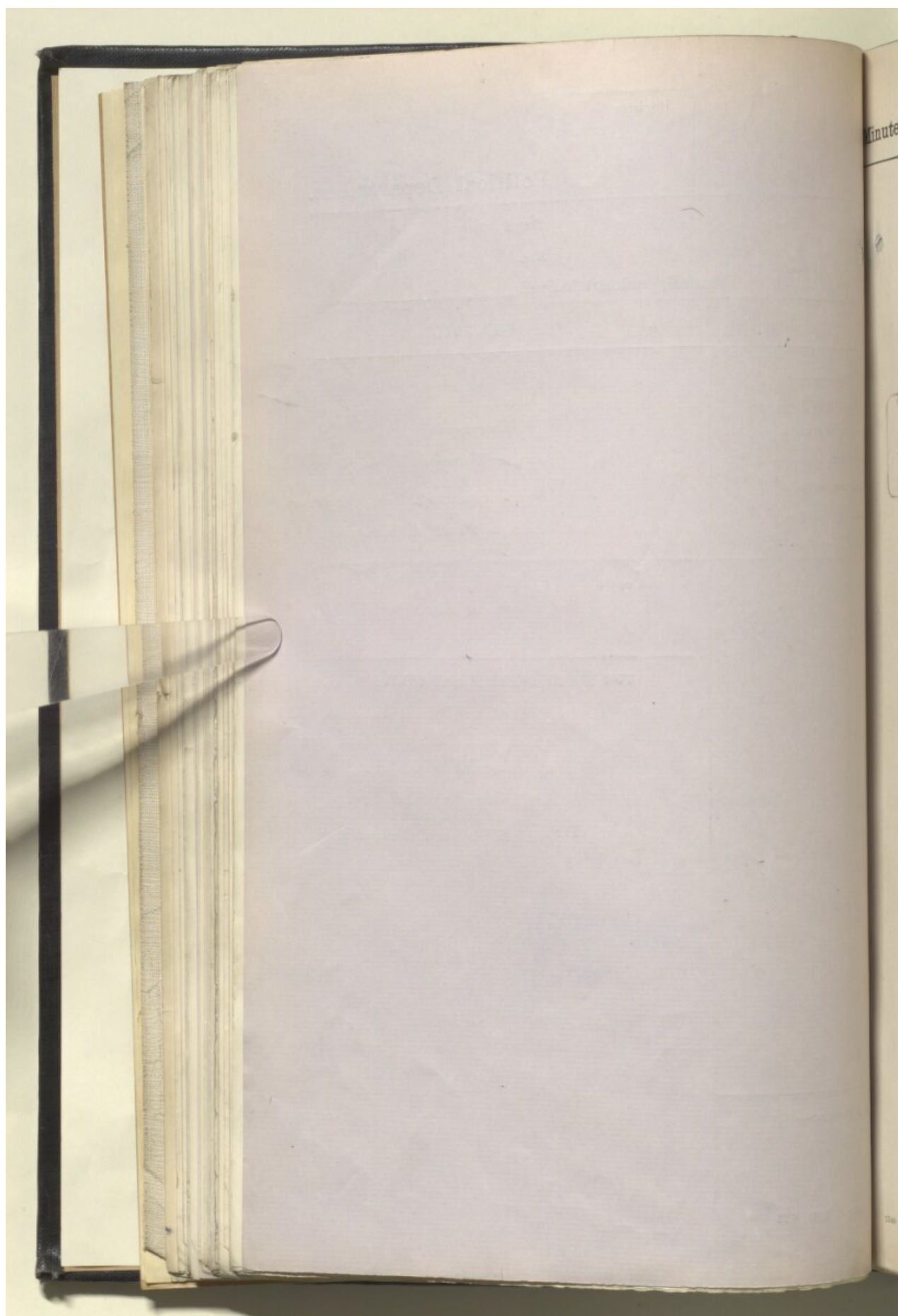
31 AUG 1927

APPROVED COUNCIL
6 SEP 1927

Letter to Govt of India - 8 SEP 1927

us Papers:—

464c 1000 6.25



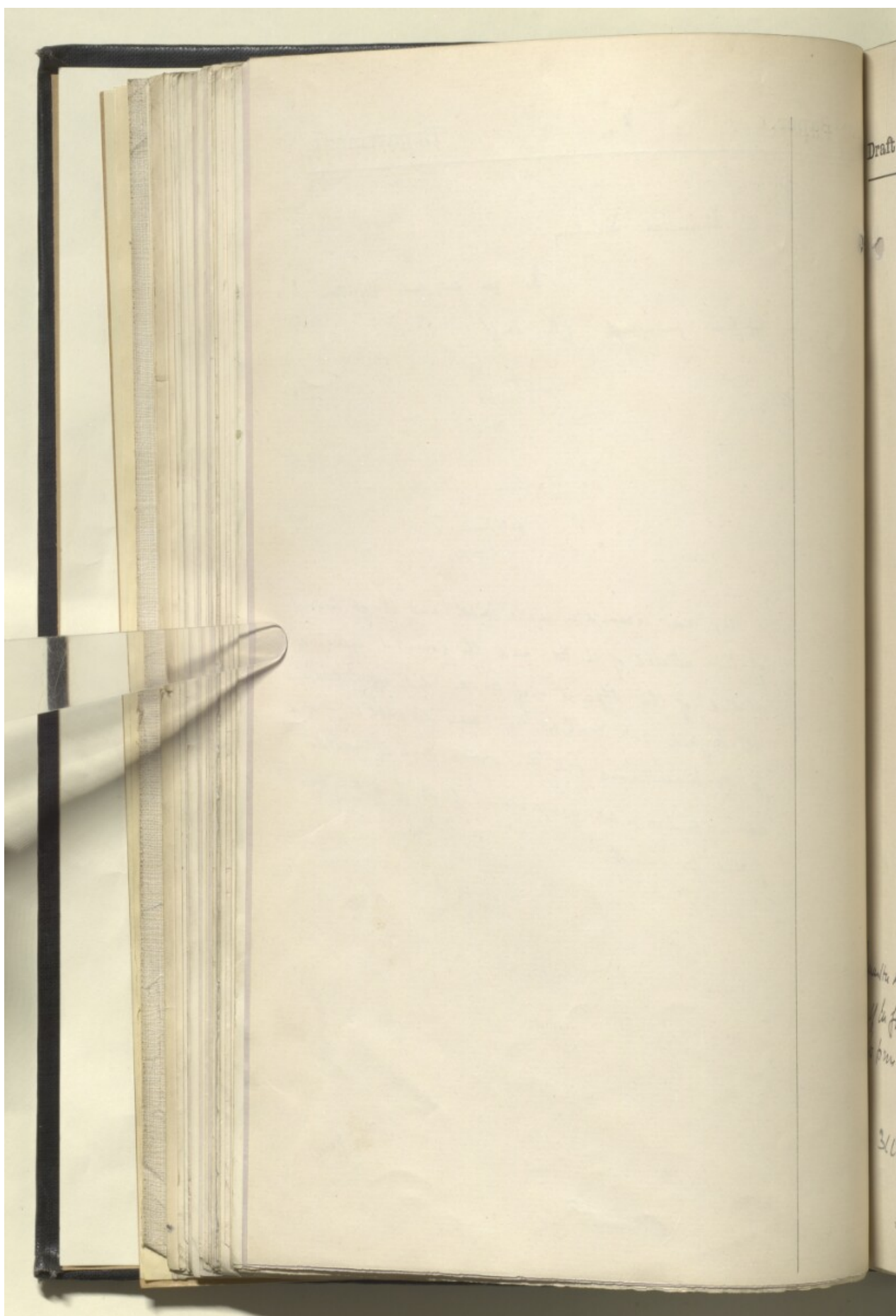


(69)

ute Paper.	Department.
	<p>Financial Secretary.</p> <p>Do you see any objection to the last paragraph of the draft?</p> <p>H. Gibson 22/8</p> <p>No objection.</p> <p>W. Turner 23/8/27</p> <p>The cost involved is inconsiderable, and though in view of the attitude of the F.S. and the somewhat lukewarm attitude of this office it may be decided not to continue it beyond 31st December, it seems desirable to provide for its maintenance till then with a view to avoiding administration in circumstances that the post has been filled for months.</p> <p>P. H. Smith 24.8.27</p>

5410
1927

5000 11.26





(70)

Draft Paper. P. 4866 Department.

Book

The Secy to the Govt. India
7.11.1927.

Appointment of a Personal Assistant
to the Political Resident in the
Persian Gulf.

-8 SEP 1927

Sir,

With reference to your letter
of the 28th June, no. 47 (2) - E, I
am directed by the S. B. in C. to forward
a copy of correspondence with the Foreign
Office relative to the request of the Govt.
India for confirmation of their action
in sanctioning the creation of a temporary
post of Personal Assistant to the Pol.
Resident in the Persian Gulf on a pay
of Rs. 200 p.m. for three years in the
first instance, with effect from the
1st January, 1927.

The Foreign Office, as will be seen
from their letter of the 18th August, are
unable, in the absence of fuller details
regarding the necessity of this post, to
submit the Govt. India's proposal to the
Treasury. The information at the
Secy. of State's disposal does not enable
him to present a more convincing
explanation of the proposal to the Foreign
Office, and I am accordingly to ask
that he may be supplied with a fuller
statement of the reasons that are held
by the Govt. India to justify the creation
of the appointment.

If it should not prove possible
to

D. add

Govt. of India propose
his matter further

RK

15

1685A 5000 1/27



obtain the consent of H.M.G. to
 bear half the cost of the appointment
 the S.D. is prepared, ~~to agree~~ in
 the circumstances of the case, to agree
 that the whole cost of the post up
 to 31st December, 1927, should be
 borne by Indian revenues; but ~~the~~ ⁵⁷
~~considers that~~ the appointment ~~should~~
 not be retained thereafter ~~and~~
 failing the prior ^{agreement} acceptance of H.M.G.
 to share the expenditure incurred
 thereby.

Pr. Am. W. and
 W.D. as attached
 JWS

31/8

W
 31/8

H.
 29/VIII

MC
 31/8

R & E

as amended. 31.8
 Approved Joint Political &
 Special Finance Committee.

31 AUG 1927

I am sorry I cannot sign
 not sure by 31/8 should be
 full amount still

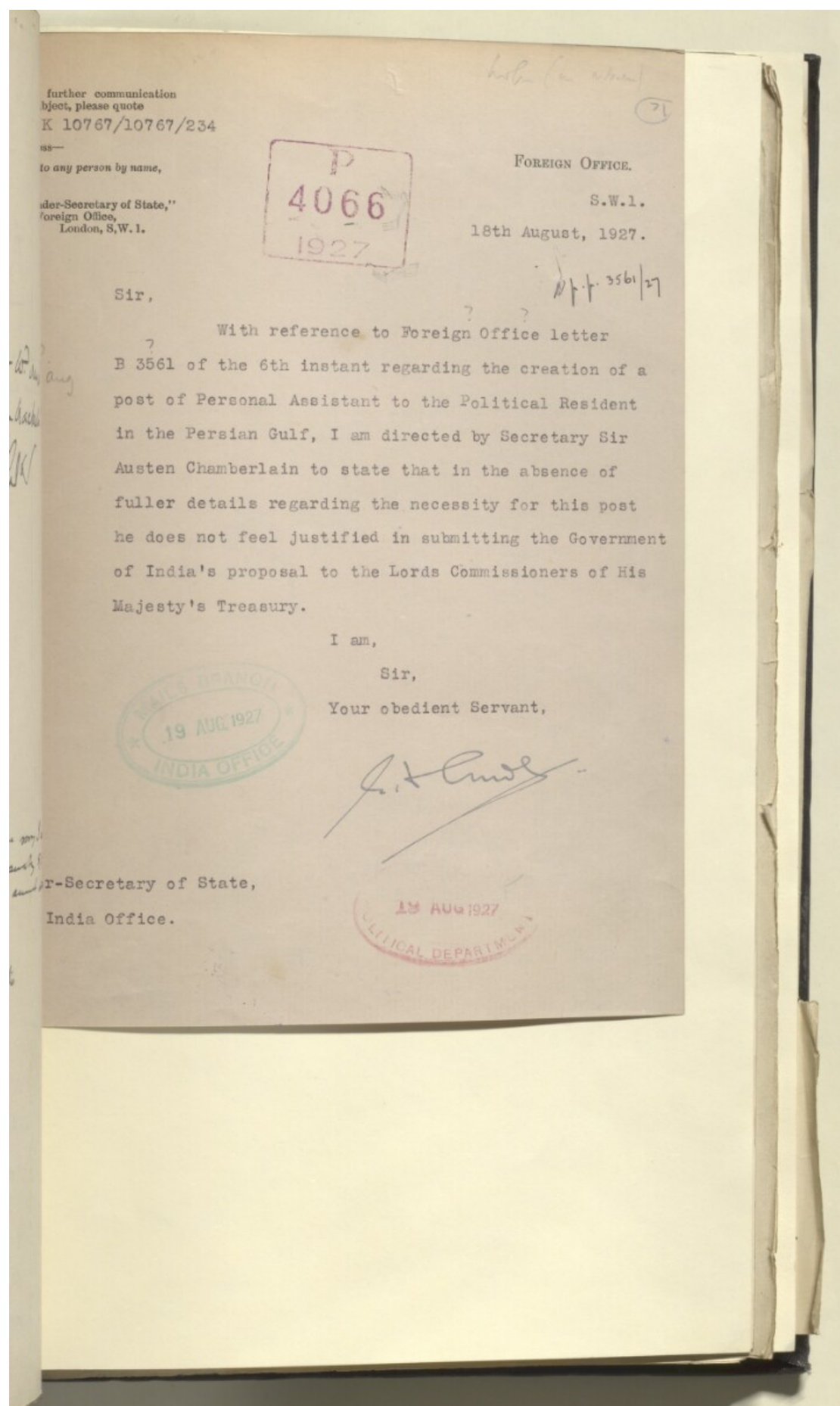
31/8

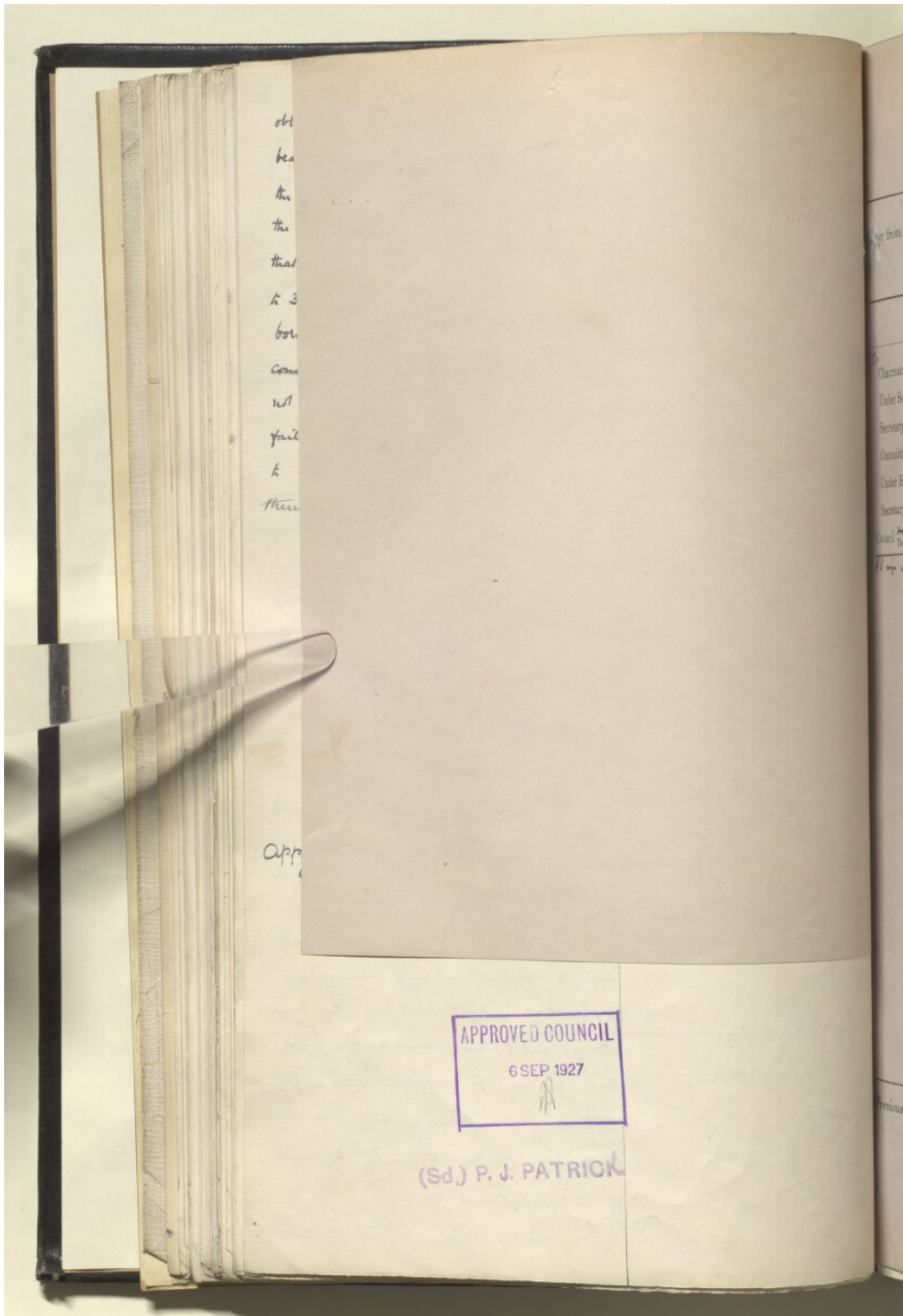
Approved

APPROVED COUNCIL

6 SEP 1927

(Sd.) P. J. PATRICK







PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

(72)

Register No.
3561

Political Department.

from *Foreign Department* Dated *28th June*
Rec. *18th July* 1927.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Chairman.....	27. vii	Ro	Persian Gulf.
Deputy Secretary.....	28	MJ	Appointment of Personal Asst. to Pst.
Secretary of State...	5. vii	MJ	Resident Bushire; a temporary post for
Committee.....	5	MCS	3 years, alls Rs 200 per.
Deputy Secretary.....			
Secretary of State...			
Oil Table.....			
in in act			

Copy to
India 11 AUG 1927

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft letter to For. Office, proposing to approve action
taken by B. P. in Sanctioning.

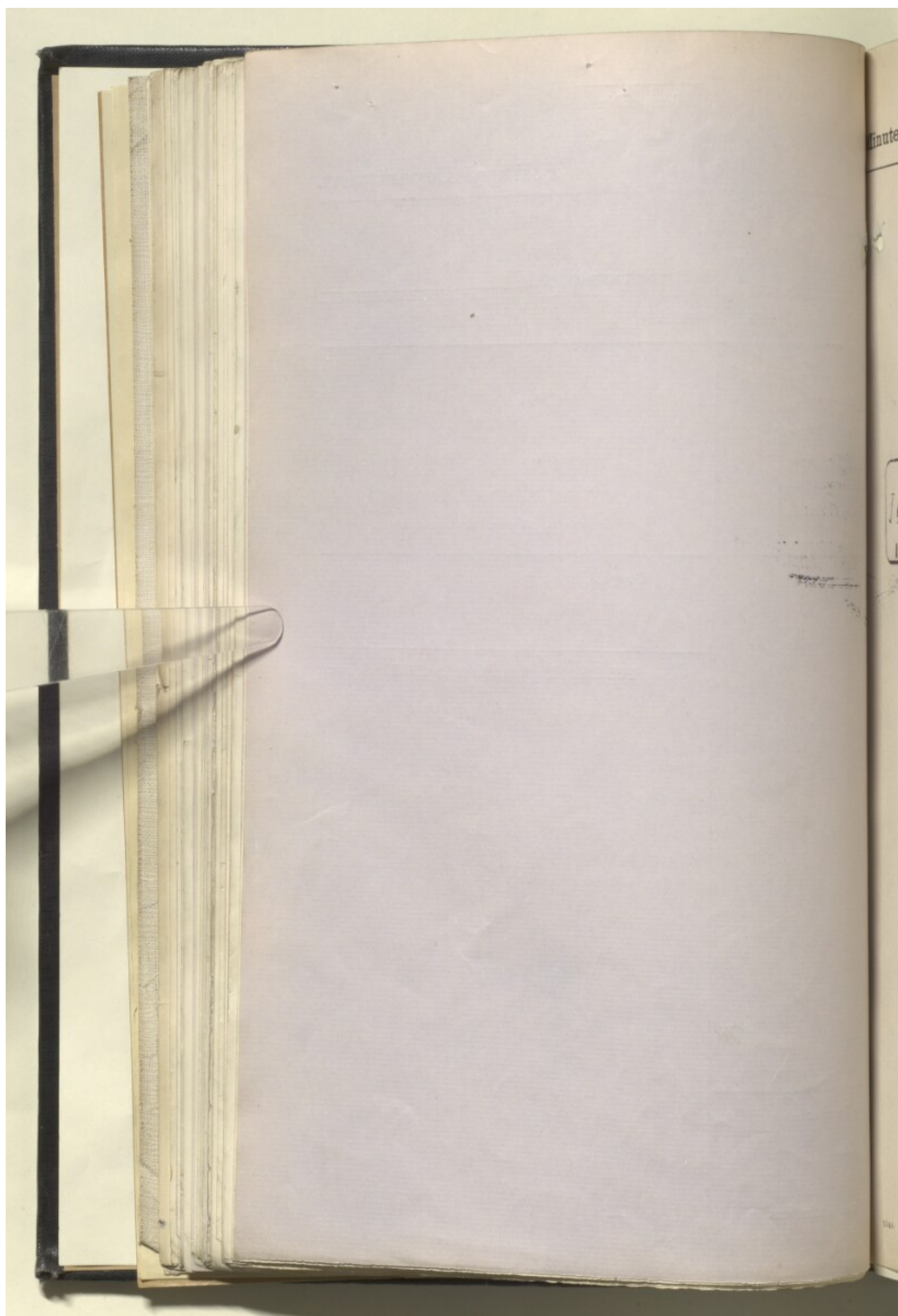
5th Aug. 1927. Political Committee paper on Bushire
in the draft letter

Letter to Foreign Office. - 5 AUG 1927

APPROVED COUNCIL
12 AUG 1927

us Papers :-

464c 1000 6.25





ite Paper.

Department.

Financial Secretary,

Do you see any objection
to confirming the Govt. India's action? The
appointment is rather curious; there is nothing
else to show in what way the educated incumbent
supplements his official salary.

H. Gibbon

19/7

I see no objection.

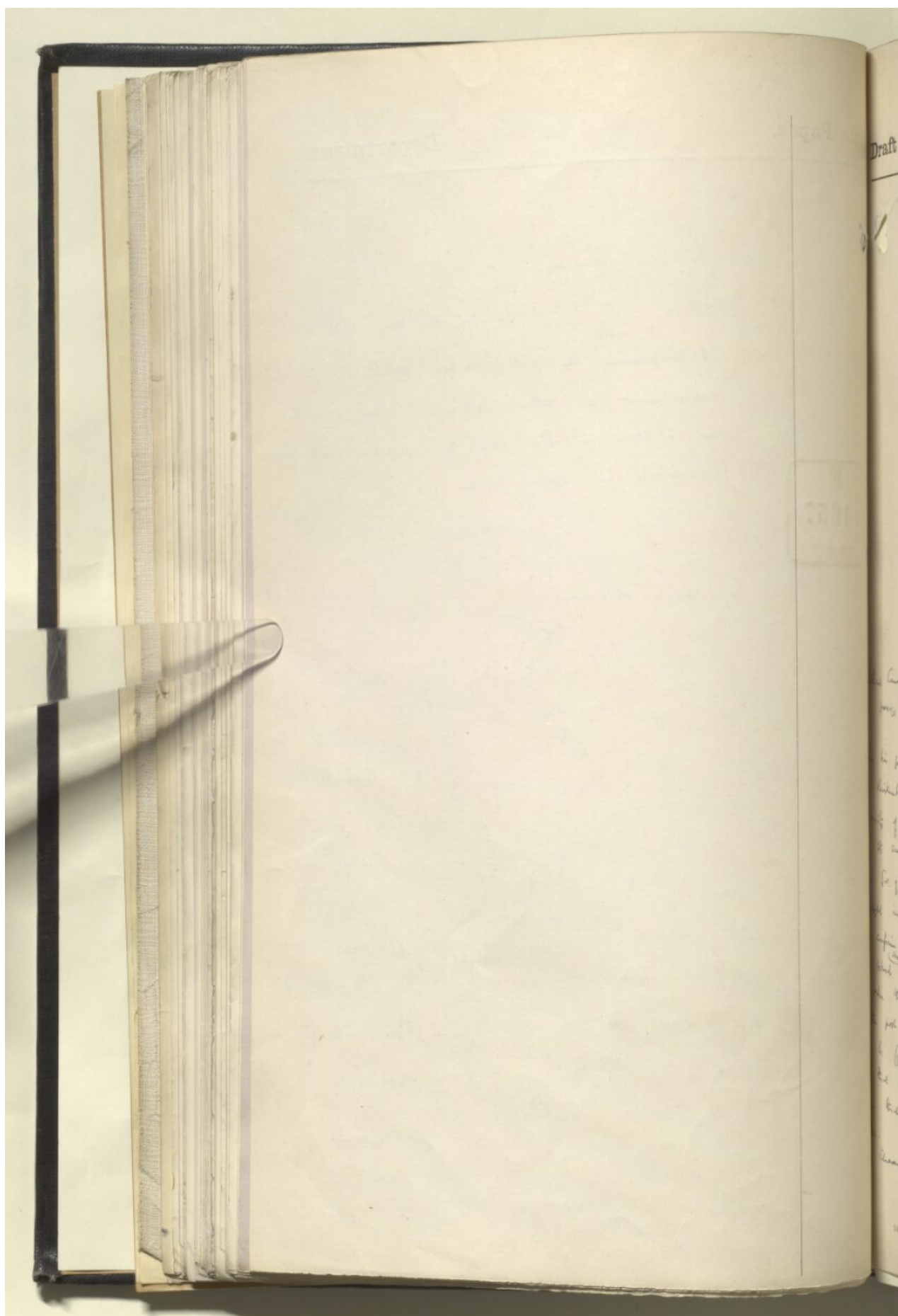
J. Smith

20/7

The expense involved is not large, but I
doubt whether the Treasury will be convinced of
its necessity. The cost of the Bushire staff
is already very large, & the staff includes
officers of the Political Dept. as Resident &
Asst. Resident to the Resident, as well as the
Residency Surgeon. It might have been expected
that these officers between them could sufficiently
attend to all guests from the Residents'
official position compels him to undertake.

L. D. Ho.

27. vii





74

ft Paper. P. 3561 Department.

The U.S. S. 7.0.

Copy to India
11 AUG 1927

9/28-6-27

Si.

6 AUG 1927

I am directed by the S. S. for I. in C. to forward, for the consideration of the S. S. for I. a copy of a letter from the Govt. of India in which they seek confirmation of their action in sanctioning the creation of a temporary post of Personal Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf on a pay of Rs. 200 p.m. for three years in the first instance, with effect from the 1st Jan. 1927.

[The Earl of Birkenhead proposes, subject to the concurrence of his Austin Chamberlain, to confirm the action of the Govt. of India.] Under existing arrangements one half of the cost of the appointment will fall upon Imperial revenues.

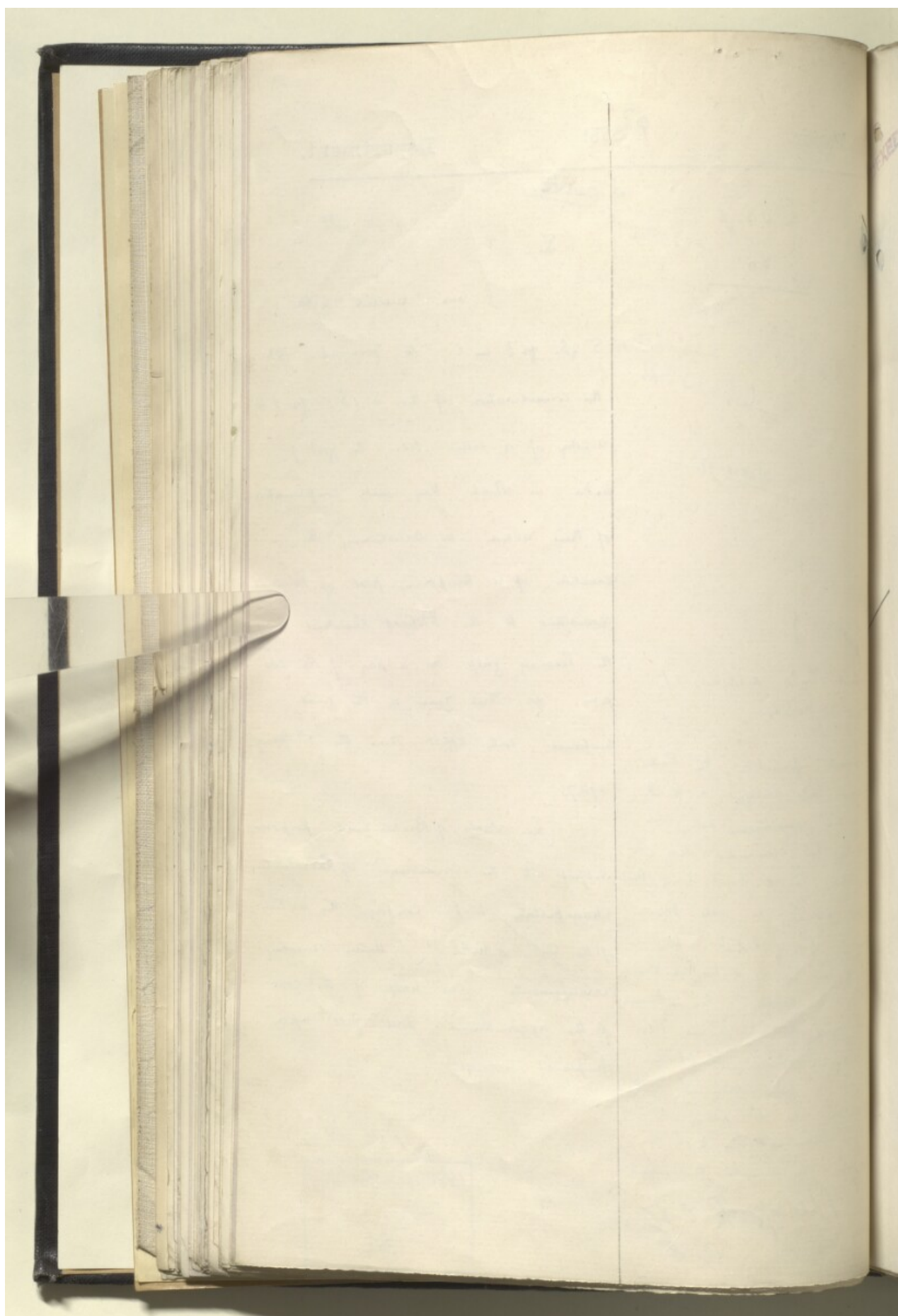
present information, the Earl who has been satisfied as to the of this appointment post; he creation has commended itself to him & it has already been in the Govt. of India's action to sanction for one year, & to ask them, that the Govt. of the continuance of beyond the 1st January 1928 further considered, to submit a further statement of the & are held to justify its Lord Birkenhead hopes that his will come in this regard.

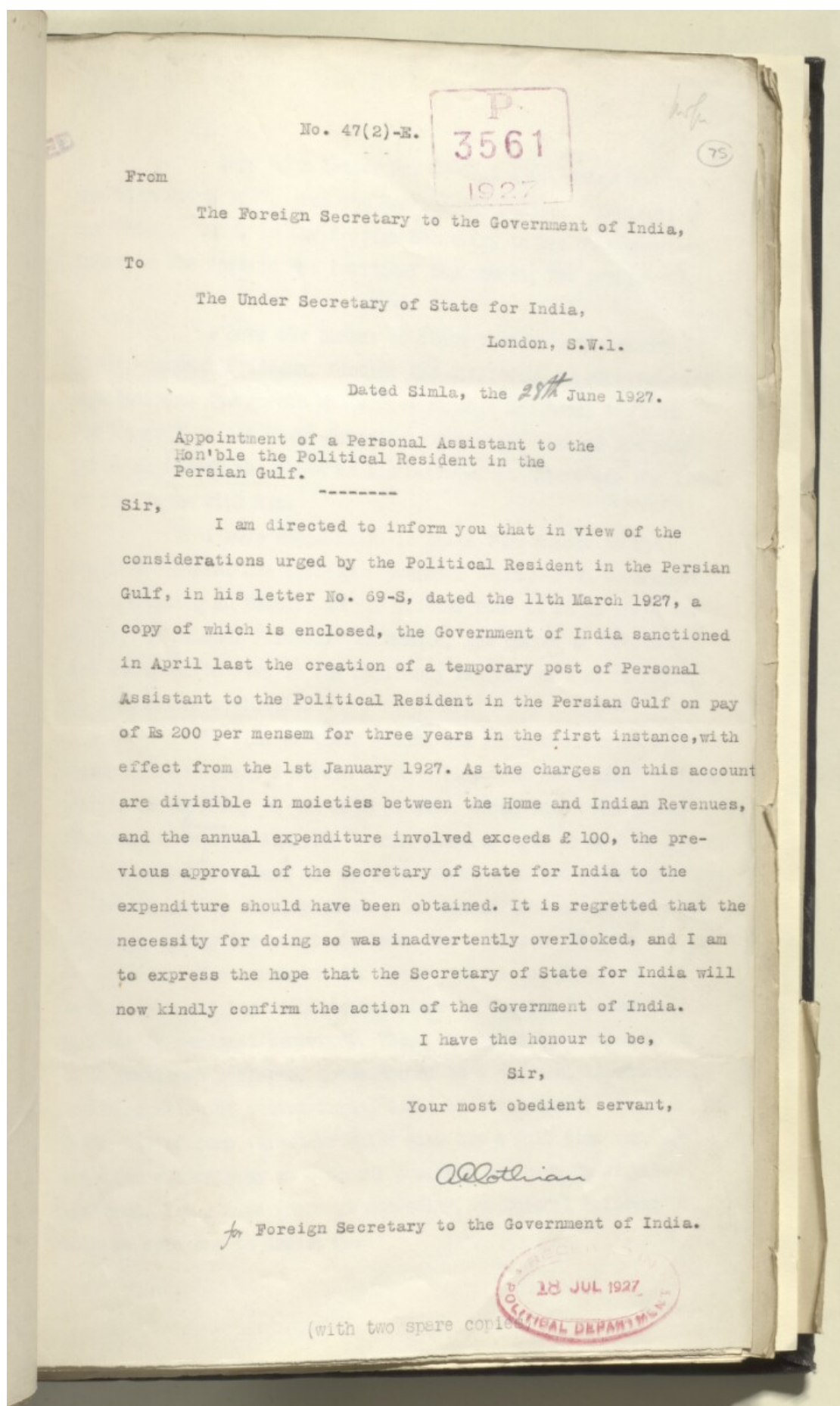
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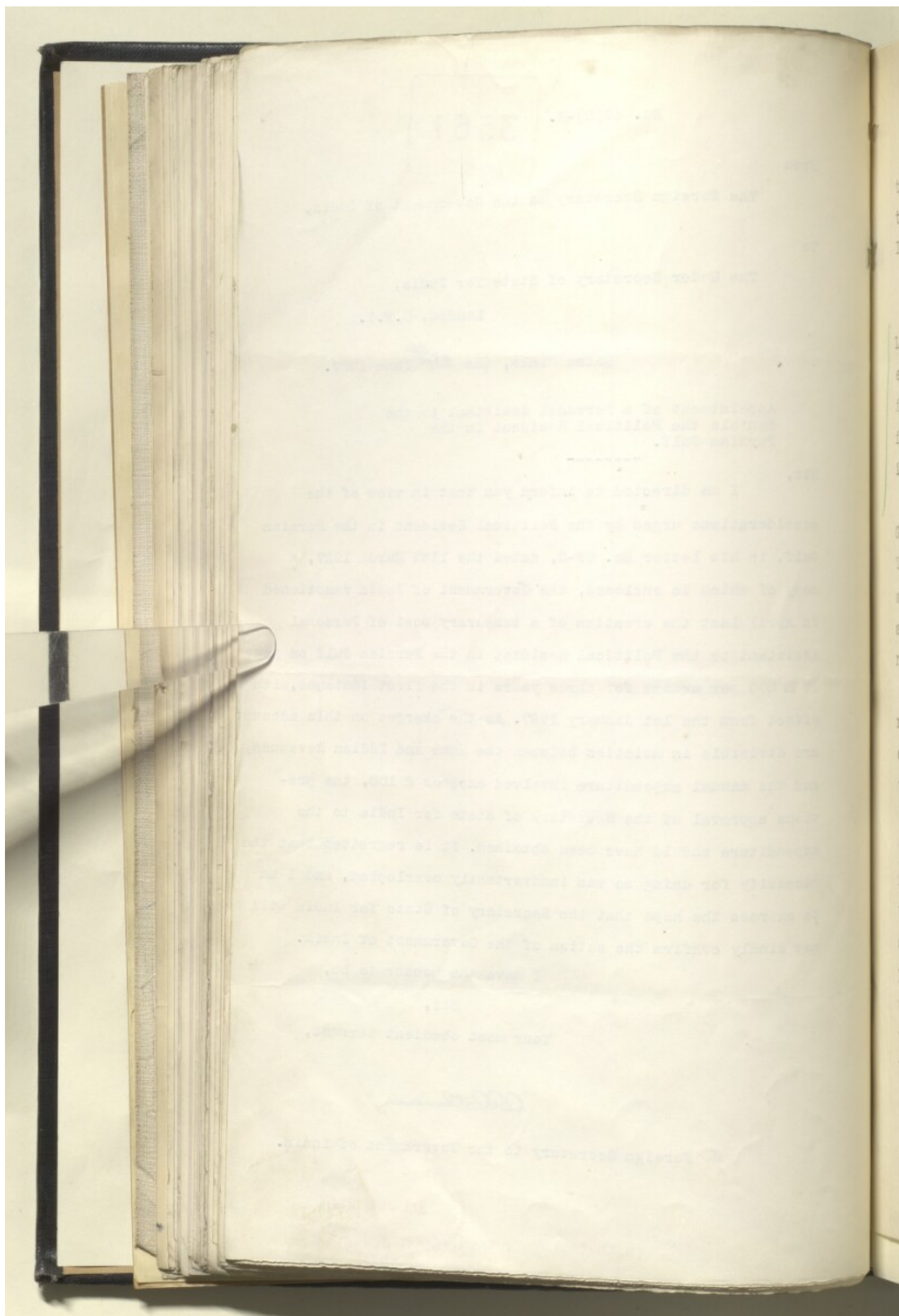
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(SD) L. D. WARELY

APPROVED COUNCIL
12 AUG 1927









(76)

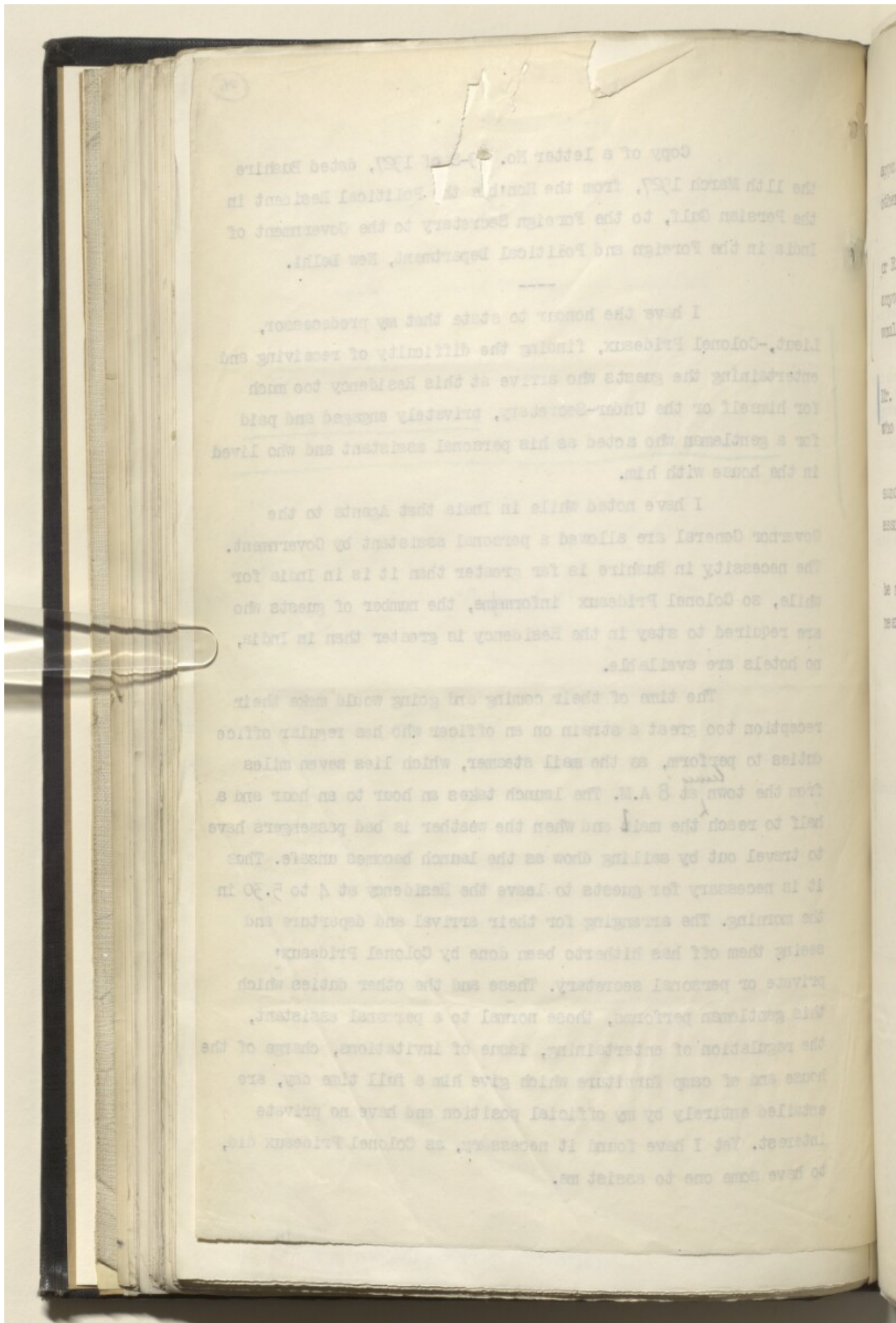
Copy of a letter No. 49-Saf 1927, dated Bushire the 11th March 1927, from the Hon'ble the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.

I have the honour to state that my predecessor, Lieut.-Colonel Prideaux, finding the difficulty of receiving and entertaining the guests who arrive at this Residency too much for himself or the Under-Secretary, privately engaged and paid for a gentleman who acted as his personal assistant and who lived in the house with him.

I have noted while in India that Agents to the Governor General are allowed a personal assistant by Government. The necessity in Bushire is far greater than it is in India for while, so Colonel Prideaux informs me, the number of guests who are required to stay in the Residency is greater than in India, no hotels are available.

The time of their coming and going would make their reception too great a strain on an officer who has regular office duties to perform, as the mail steamer, which lies seven miles from the town at 8 A.M. The launch takes an hour to an hour and a half to reach the mail and when the weather is bad passengers have to travel out by sailing dhow as the launch becomes unsafe. Thus it is necessary for guests to leave the Residency at 4 to 5.30 in the morning. The arranging for their arrival and departure and seeing them off has hitherto been done by Colonel Prideaux's private or personal secretary. These and the other duties which this gentleman performs, those normal to a personal assistant, the regulation of entertaining, issue of invitations, charge of the house and of camp furniture which give him a full time day, are entailed entirely by my official position and have no private interest. Yet I have found it necessary, as Colonel Prideaux did, to have some one to assist me.

In





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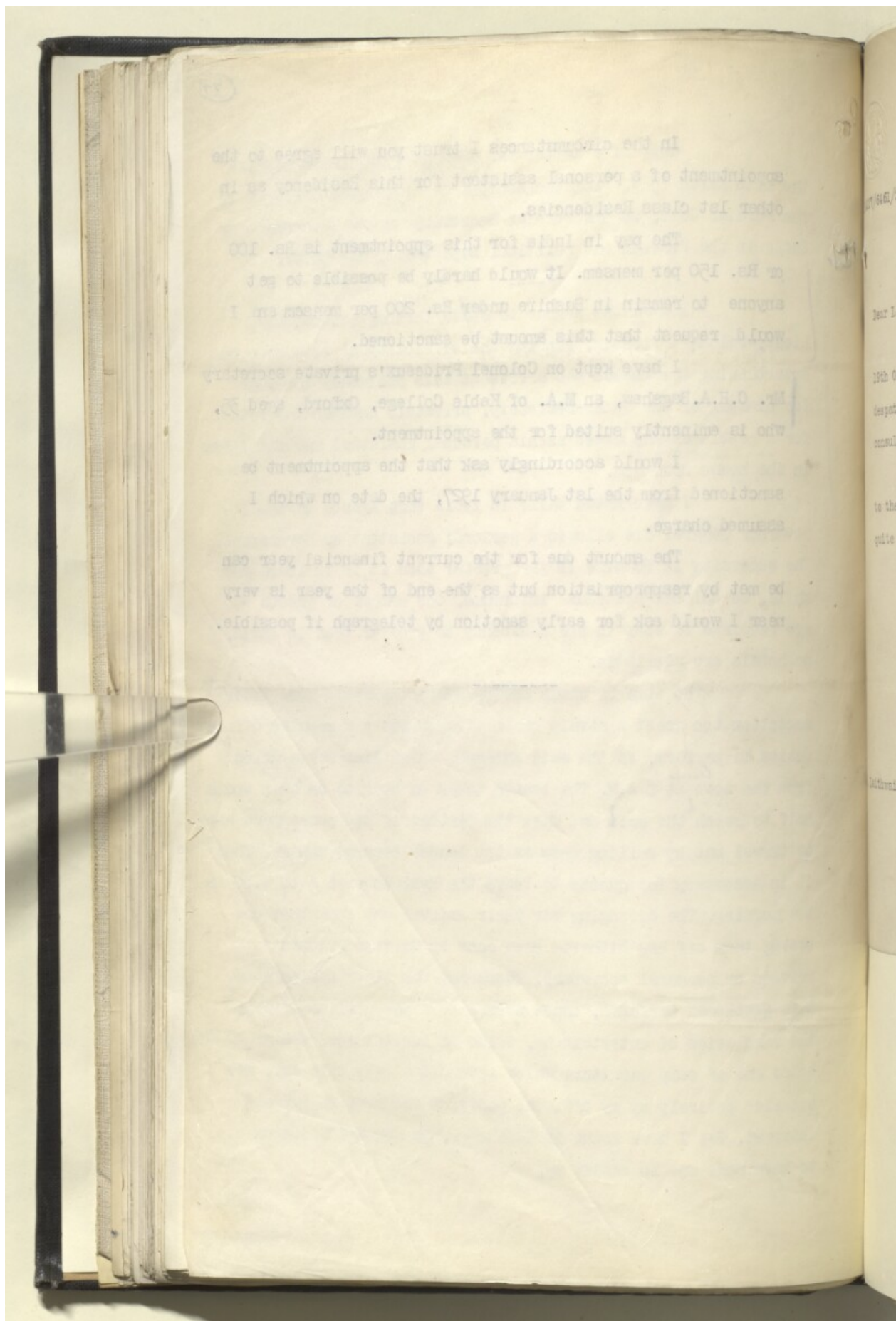
In the circumstances I trust you will agree to the appointment of a personal assistant for this Residency as in other 1st class Residencies.

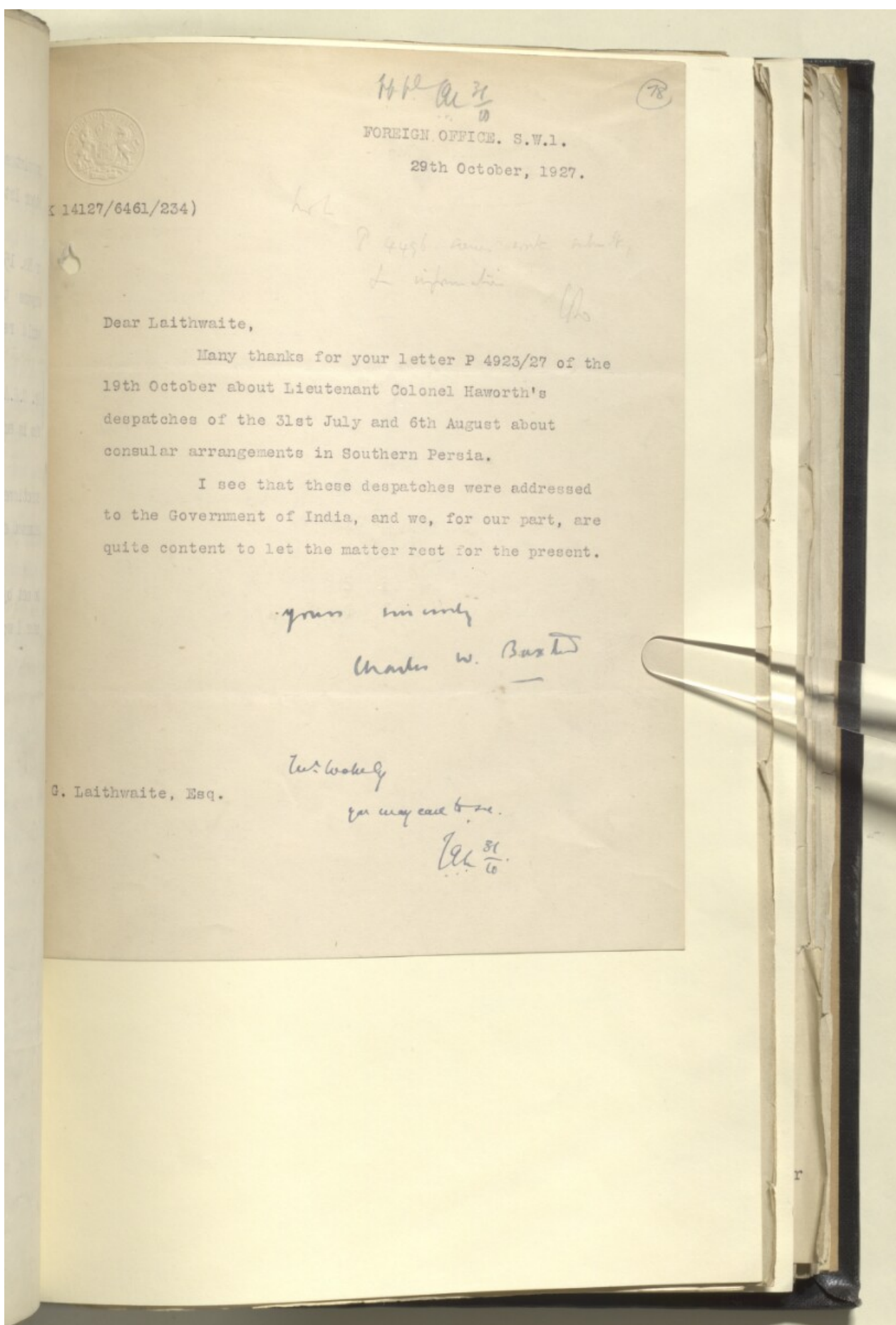
The pay in India for this appointment is Rs. 100 or Rs. 150 per mensem. It would hardly be possible to get anyone to remain in Bushire under Rs. 200 per mensem and I would request that this amount be sanctioned.

I have kept on Colonel Prideaux's private secretary Mr. C.H.A. Bagshaw, an M.A. of Keble College, Oxford, aged 35, who is eminently suited for the appointment.

I would accordingly ask that the appointment be sanctioned from the 1st January 1927, the date on which I assumed charge.

The amount due for the current financial year can be met by reappropriation but as the end of the year is very near I would ask for early sanction by telegraph if possible.





K 14127/6461/234)

FOREIGN OFFICE. S.W.I.
29th October, 1927.

Dear Laithwaite,

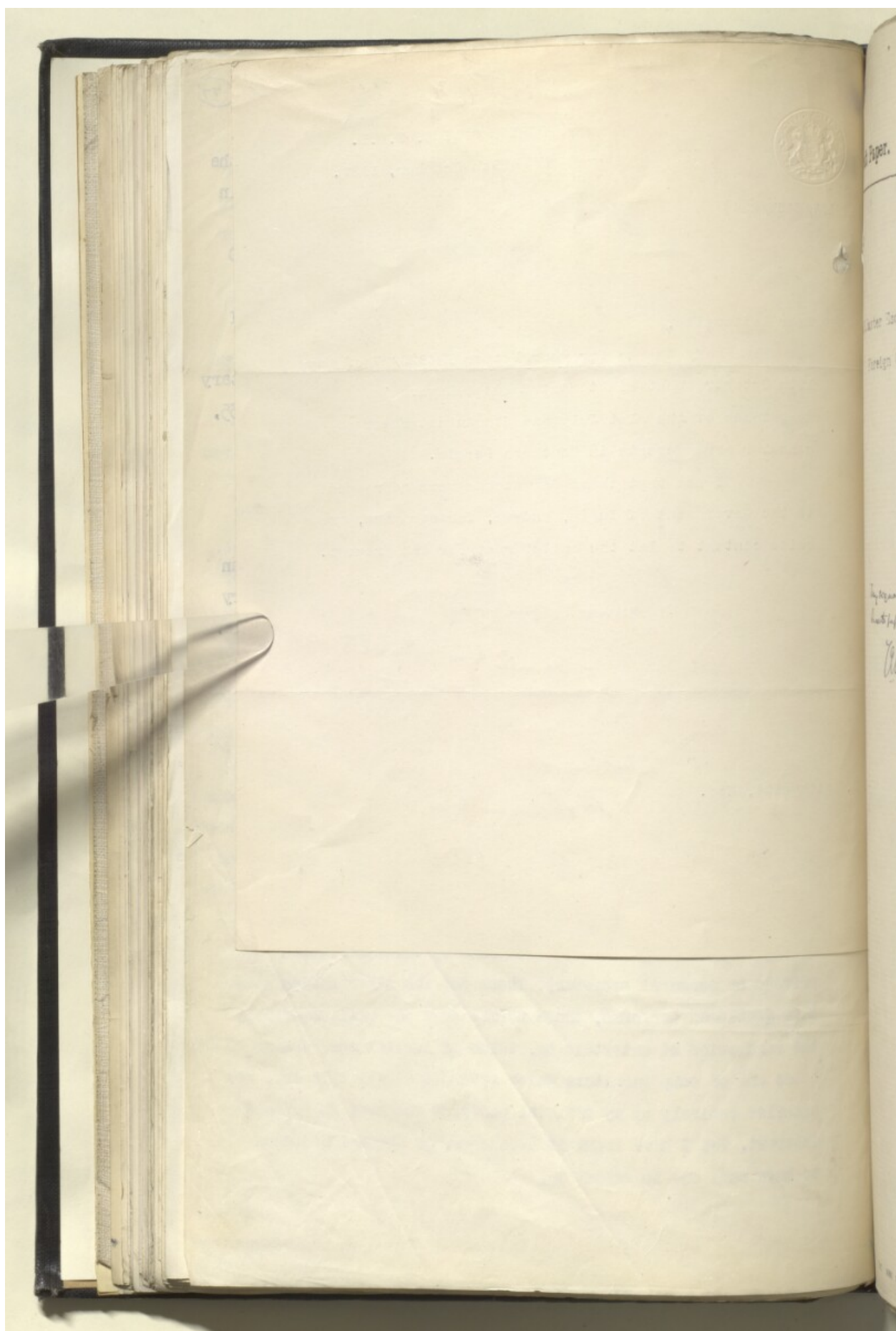
Many thanks for your letter P 4923/27 of the 19th October about Lieutenant Colonel Haworth's despatches of the 31st July and 6th August about consular arrangements in Southern Persia.

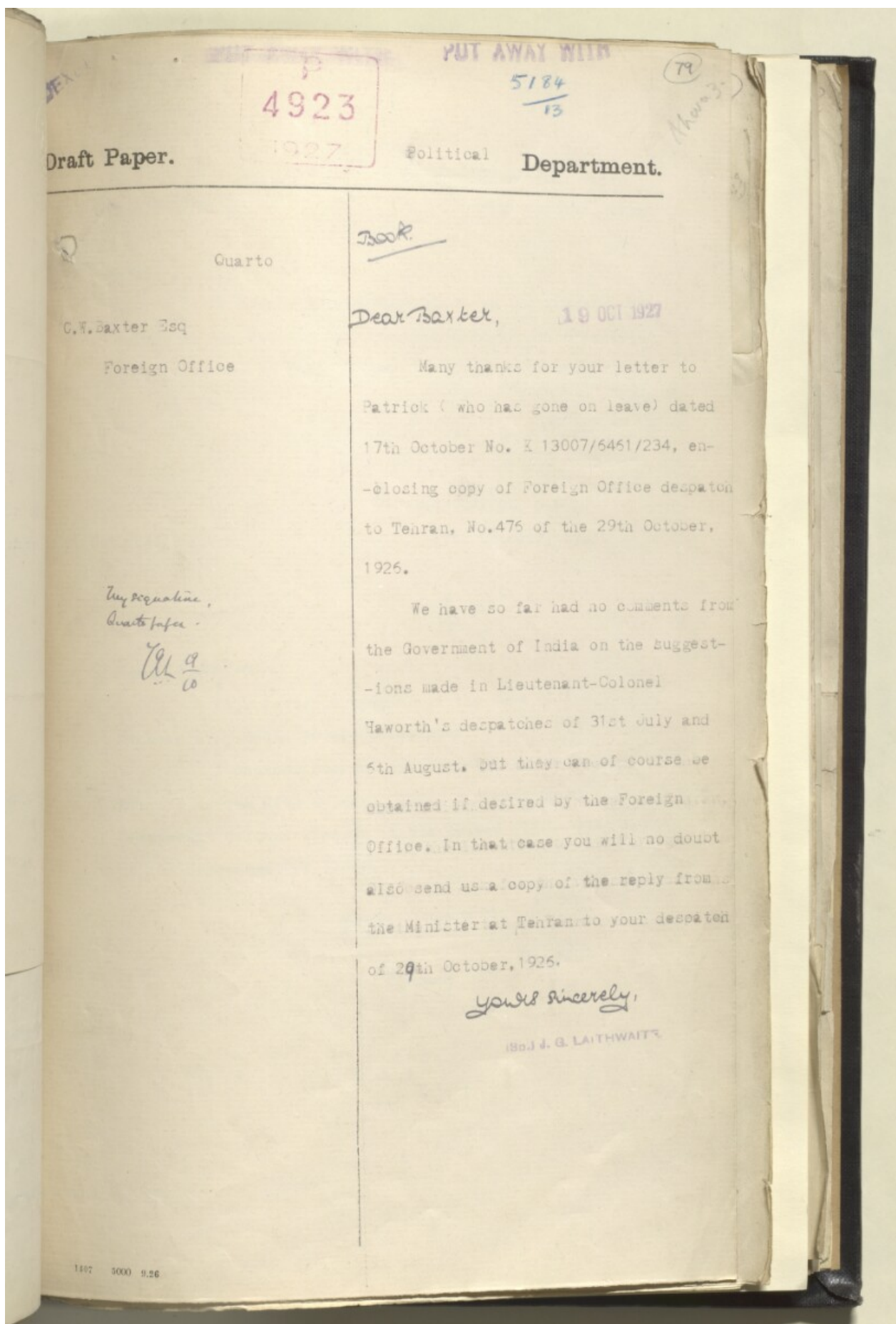
I see that these despatches were addressed to the Government of India, and we, for our part, are quite content to let the matter rest for the present.

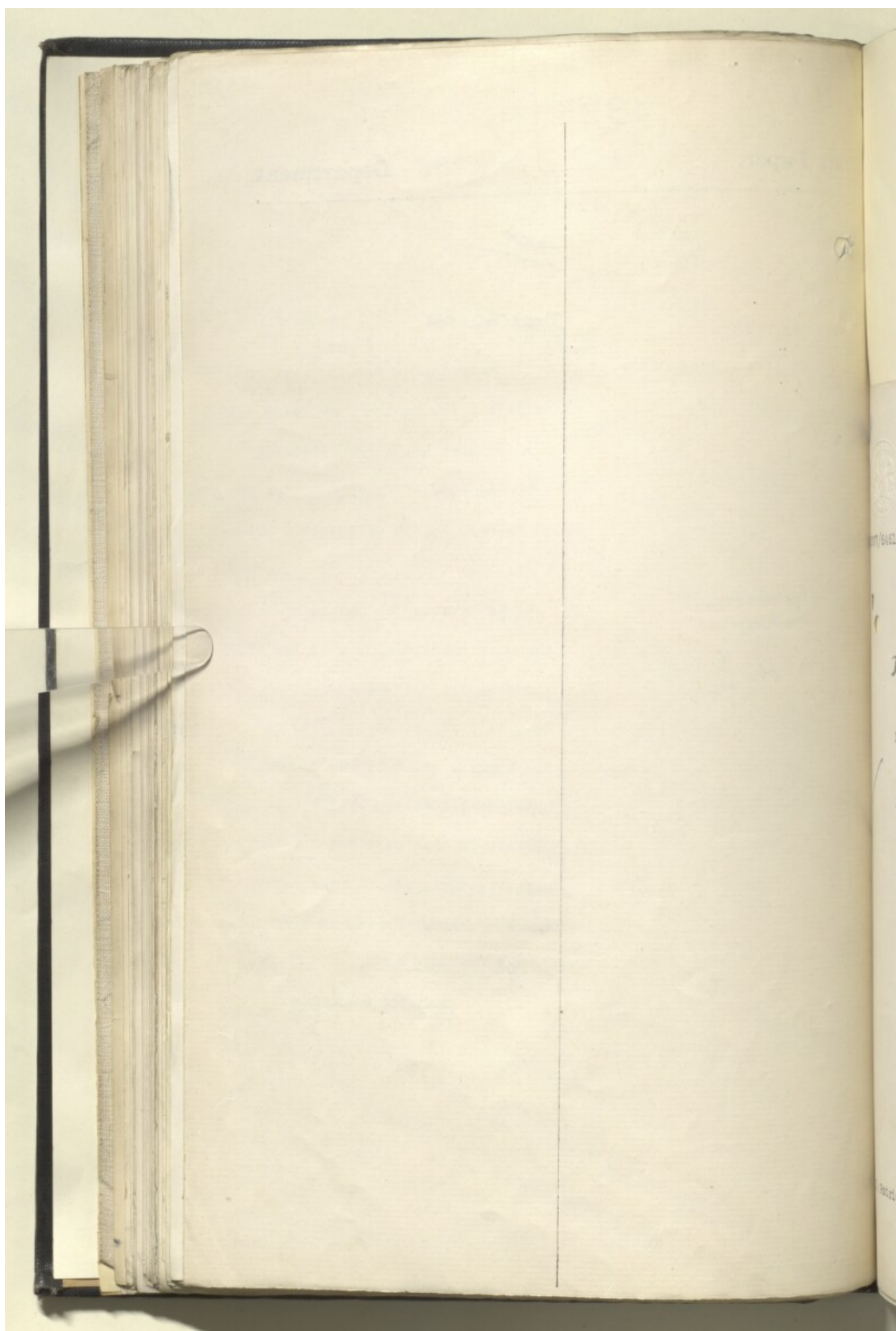
Yours sincerely
Charles W. Bush

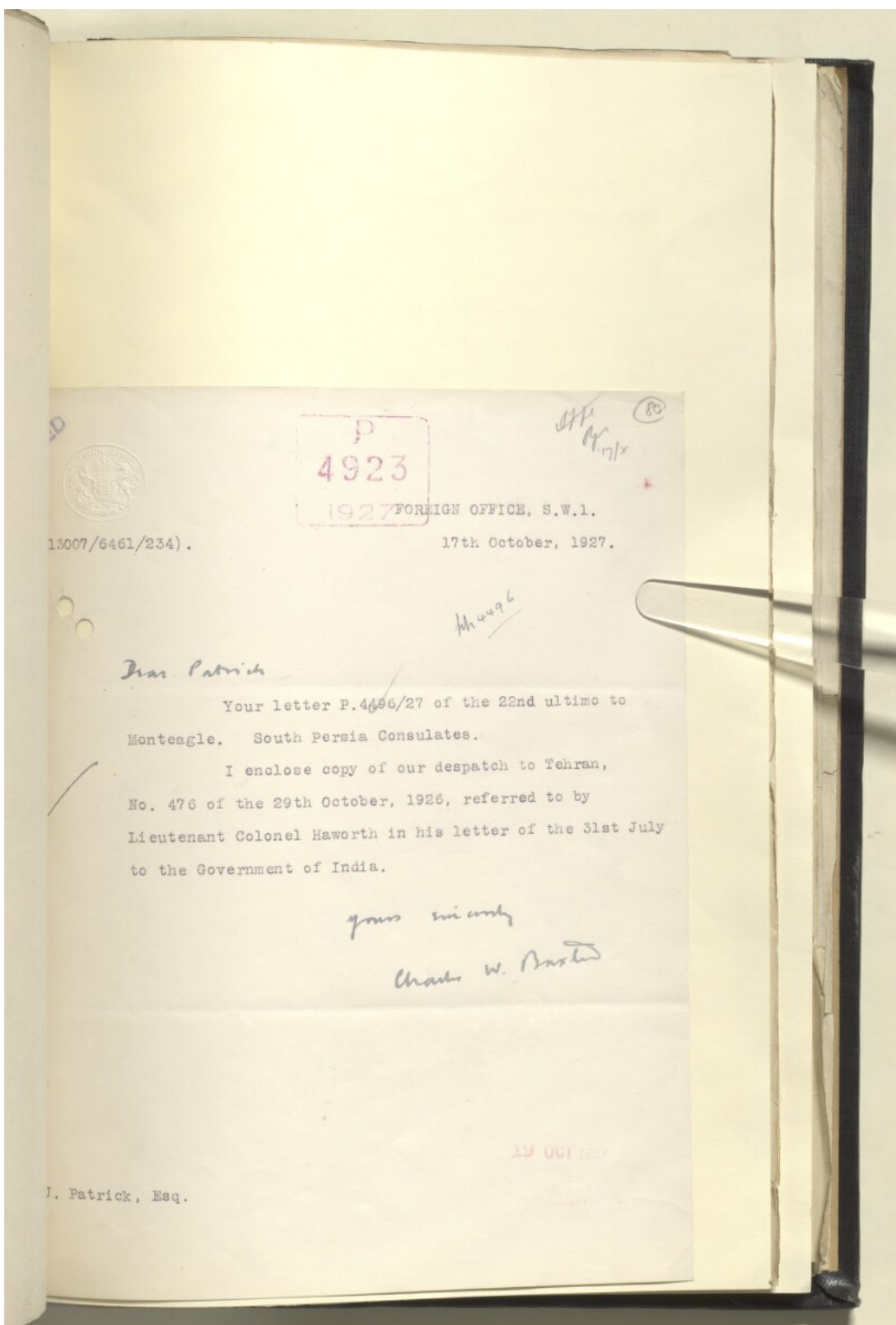
G. Laithwaite, Esq.

Very truly
yours
C. W. Bush









13007/6461/234).

P
4923

1927 FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.

17th October, 1927.

Mr Patrick

Your letter P.4456/27 of the 22nd ultimo to
Monteagle. South Persia Consulates.

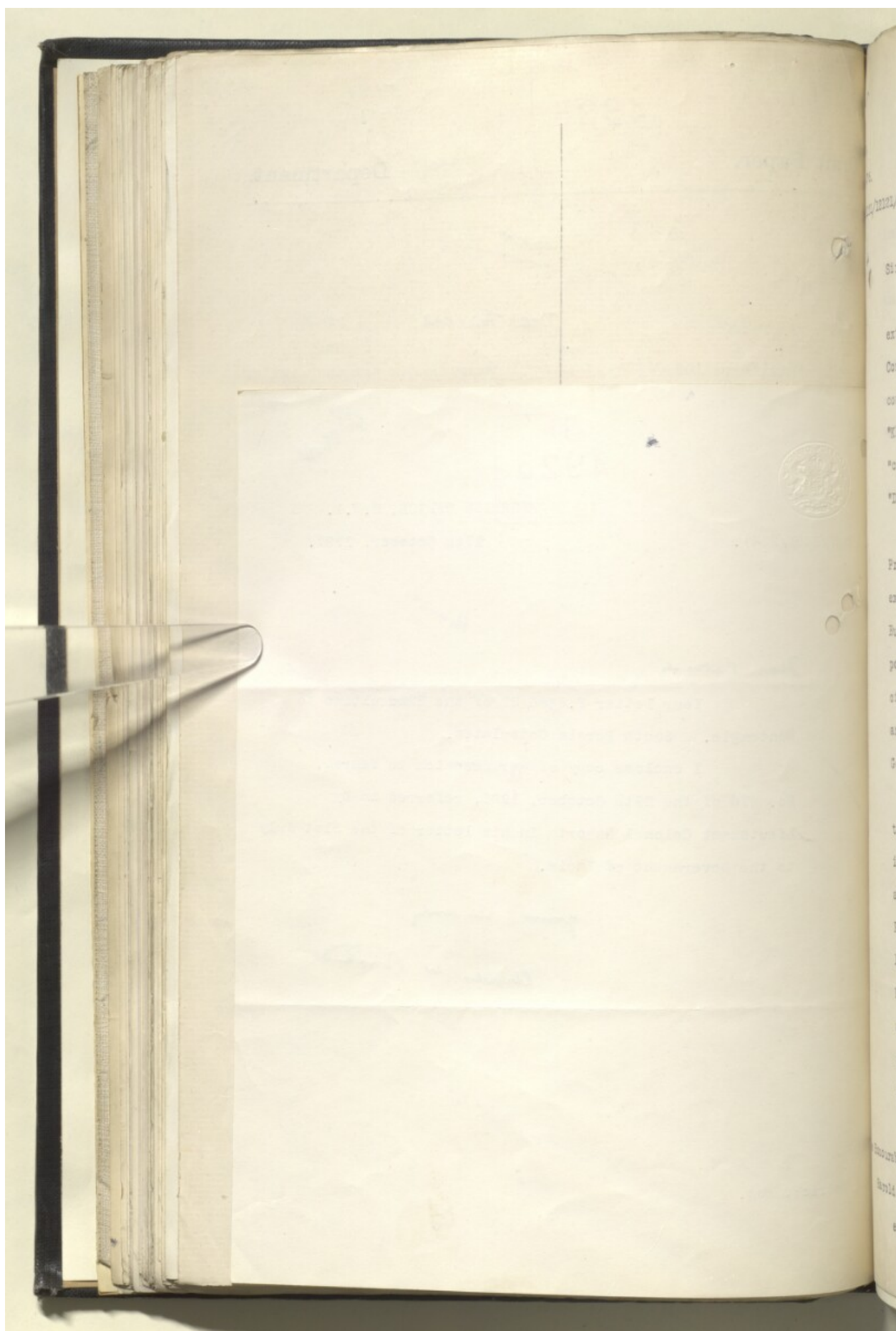
I enclose copy of our despatch to Tehran,
No. 476 of the 29th October, 1926, referred to by
Lieutenant Colonel Haworth in his letter of the 31st July
to the Government of India.

Yours sincerely

Charles W. Norton

19 OCT 1927

J. Patrick, Esq.





7.

476.

It appears that in the FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
12121/12121/234). to the Levant Service, No. 382 of 29th October, 1926.

Bushire, except perhaps as in the case of Ahwaz, by the
Sir, Administration of the Indian Code under the Persian Coast

My attention has been drawn to the question of the
extent of the superintendence exercised by His Majesty's
Consul-General at Bushire over consular posts within his
consular district, which comprises "the Provinces of Fars
"Khuzistan and Laristan and the district of Lingah, and the
"coast and islands of the Persian Gulf, being within the
"Dominion of Persia". (The Secretary of State)

2. Taken literally the definition of Lieutenant Colonel
Prideaux's consular district would presumably entitle him to
exercise supervision over the following consular posts:-
Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Shiraz and
possibly Kerman. Bunder Abbas and Lingah are given on page 74
of the current Foreign Office List as subordinate to Bushire,
and have always been regarded as directly under the Consul-
General's superintendence.

3. Since Ahwaz was transferred in 1925 from the Indian
to the Levant Service, the Consulate is treated as being
independent of the Bushire Consulate-General, except perhaps
as regards the administration of the Indian code under the
Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council. As stated in
Foreign Office despatch No. 382 of August 10th, 1925,
Mohammerah is subordinate to the Ahwaz Consulate, although as
an Indian post all financial matters and accounts of the Vice-
Consulate are dealt with through the Consulate-General at
Bushire.

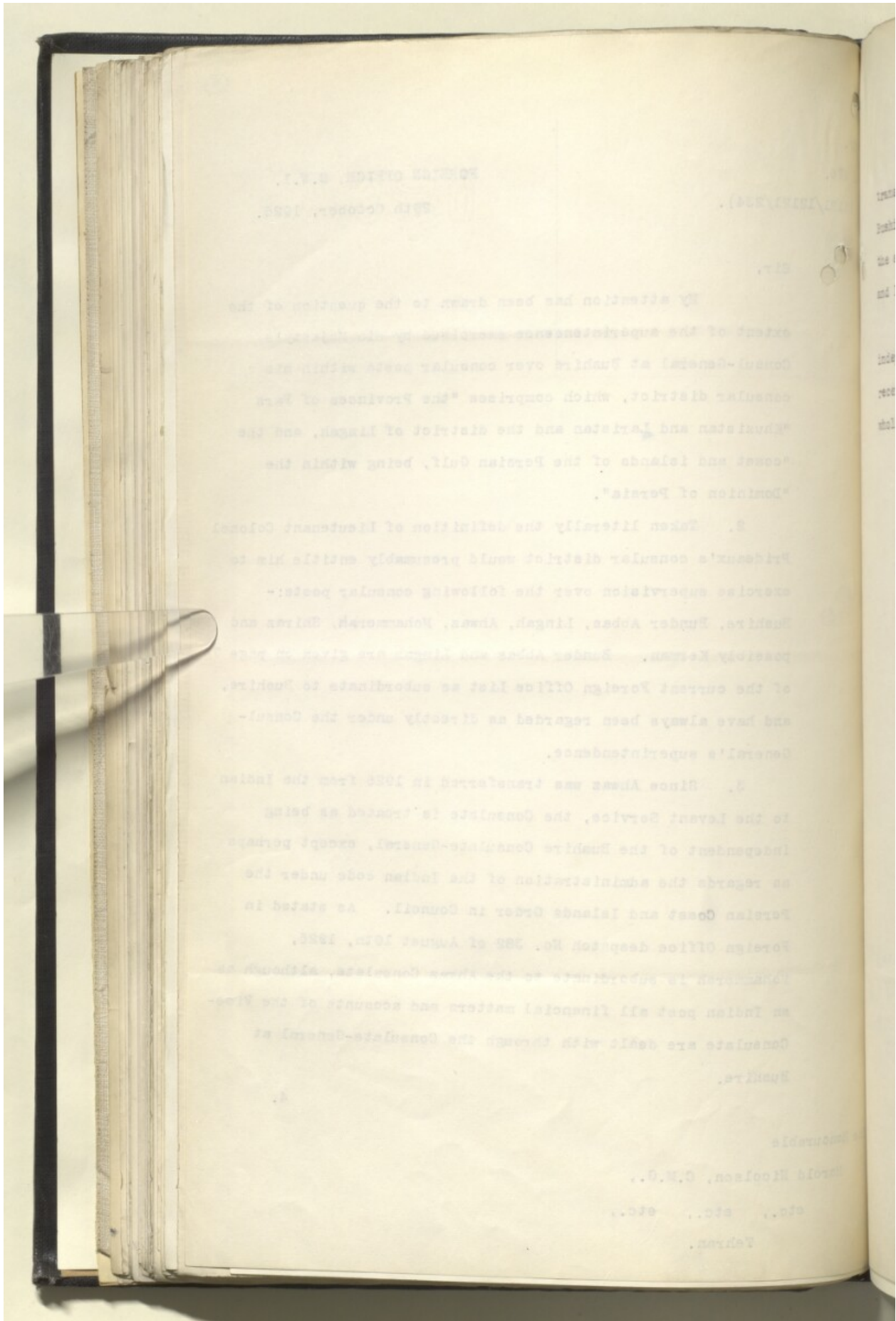
4.

e Honourable

Harold Nicolson, C.M.G.,

etc., etc., etc.,

Tehran.





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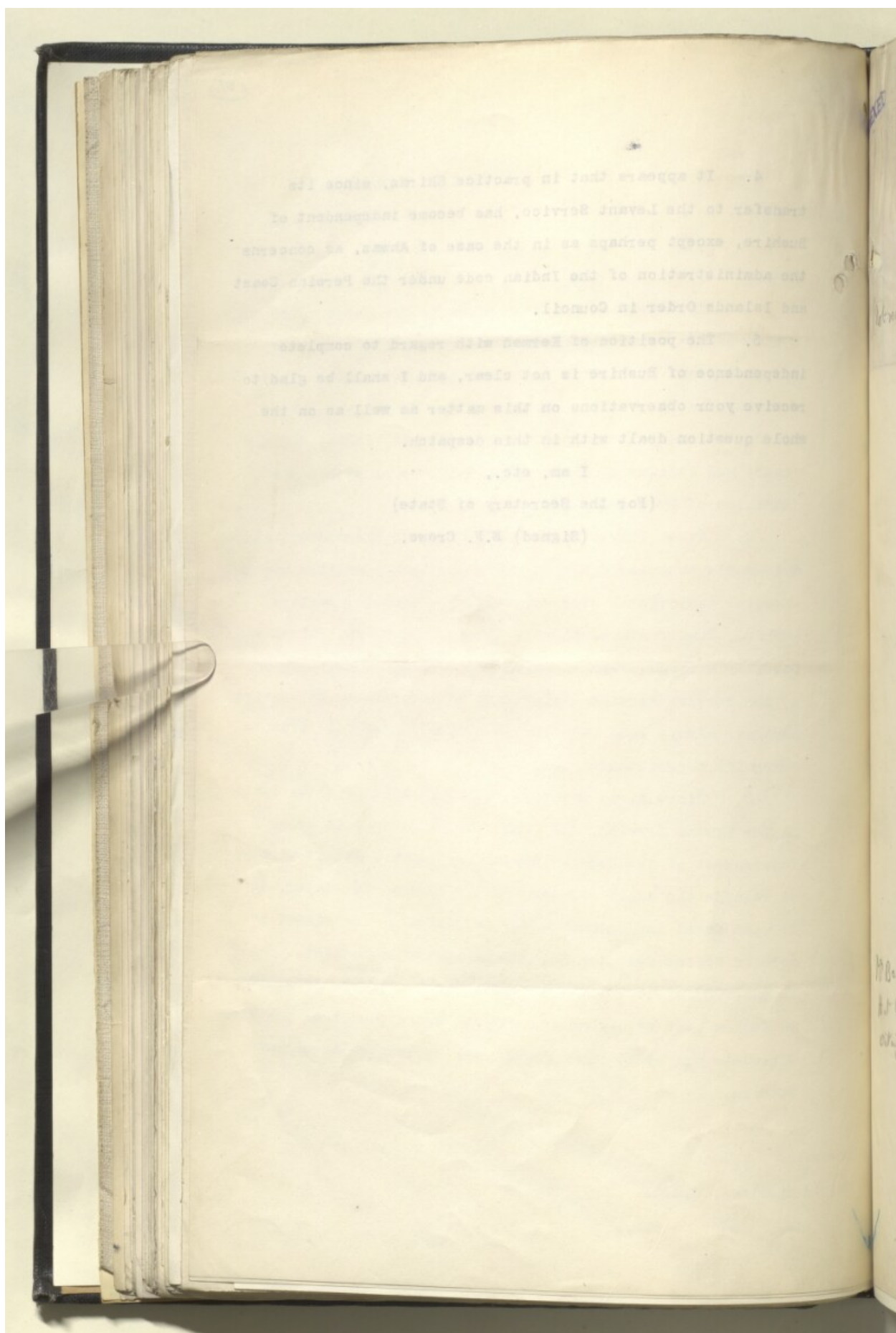
4. It appears that in practice Shiraz, since its transfer to the Levant Service, has become independent of Bushire, except perhaps as in the case of Ahwaz, as concerns the administration of the Indian code under the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council.

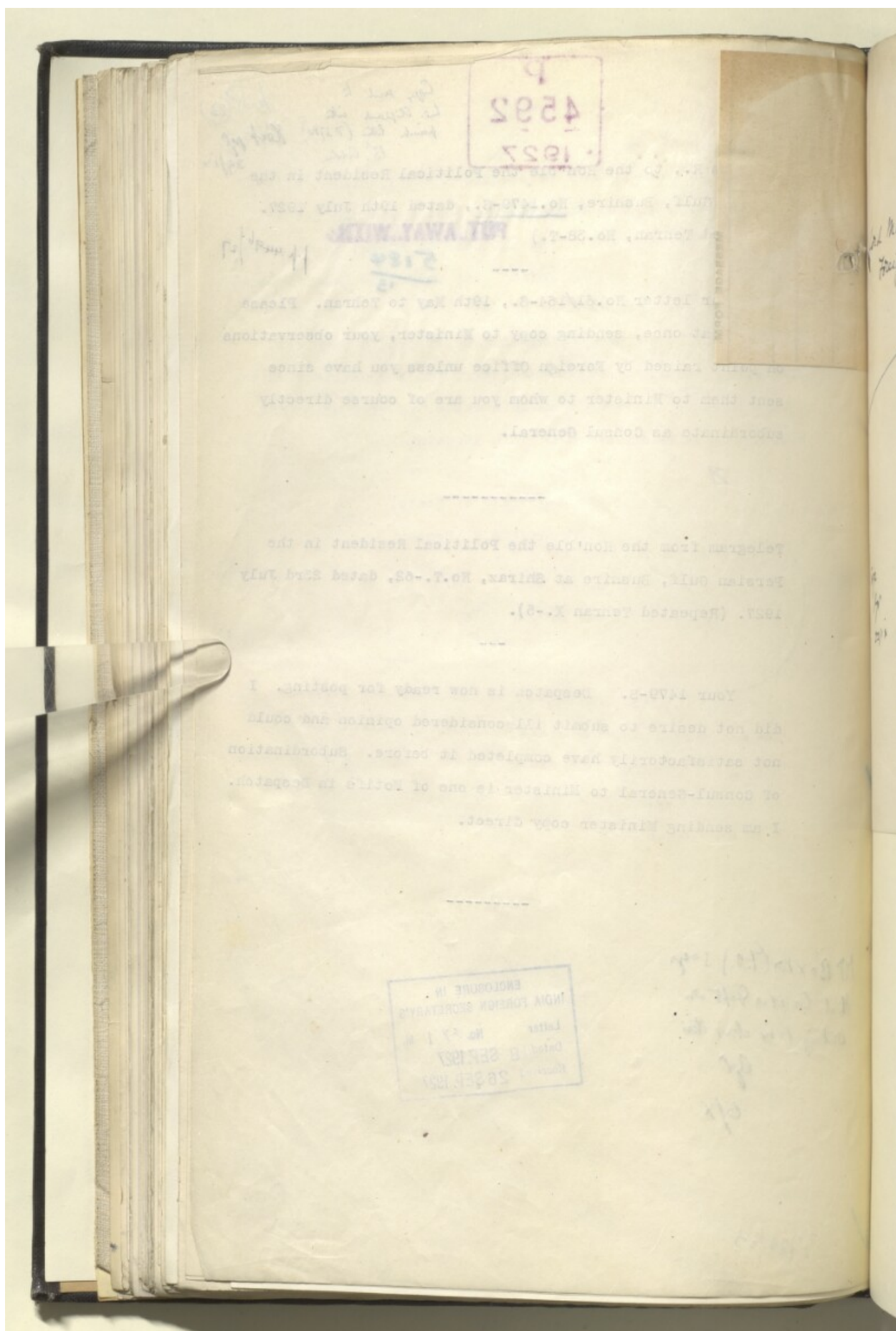
5. The position of Kerman with regard to complete independence of Bushire is not clear, and I shall be glad to receive your observations on this matter as well as on the whole question dealt with in this despatch.

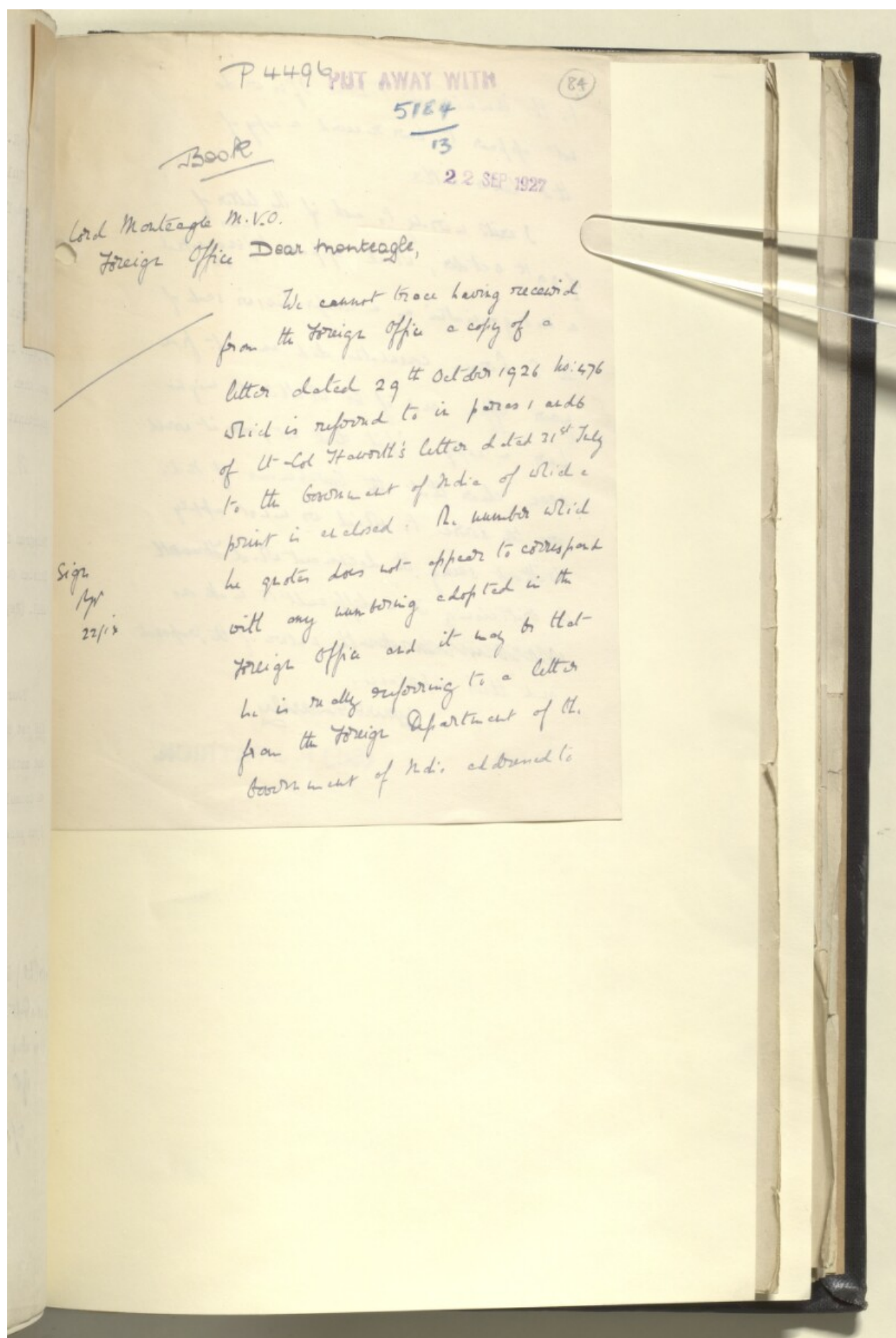
I am, etc.,

(For the Secretary of State)

(Signed) E.F. Crowe.







Lord Montagu M.V.O.

Foreign Office Dear Montagu,

We cannot trace having received from the Foreign Office a copy of a letter dated 29th October 1926 no. 476 which is referred to in paras 1 and 6 of Lt-Col Haworth's letter dated 21st July to the Government of India of which a print is enclosed. The number which he quotes does not appear to correspond with any numbering adopted in the Foreign Office and it may be that he is really referring to a letter from the Foreign Department of the Government of India addressed to

Sign
M.V.
22/12

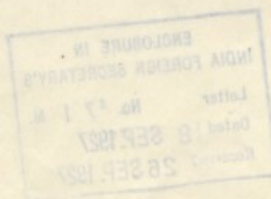


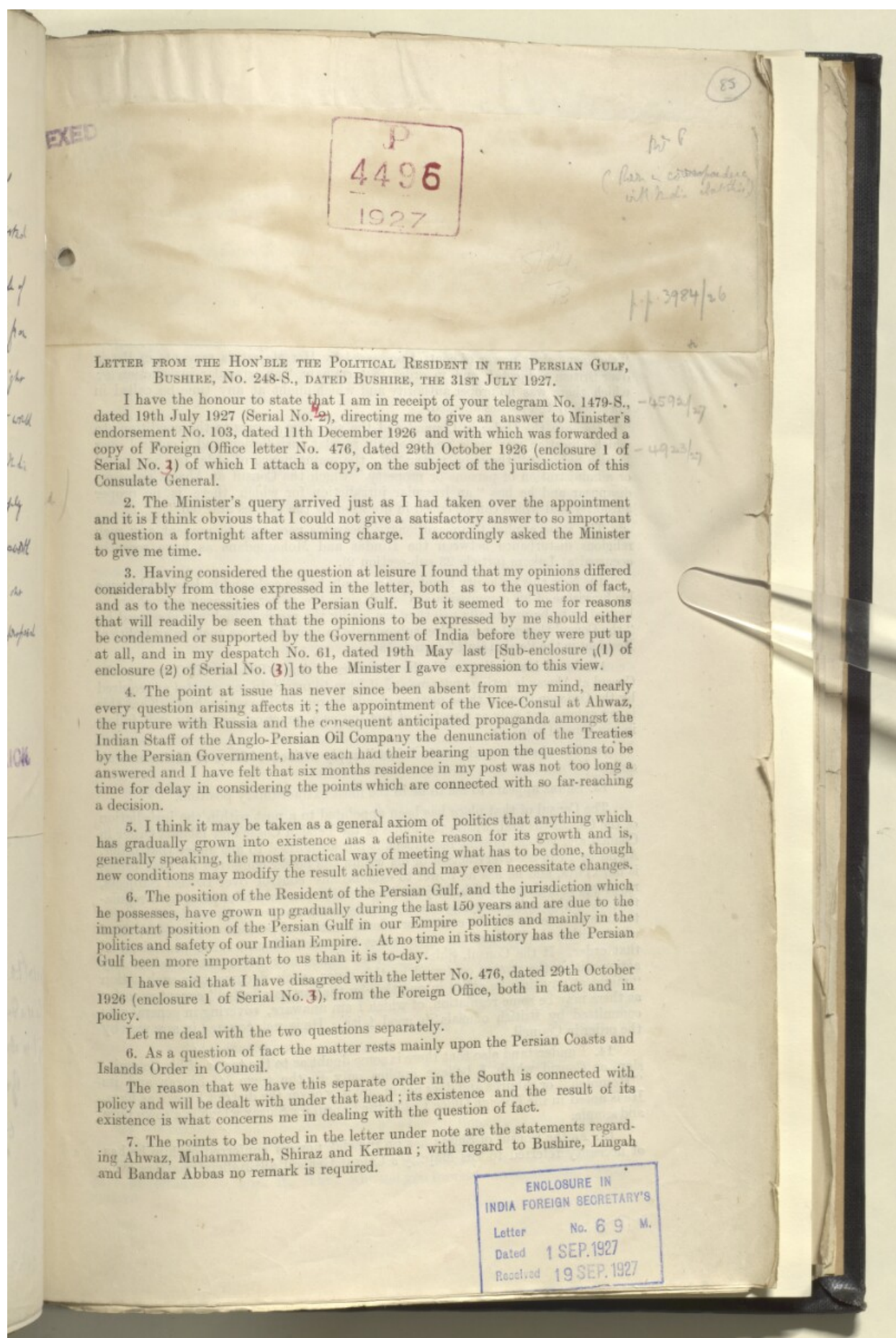
to the Minister at Teheran. If we do
not appear to have received a copy of
that letter either.

I write now to ask if the letter of
of 29th October, which appears to ^{have} suggested
a reorganisation a comprehensive scale of
the S. Persia consulate, did emanate from
your office and if so whether we might
have a copy. If it did not, ~~and~~ it would
seem clear that the Government of India
are the source to which we must apply
without seeing the document which I have
is criticising it is difficult to make any
statement regarding the nature of the proposal
and their importance.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) P. J. PATRICK







8. As regards Ahwaz it is stated, in paragraph 3, that since the post was transferred to the Levant Service the Consulate is being treated as being independent of the Bushire Consulate General, except in regard to the administration of the Indian Code. This I would respectfully submit is not, and cannot be, the case. The fact of the transfer to the Levant Consular Service makes no difference to the status of the official holding the appointment, or the power under which he acts "for the maintenance of order or for the control of or administration of persons or property or in relation thereto" which powers "shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this order so far as this order extends and applies" (article 6 Persian Coasts and Islands Order in Council).

9. The reason that an Order in Council was brought in at all was owing to "the insufficient power of control possessed by Her Majesty's servants in Persia over British Subjects" and in order to terminate "an irregular jurisdiction for which there was no proper authority and which might at any time be called in question by the parties affected."

Remove the Order in Council and the situation reverts to the conditions to which objection was made and the only regular jurisdiction and "control over British Subjects" the only power "for the maintenance of order or the control or administration of persons or property" which the Consul at Ahwaz possesses disappear and he has "an irregular jurisdiction for which there is no proper authority and which can be called in question by the parties affected."

The same applies to precautionary measures necessary to prevent any such religious disturbance between the Hindus and Mohamedans as have recently occurred at Lahore (article 23 sub-section 2).

10. Now this authority is not confined only to the code and it does not become his by virtue of his commission as Consul, since the power of Consuls as such are so limited as to be practically *nil*, they are his by the powers which are possessed by "the Consul General or an officer subordinate to him either as such or as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf" (article 58).

11. In all his dealings with the members of Anglo-Persian Oil Company the Consul at Ahwaz is acting under me and if I am to maintain my control as required by the Order in Council these matters should be reported to me by him. That this is my opinion not only as a matter of fact but as a practical necessity will follow in my general remarks.

12. The above remarks as to "fact" apply with equal force to Muhammerah and to Kerman.

13. Shiraz appears to me to be in the most extraordinary position.

The Consul of that place has been appointed to a post within the jurisdiction of the Consul-General, within the limits of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council and yet the present incumbent is not authorised to act under that order. As far as I can see every action of his within the power conferred by that order, is *ultra vires*, and he has no power to exercise any control over British Subjects, no power to register British Subjects (registration can only take place by a regulation under this order issued by the Consul General), no power to act for the maintenance of order or for the control or administration of persons or property, all of which within the limits of the orders must be exercised under the provisions of that order. If the Consul, Shiraz has ever signed any document or taken any action within the powers conferred by this order, such document or such action "might at any time be called in question by the parties affected" except as so far as there may be some regulation, of which I am unaware, covering in general acts committed by British officials in good faith. He is not covered in any way by the order in Council.

14. I understand also that there is some doubt as to the terms of his Commission as Consul which I believe applies only to the town of Shiraz and its "Houmieh" or suburbs and does not in any way cover the district known as Fars. He is noted in the Foreign Office List as the Consul for Shiraz which is a town pure and simple.

15. As the Consul of Shiraz has no judicial powers conferred on him he has of necessity referred to His Majesty's Consul General all Judicial matters even



in the Town of Shiraz and His Majesty's Consul General has to despatch to that town one of his assistants to deal with any question requiring judicial action. The same would be necessary for any matter of a probate or administrative nature.

16. The above deals with question of fact and I trust shows that not only in matters of code but in all matters affecting the control of British Subjects, all matters having relation to their person and property the Consular Officer of Ahwaz, Muhammerah, Shiraz and Kerman are under the control of the offices who is Consul General and Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

17. In addition the Vice Consul at Muhammerah (and with the few ships at Ahwaz the Consul at Ahwaz) exercises all powers with reference to " British ships with their boats and the persons and property on board thereof or belonging thereto " under the terms of this order and under my control.

18. Thus the subordination of the Consuls at Ahwaz, Muhammerah, Shiraz and Kerman to the Consul General and Resident in the Persian Gulf is not only one of code but affects practically every action of their official lives.

19. Now the Consul General and Resident control under the Order in Council the whole of the area within its limits in so far as His Majesty's jurisdiction is exercisable (*vide* article 5 and 6) under Part II article 7 all exactments of the Governor General in Council or the Governor of Bombay in Council are extended to the same area and any future exactments can be extended to it by the Secretary of State and the Governor General in Council.

The Consul General is substituted for the Governor of a Colony for the purposes of the Foreign jurisdiction Act (article 8) and under article 55 he has power to make and alter King's Regulations.

- (a) For the peace order and good government of British Subjects.
- (b) for securing the observance of any treaty or arrangement for the time being in force relating to any place within the limits of this order or of any native or local law or custom whether relating to trade commerce revenue or any other matter.

All this within the areas of Ahwaz, Muhammerah, Shiraz and Kerman.

20. The above being the circumstances it has presumably been necessary in the past that it should be so. The question then arises does this necessity continue and is it necessary that the Resident and Consul General should continue to hold the power which he possesses or would it be more convenient for administration and for policy that this power should be curtailed.

21. It is obvious that the Resident's position has grown out of the necessity for regarding the Persian Gulf question as a single whole and that while the Resident should administer and advise in all questions connected with the Persian Gulf he should in all questions connected with Persia be entirely subordinate to the Minister at Tehran.

22. This appears to me to be the necessity for to-day as it has been in the past and the most logical way of dealing with a question which must to a certain extent present difficulties of administration.

23. It would be impossible to make the Minister also Resident in the Persian Gulf—the distances are too great and he could not be spared to tour the Persian Gulf and to attend to the matters of policy and administration of the Arabian Coast. But it is essential that Gulf politics should be viewed as a whole: for an instance take the recent desire of the Persian Local Governor that the British Navy should inform him of their arrival in a Persian Port of the last port of departure, and of the intended port of arrival.

The minister requires an adviser on his coast who will inform regarding questions as they affect the Gulf as a whole.

Thus has the present situation grown into being.

24. As regards Ahwaz the experiment of a Levant Consular Officer has been tried and for nearly 3 years and we can examine the result.

The biggest opponents of this system are the Levant Consular Officers who have undertaken to work it. They will tell you frankly it is impossible. They

MC446FD



do not know the language of the people with whom they deal, they do not know their habits, and above all they have not been trained in the Law which they are called upon to administer.

25. If they have to conduct a trial, and with 1,000 British Subjects and 3,000 Indians they must frequently do so or arbitrate, they are obliged to call in their Indian Political Vice Consul to assist them.

26. In a recent murder case Captain Ryan the Vice Consul not only acted as police in investigating the case he was also public prosecutor and while public prosecutor addressed the judge as to procedure and as to law.

I am of opinion that an appeal stating the above facts would have succeeded and the case would have been sent back for retrial or have been quashed in toto.

27. It is obvious that if you are going to have a code you must have officers trained in it to administer it.

Now it has been admitted on all sides that the Indian code is essential for Abadan and the Oil Fields and indeed with the rupture of our relations with Russia with the anticipated Bolshevik propaganda among the Indian Staff I consider that the use of this code and its extended powers become doubly necessary, while if the present denunciation of the Treaties is to come into force and affect the jurisdiction of our Consular Officers then indeed it becomes doubly necessary to have a Consul who knows the language and the customs of the people with whom primarily he has to deal.

28. But what have we gained by putting in a Levant Consular Officer to counterbalance the loss in administrative power of an officer untrained in his work and the language.

I have searched the files in vain. I can find nothing beyond that it provides an extra appointment for the Levant service to encourage them and that it is hoped that some economy has been arrived at.

29. I question the necessity of the truth of the latter statement. Captain Ryan who was at Ahwaz and officiated for Mr. Moneypenny was nearly the same age as the latter officer and certainly drew no more pay. I am of the opinion that by reorganising the services of Khuzistan and Shiraz the same work can be done at a reduced cost.

30. Politically I can see no difference between having an Indian Political Officer and a Levant Consular Officer and indeed Sir Percy Loraine in his No. 632, dated October 19th, 1922 referring to the fact that Consuls in Persia were drawn for two departments states "it would be totally unfair to say that the working of the present system indicates any compelling necessity for such unification."

31. Both officers are equally subordinate to His Majesty's Minister and I would here state that a Resident who does not see the absolute necessity for his own complete subordination to the Minister at Tehran in all Persian matters has not the political sense and is not fit for his important post.

32. That there has been a question on this subject it would be idle to deny, that the apparently conflicting interests of England and India have sometimes produced enquiry our files show. It is a curious and interesting fact that a committee of the House of Commons examining the question in 1870 went so far as to say that the Legation ought to be, like the present one in Kabul an Indian Legation or failing that it should be staffed from India. This has never been since suggested by anyone and I only quote it to show that the interests of India were so great that a Committee of the House of Commons could put this opinion on record.

33. These interests are as great to-day as they were in the past but we have now the added Imperial interest of the Anglo Persian Oil Company and the fact that the Persian Gulf lies athwart the strategic air line to India and to the further east.

34. In these circumstances I would respectfully state my opinion as to the course we should administratively follow.

Having marked, as I have done, the subordination of the Political Resident to the Minister, in all Persian affairs, it appears to me in no way to benefit our policy or its carrying out to change the limits of the Order in Council and to attempt to



reduce the status or power of the Political Resident and Consul General in the Persian Gulf. He works largely by prestige and his power on the Arab Coast is certainly affected by any reduction of his powers or position on the Persian Coast.

35. I would then leave in his hands as in the past all the maritime provinces and the officers acting in them and reappoint an Indian Political Officer to Ahwaz. All these officers are in their Consular capacities totally and completely subordinate to the Minister for all Political purposes, as is the Consul General. Leave them under the latter for all administrative purposes, for he can visit them and inspect their work, when necessary, and the resultant unity of purpose certainly strengthens our policy in the Persian Gulf which is, when all is said and done, the ultimate source of our strength and of our weakness in our Eastern policy, except in so far as the Afghanistan Frontier is concerned.

36. By acknowledging the position of the Resident in the Gulf, by underlining his subordination to the Minister in Persian Affairs, we rid the question of its difficulties and provide the maximum driving power to do the work which lies before us.

A copy of this despatch is being forwarded to H. B. M.'s Minister, Tehran.

(57) (7)

LETTER FROM THE HON'BLE THE POLITICAL RESIDENT IN THE PERSIAN GULF, BUSHIRE, NO. 251-S., DATED BUSHIRE, THE 6TH AUGUST 1927.

I have the honour to state that in my accompanying letter No. 248-S., dated the 31st July 1927 (S. No. 4), I have dealt with the question of the jurisdiction of this Consulate-General in Persia.

2. In paragraph 29 I have hinted that with the reorganisation of the consular appointments economies could be effected, while I have argued for the rendition of the Ahwaz appointment to the Indian Political Department on the ground that Levant Consular Officers are untrained to function under the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, have no knowledge of the customs of the people with whom primarily they have to deal, and are unacquainted with their language.

Should the denunciation of the treaties take effect their disadvantages will be still greater since they will be unable to understand the complaints of the Indian employees of the Anglo Persian Oil Company and British firms whose numbers reach some 3,000 to 4,000.

3. The question of the jurisdiction of this Consulate-General has now been raised by the Foreign Office, London, and at the same time in his No. 45, dated May 14th, 1927, paragraph 6, the Consul at Shiraz has suggested his own abolishment pointing out that the appointment was made for a definite purpose, that that purpose no longer exists and that the Consul at Shiraz has few British Subjects to protect.

4. The moment then seems a proper one to put forward certain suggestions for a reorganisation which I consider are very cogent and which while affording economies would strengthen our reorganisation.

5. Somewhere about 1863 Lieutenant-Colonel Pelly then Political Resident in the Persian Gulf pointed out the unsuitability of Bushire as a headquarters for the Political Residency. After 64 years I would re-iterate the statement of that great Resident and stress that unsuitability which to-day is magnified by the development of other interests in the Persian Gulf which make it possible to find, what formerly did not exist, some other place to which to move. The course of years has shifted the centre of politics from the South of the Gulf, which Pelly favoured, to the North.

6. Bushire was once a port, but with the greater tonnage of vessels it is now a roadstead in which the mail steamers lie either at four or seven miles distance from the harbour, according to their draft; the weather in the Persian Gulf is persistently bad and the journey which may take one hour when it is safe for a steam launch to be used takes anything from six to twelve hours when the journey has to be undertaken in a larger sailing vessel. My son in February last left the Customs Dock at 8 P.M., was out all night and arrived on the mail steamer at 8 A.M. the following day. Ships frequently are unable to deliver all their cargo and are obliged to overcarry their cargo.



7. Bushire is a failing place and will in a few years be the port for Shiraz only and little more than a village. Only to-day the Governor of the Gulf Ports told me that in Persian Official eyes the Bushire Governorship was steadily losing its importance.

With the development of the Railway Muhammerah with Khor Musa will be the centre of the traffic.

8. At Bushire there are no Persians and there are no Arabs, there are no politics and an officer learns as little in his daily life about either Persia or Arabia as he would if he were in Karachi. I, who personally have been accustomed to constant contact with Persians, find that living at Sabzabad seven miles from Bushire, I do not see an Arab or a Persian once in a month and I ceased to be surprised that Bushire Officials have been unable to speak the language. Even with the officers who live in Bushire itself the situation is much the same. Persian and Bushiries themselves are a different race and the few Persian Officials in the place mix very little with any one else.

9. The place is then an island cut off from all knowledge of Persia and its politics and is useless to me for any knowledge of Arabs or Arab matters. Its sole advantage is that it is fairly central for visiting the other places in the Persian Gulf, an advantage which is in actual fact when examined so slight as hardly to count, since the ships lie at such a distance from the harbour.

10. But not the least of the disadvantages of the place is its unhealthiness. The first complaint I received on taking over this appointment was the difficulty of obtaining sanitary houses for the clerks and the fact that all of them suffered very badly from fever in consequence, a fact borne out by this hot weather when my office has been depleted by sickness.

11. It has been our experience of 100 years in the Gulf that, until we provide our own house accommodation, men sicken. Our experience with Consuls at Muscat and Bandar Abbas is that Europeans not only sicken but die in these circumstances.

Thus if we remain at Bushire it will be necessary to supply house accommodation for the clerical establishment.

12. But I consider that our organisation would not only be better but more economical if we removed from Bushire. With the building of the railway the centre of gravity of the Gulf will move to the Muhammerah area which is already in the centre of activity of the Anglo Persian Oil Company. Our interests in Bushire are small—in fact I am unable to suggest any interest existing—and the weight of a Consul-General is wasted in the Muhammerah-Ahwaz area our interests are great or will day by day become greater. At present the Consul is completely overshadowed politically by the wealthier members of the Anglo Persian Oil Company Staff. This for the Persian eye, for the Governor General who is now established in Ahwaz, for the Persian Official in general, is bad. We need a Consul-General to compete with the situation and we need an establishment such as the Resident necessarily maintains for his position on the Arab coast to maintain the respect for the British Government which is in the East so important a matter an establishment which exists but counts for nothing at Bushire.

13. But our work at Muhammerah and the Oil Fields is mainly Indian in character and I have already animadverted on the anomaly of specially sending a man who has no knowledge of the Indian language and Indian Laws and customs to a place where such knowledge is required in most of the work he does, when at the same time we have specially trained men available for the task—the work connected with the European employees can also be better done by an officer of the Political Department, since they come under the convenient Indian code.

14. There are at present a Consul and a Vice-Consul at Ahwaz: A Consul, Vice-Consul and an Indian Pro-Consul at Shiraz. Such work as may exist at Shiraz has connection with Bushire and I do not think I have seen a despatch of the Consul, Shiraz which does not mention Bushire—its commercial work is entirely bound up with that port.

There are practically no British subjects at Shiraz except the Bank and the Telegraph Department and it is obvious that we do not require three whole time



officials to deal with their work. At Kerman where we have many Indian traders and carpet firms we have no Vice-Consul to assist the Consul.

In my opinion these European Officers at Shiraz are totally unnecessary now that the Bushire-Shiraz road has been improved and it is possible to get from one place to the other in a day.

15. I am of opinion that a Vice-Consul who would spend his winters in Bushire and his summers in Shiraz and visit each place when necessary could competently do the work assisted by an Indian official serving under him resident in each place.

The Consul General would make Shiraz his summer quarters and would oversee the Vice-Consul's work.

The Indian Pro-Consul already exists in Shiraz; an officer of a similar type in Bushire is all that is necessary or in any way required under the Vice-Consul.

16. The Muhammerah Vice-Consulate is one that must essentially be held by an officer from India. Apart from the large amount of semi-judicial arbitration work in which he is engaged the greater part of his work is connected with Indians.

Last year he issued for the Government of India the following passports, certificates of identity for British Indian passage passes (used for employees of the Anglo Persian Oil Company) and visas—

Certificates of Identity and passage passes	..	..	1,785
Visas	..	..	585
Permits for permission to come to Persia	..	..	180
New passports to British Indian Subjects	..	..	57
Renewal of Government of Indian passports	..	..	263

He also issued for Iraq the following :—

Certificates of Identity for Iraq and British Indian			
Subjects	..	..	427
Visas	..	..	1,946

During the same time he renewed 308 Foreign Office passports.

To do his work a knowledge of Hindustani and of the Indian races and customs is essential.

17. I would then recommend that the Political Resident and the Consul General with all his staff should move from Bushire to Muhammerah.

In these circumstances with the nearness of Ahwaz to Muhammerah it would be possible to do all the work now requiring two officers at Ahwaz, with one officer with the addition of one European confidential clerk to the Resident's staff to enable the Secretary or Under-Secretary to proceed to Ahwaz when necessary.

18. The administrative advantages of Muhammerah for the Resident are manifold.

The first is that it will in time be on the railway and thus whether we decided to move now or not we should eventually have to do so.

Secondly its position obviates all the difficulties of a bad port. Ships lie within a few hundred yards of what would be the Residency and we have none of the difficulties of reaching a ship or landing at the port on arrival a matter which more than compensates for the small disadvantage of the extra hours steaming to reach the Gulf ports.

Thirdly my work brings me into contact with the 'Iraq Officials and the Air Force and is likely to do so more and more as the Air line develops. At Muhammerah contact is easy. We are only 19 miles from Basrah—at Bushire it is difficult.

Fourthly Muhammarah is healthy and has accommodation available built by the Anglo Persian Oil Company.

Fifthly one of the most important advantages in my mind, the Consul General and staff are near to and in communication with both Persia and Persian Officials and the Arab side of the world. They meet both Persian and Arab problems and are in touch.



19. The Anglo Persian Oil Company are giving up their main offices as they are moving the whole of their clerical staff to Abadan.

These offices cost £30,000 to build and belong to the Shaikh of Muhammerah. Mr. Jacks the General Manager of the Company stated that he thought he could purchase them for us for about £15,000 and there is no question the Shaikh of Muhammerah would be glad to sell in his present insecure position, £2,000 would be required for reconverting to a Residency.

Mr. Jacks informed me that the Persian Military authorities had their eye on these offices.

The buildings are large and would accommodate the Resident and one wing downstairs could be made into the offices without in any way interfering with the privacy of the Resident. Buildings near by can be acquired from the Company at a reasonable rate for the accommodation of the staff and servants and our present Consulate could be kept on for the Secretary to the Resident while accommodation could be hired or built for the Under-Secretary.

20. Khor Musa may possibly become the terminus of the railway but Muhammerah and Abadan will always be our centre of interest and a branch line must certainly be built to Muhammerah.

The price of land will rise and I consider that now is the time to take advantage of the opportunity which exists.

If we wait we shall have to pay double if not treble the price.

21. My suggestions then are:—

Move the headquarters of the Resident [to Muhammerah with summer quarters at Shiraz.

Post a Vice-Consul for Bushire and Shiraz leaving the present Pro-Consul at Shiraz and posting a similar Indian Official to Bushire.

Reduce one British Officer at Ahwaz.

Add one confidential clerk to the Resident's staff.

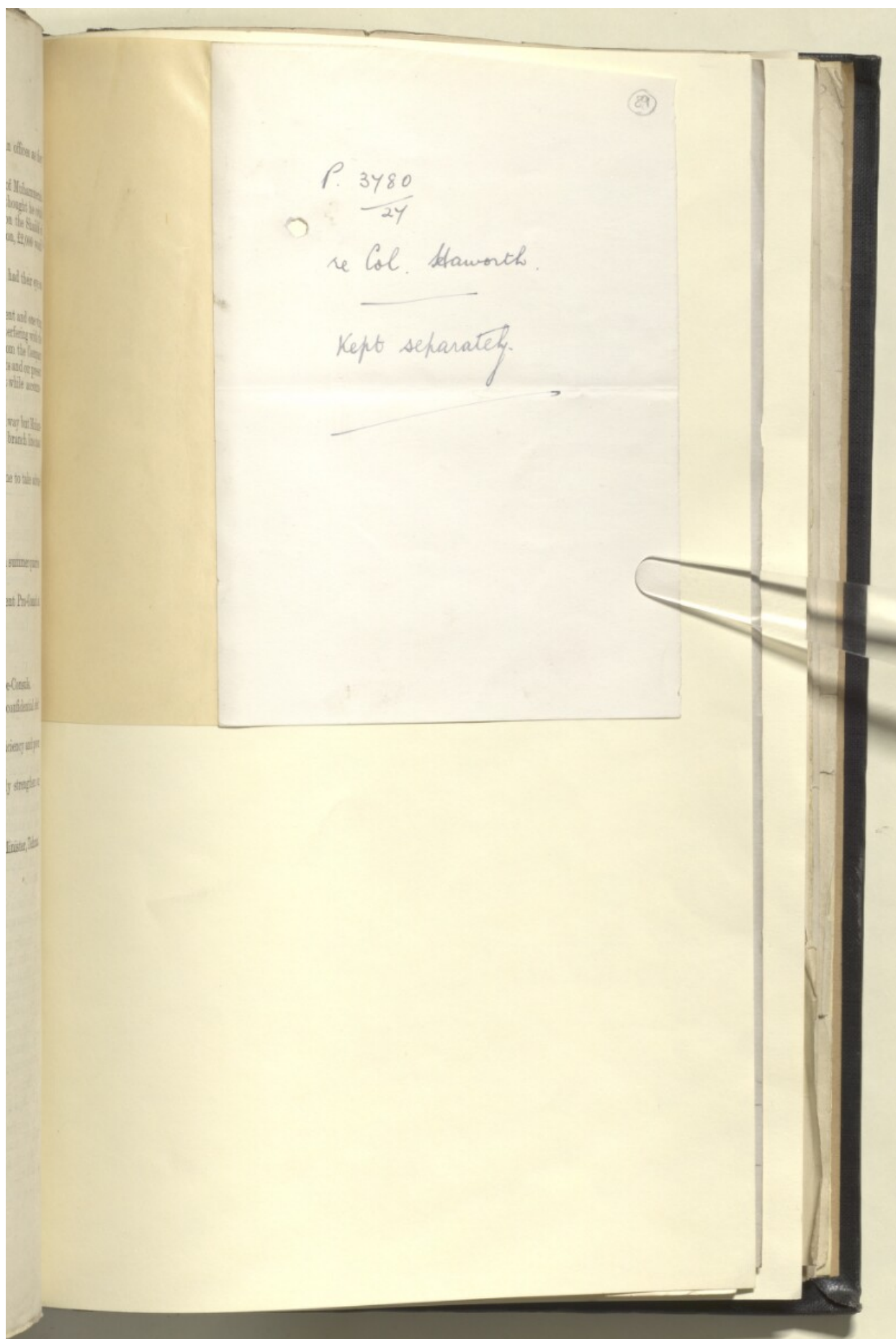
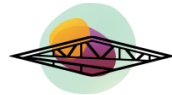
The consequent reduction would be one Consul and two Vice-Consuls.

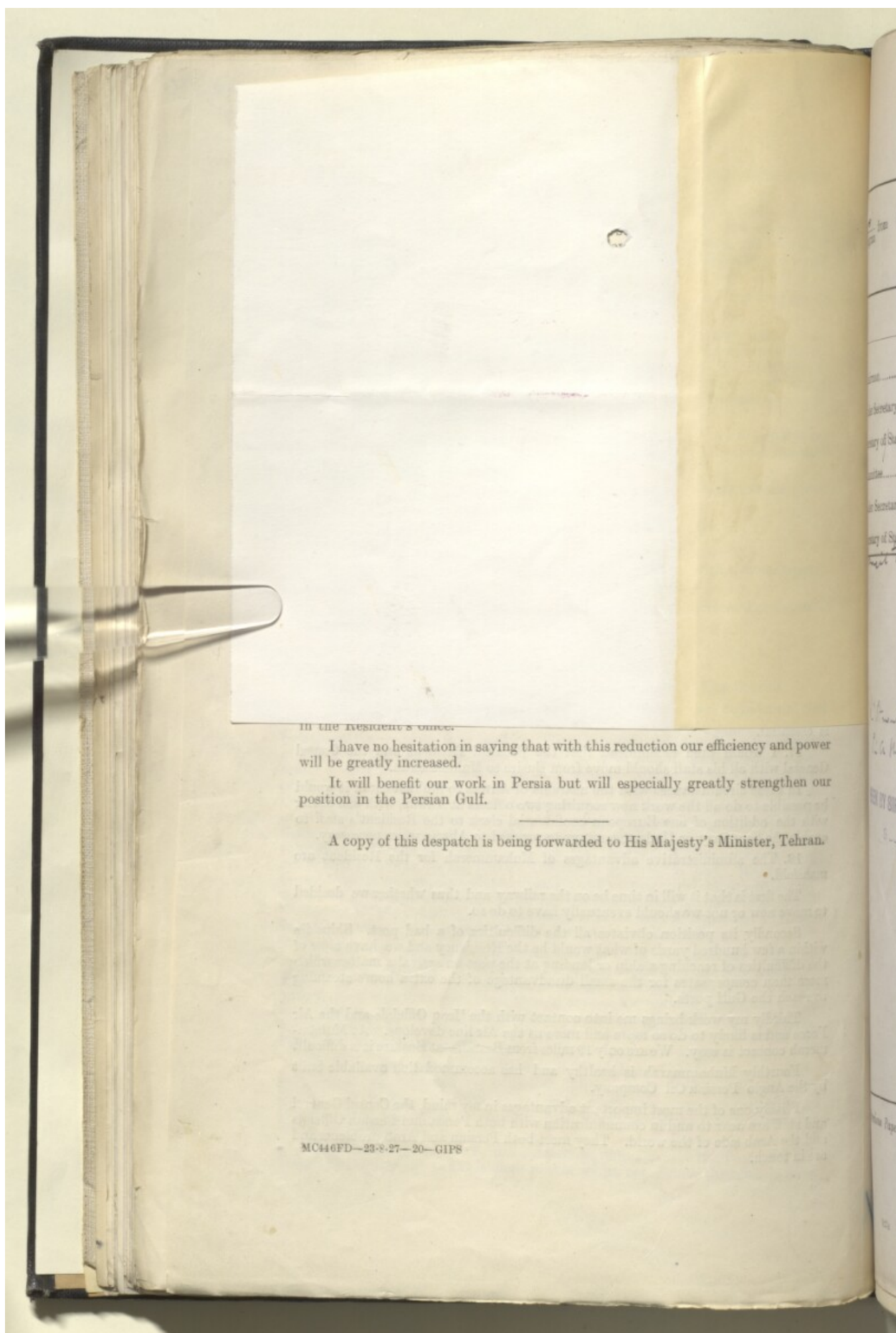
The increase one Indian Pro-Consul at Bushire and one confidential clerk in the Resident's office.

I have no hesitation in saying that with this reduction our efficiency and power will be greatly increased.

It will benefit our work in Persia but will especially greatly strengthen our position in the Persian Gulf.

A copy of this despatch is being forwarded to His Majesty's Minister, Tehran.





in the Resident's Office.

I have no hesitation in saying that with this reduction our efficiency and power will be greatly increased.

It will benefit our work in Persia but will especially greatly strengthen our position in the Persian Gulf.

A copy of this despatch is being forwarded to His Majesty's Minister, Tehran.

MC446FD-23-8-27-20-GIPS



PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Register No. 13922/26
3984

~~SECRET.~~
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Telegram from Govt of India Dated 12th November 1926.
Rec. " " 1926.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To			
Chairman.....			Persian Gulf.
Under Secretary	8. xii	W.H.	
Secretary of State...			Question of reduction of Bushire Residency
Committee.....	9	MCS	to 2nd Class.
Under Secretary.....	14	W.H.	Govt of India agree to postponement
Secretary of State	14	MCS	at least during term of next incumbent.
Committee			

Copy to

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Proposed to accept the arrangements made to enable Col. Pringle to return a full additional pension without further action.

Draft Secretary's letter to Government of India expressing its intention of Bushire as First Class Residency till it is vacated by Colonel Harrell (i.e. not before then before 30th September 1928).

APPROVED JOINT
POLITICAL COMMITTEE
1876. } 14 DEC 1926

APPROVED COUNCIL
20 DEC 1926

Letter to Govt of India. 23 DEC 1926

Previous Papers :—

923a 1000 226



The Govt of India, as might be expected, have agreed to drop their proposal to convert Bushire into a 2nd Class Residency but with a specially high rate of pay (P.3233/26). But they ask that the present status of the Residency should be maintained at least during the term of the next incumbent after Colonel Prideaux's retirement. Colonel Prideaux is due to retire on 14th April 1927. He will be relieved on 15th December by ^(P3921/16) Lt-Col L.B.H. Haworth, now Consul-General at Meshed. Colonel Haworth will attain the age of 55 and be due for retirement on 30th September 1928. The Government of India's proposal therefore means postponement of the proposal to reduce Bushire to a 2nd Class Residency until after that date. It may be altogether satisfactory to be stopped from reconsideration of this question for the next two years. But on the other hand it seems unlikely that during the next two years conditions in the Persian Gulf will alter so materially as to make the arguments for reduction of this Residency to 2nd Class outweigh those at present felt for maintaining it in the status it acquired in 1915. Obviously the Government of India's arrangements for posting would be embarrassed if the new incumbent, Colonel Haworth, were suddenly to have his pay of his post reduced and another post had to be found for him.

On the whole it seems best to ask the Government of India to submit their views on the question of reducing the status of this Residency not later than April 1928, thus leaving time to arrange postings on the relief of Colonel Haworth whichever way the decision goes in the circumstances then prevailing.

13th November 1926

P. Hobbs

6124
1926



Minute Paper.

Department.

Secretary, S. J. Dept.

Secretary, Financial Dept.

For any observations. I think we must agree to allow the post to remain a First Class Residency until Col. Harcourt vacates it. I cannot quite follow the S. J. of Indian explanation in regard to Col. Pridmore (specifically as we have not a copy of the Circular referred to); but I suppose there is no occasion to say more on this point?

L. D. Lush
3.12.26

Secy Political Department

No observations. If the Govt. of India are satisfied I see no occasion to pursue the question of leave and pension arrangements for Col. Pridmore.

A. D. D. D.
3.12.26. No

F X
6124
1926

(Page B)
The file containing the Circular, referred to is again attached (F 6537/25). The condition there laid down having been fulfilled, the grant of the 4 months leave was in order. It was only if that condition had not been fulfilled that the retention of Col. Pridmore's services under F.R. 56 would have been the obvious course. (The last part of the S. J. of India letter.)



tel. of 27 Oct. was not quite correctly worded in
this regard - see passage marked X on page 7 of
the minutes on P. 3233/26). No further action
on the E. G. I. tel. of 11 Nov. is necessary.

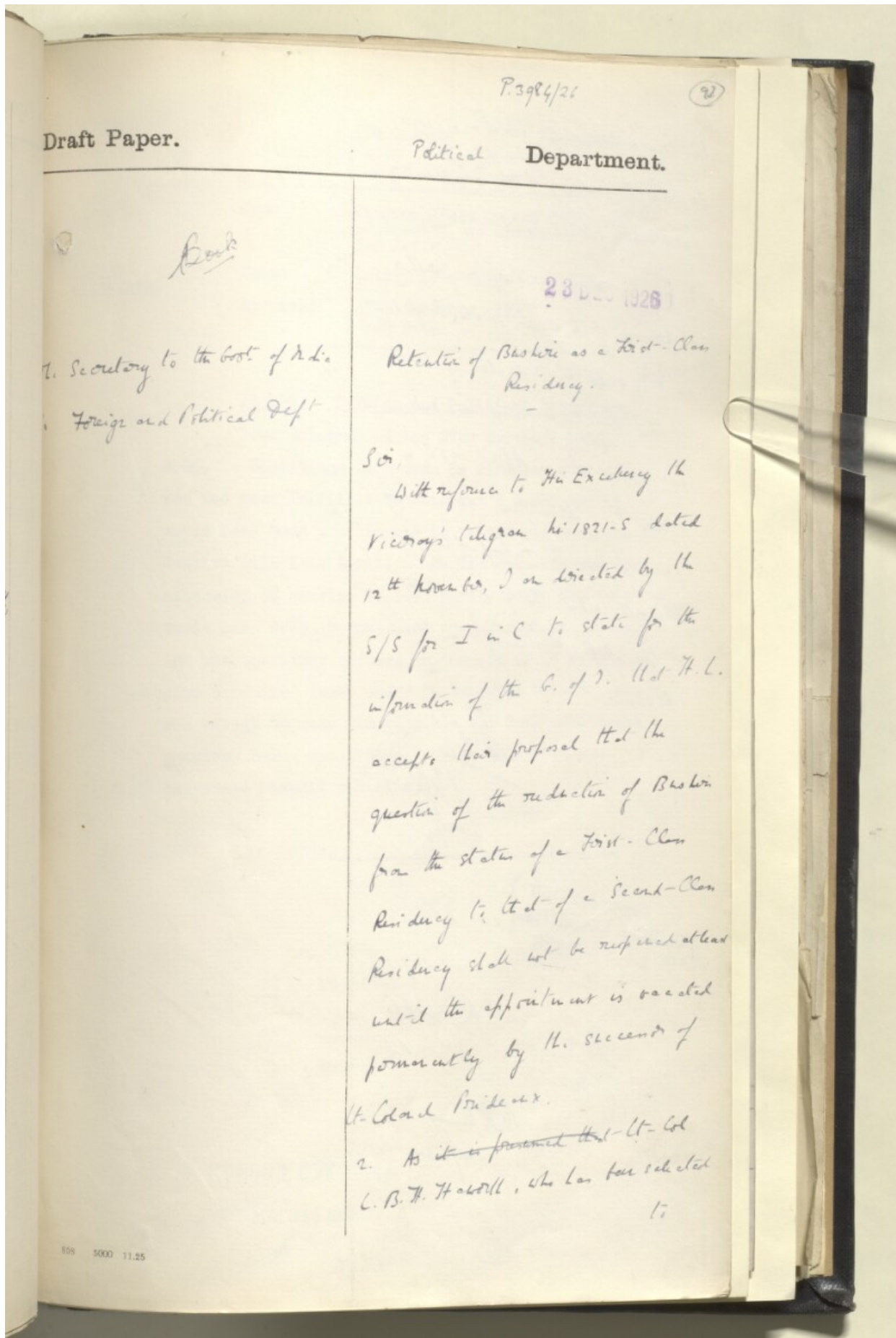
W. Turner.

W. Turner.

Having regard to the foregoing notes it is proposed to
take no further action on the G. of I. tel. of 17th Nov.
as regards Colonel Pridmore's retirement.

A draft letter to the G. of I., accepting their
proposal to retain Charlton as a First-Class
Residency during the incumbency of Lt-Col Haworth,
is submitted.

P. H. Smith
7-12-26





to succeed Lt-Colonel Prichard, will
 in the ordinary course
 be due to retire on 30th September
 1928 on attaining the age of 55.
 I am to suggest that a further
 expression of the views of the C. of I.
 as regards the reduction of status
 of the Residency may be sent
 not later than April 1928, in
 order to allow time to arrange
 postings on the relief of Lt-Col
 Prichard when the question of the
 status of the Residency has been
 decided.

Mc
 13/12/26

W. H. A.
 13/12

APPROVED JOINT
 POLITICAL COMMITTEE
 1893 14 DEC 1926

E. A. L.

13/12

R. S. H.

13. 12

H.
 14/12

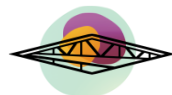
B. H.

14/12

APPROVED COUNCIL

20 DEC 1926

(SD.) L. D. WAKELY.



INDEX
LJC/LMD. (70 Groups) **P** 3987 5081. 17-7 (93)
1926

COPY OF TELEGRAM

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, to Secretary of State for India.

Dated Delhi, 17th November, 1926.

Received 17th November, 1926, 7.30 p.m.

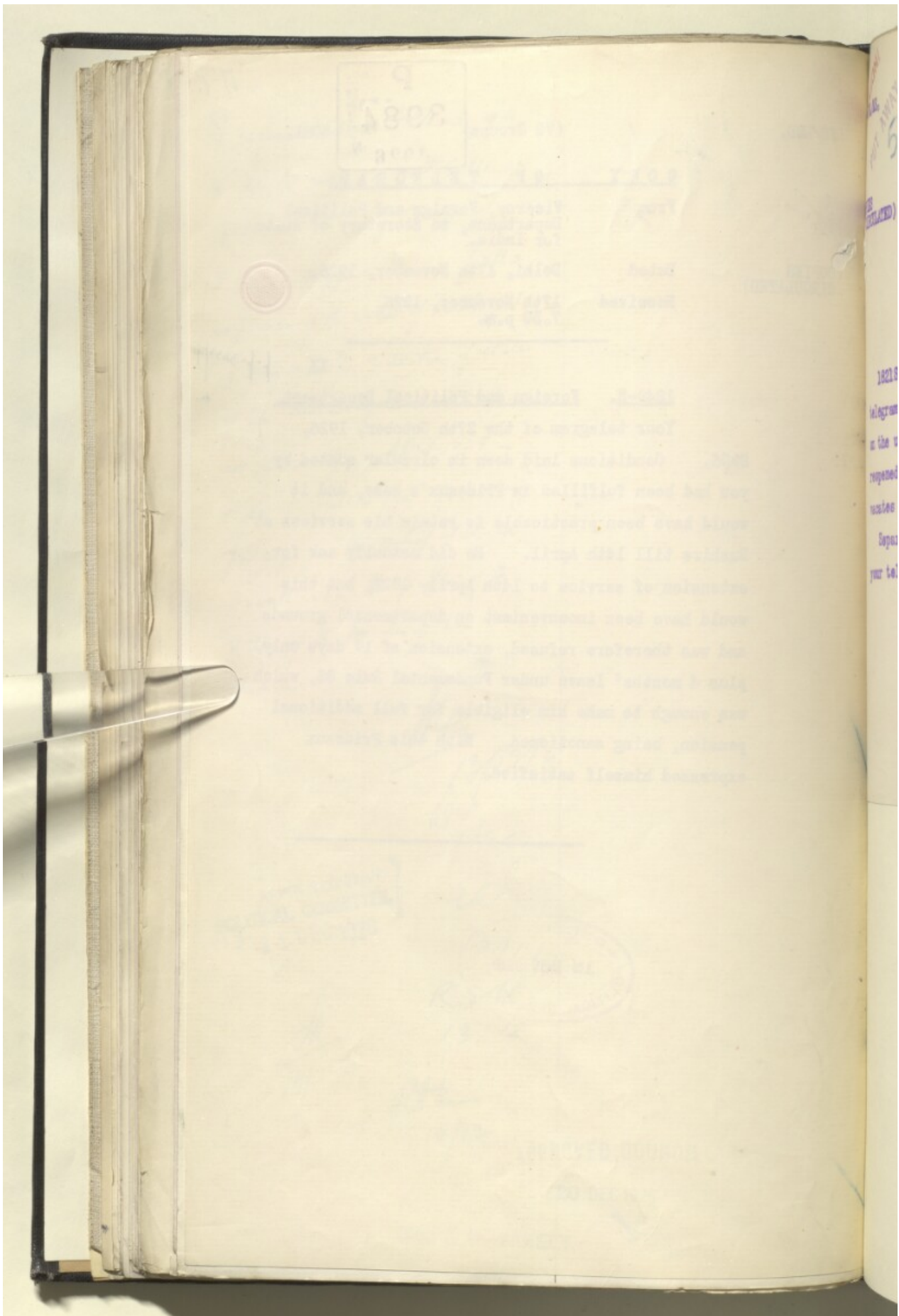
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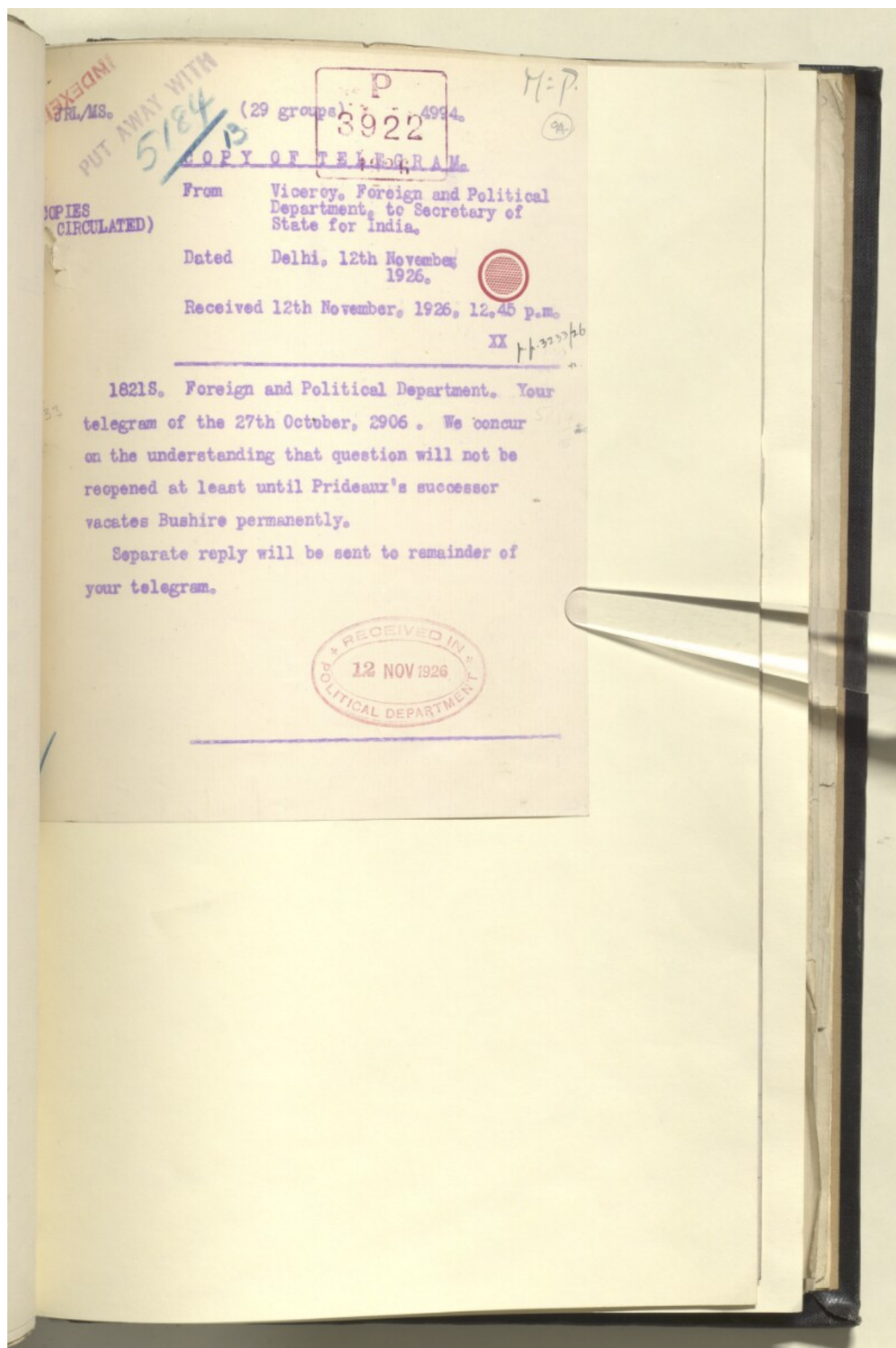
XX 11.11.26

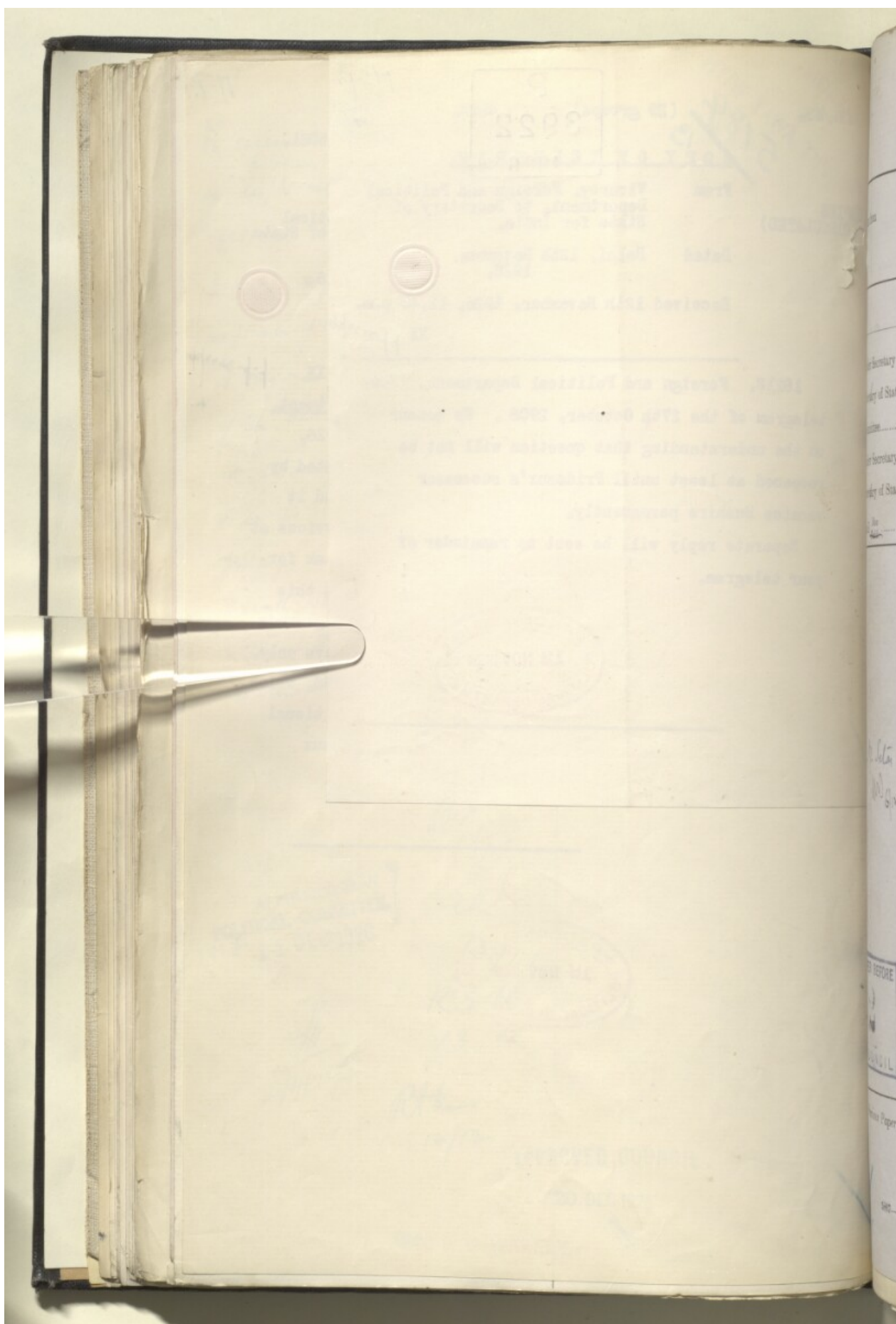
1849-S. Foreign and Political Department.

Your telegram of the 27th October, 1926, 2906. Conditions laid down in circular quoted by you had been fulfilled in Prideaux's case, and it would have been practicable to retain his services at Bushire till 14th April. He did actually ask for extension of service to 14th April, 1927, but this would have been inconvenient on departmental grounds and was therefore refused, extension of 19 days only, plus 4 months' leave under Fundamental Rule 86, which was enough to make him eligible for full additional pension, being sanctioned. With this Prideaux expressed himself satisfied.

RECEIVED IN
18 NOV 1926
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT









Register No. **P 3233**

PUT AWAY WITH
5184
13

Political Department.

Letter from _____ Dated _____ 1926

Rec. _____

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary	4. x	Ro	<p>Persian Gulf.</p> <p>Proposal to reduce the Residency to 2nd Class, but to attach special pay of Rs 500 p.m. & exemption from house-rent.</p> <p>Revision report of Mr. P. D. D. the present incumbent: proposal to create a temporary supernumerary Residency Class I in his person.</p>
Secretary of State...			
Committee.....	4	S.S.S.	
Under Secretary.....	18	Ro	
Secretary of State...			
Council ^{Box}	21	Abt	

Copy to

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Minutes within

Draft telegram to S. G. L. committee & suggesting further consideration of reduction on Class I basis.

13th October.

Joint Political, Services & Sp. Finance Committee consider the present act on departmental basis to reduce the post, & record a vote.

Revised draft telegram in accordance with Joint Committee's opinion

APPROVED JOINT POLITICAL COMMITTEE SPECIAL FINANCE & S. G. L. 18 OCT 1926

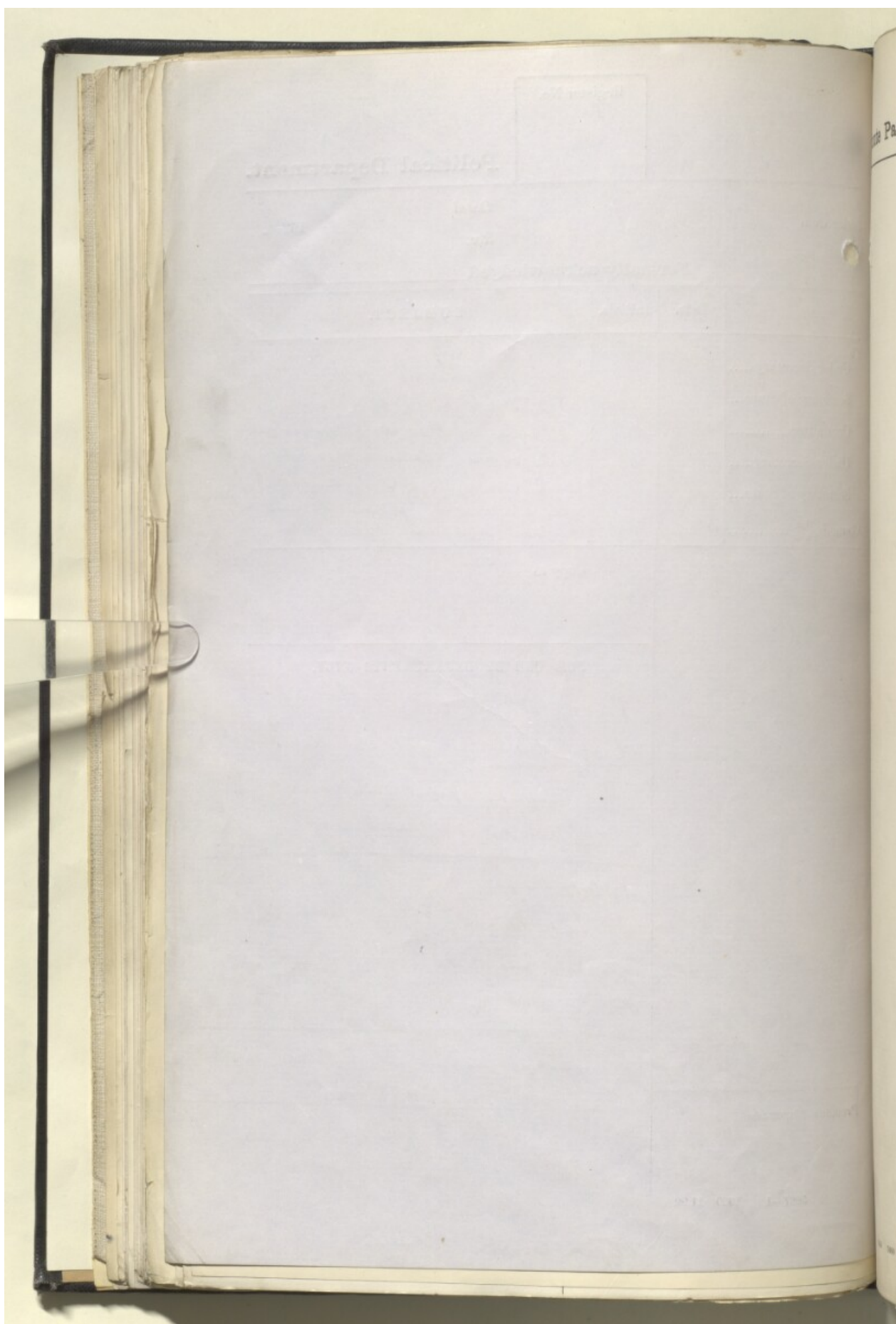
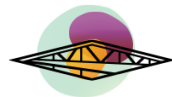
APPROVED COUNCIL 27 OCT 1926

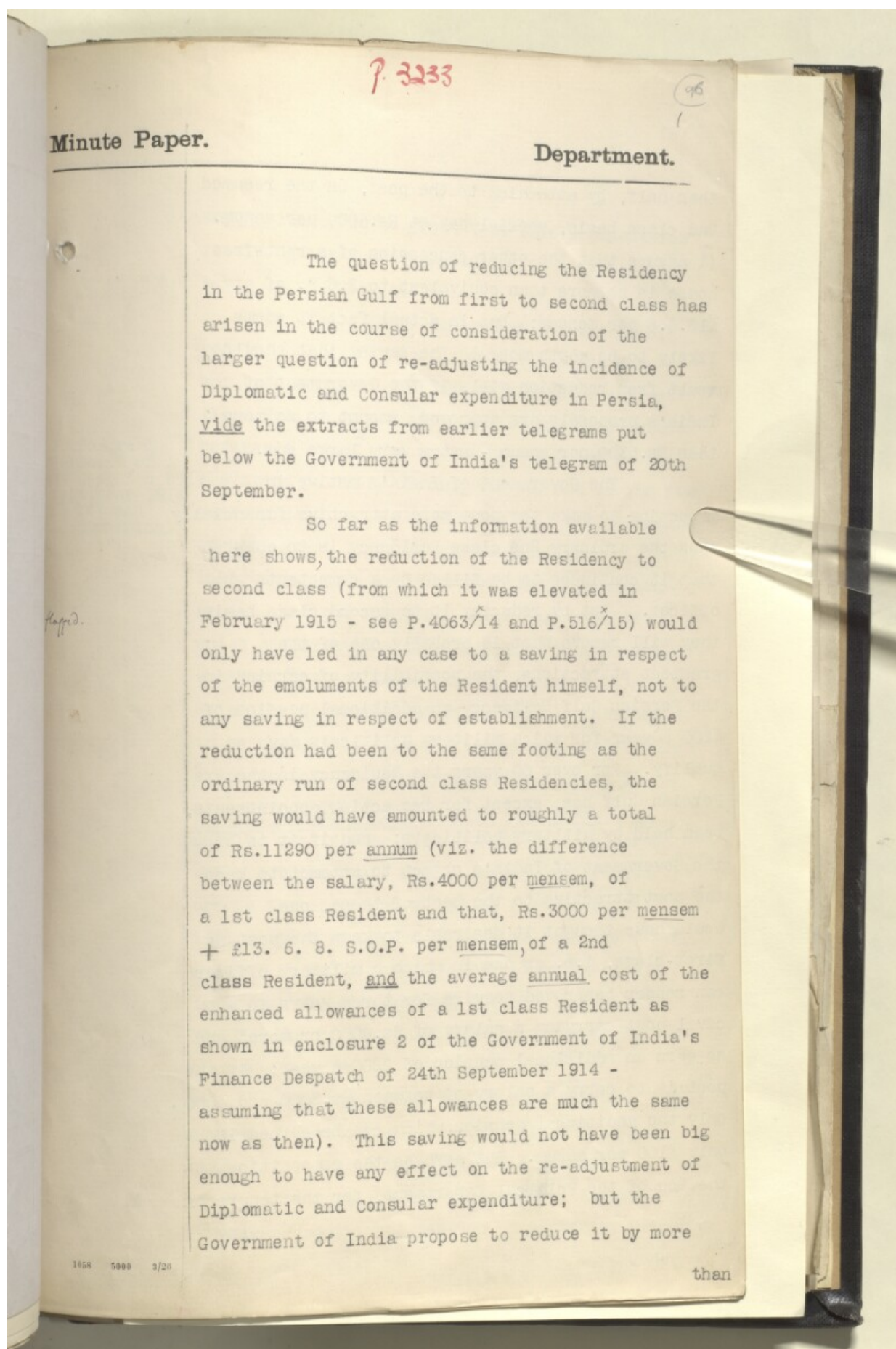
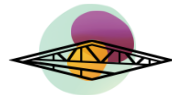
Telegram to Govt of India. 27 OCT 1926

PAPER BEFORE COUNCIL

Previous Papers—

5867—1 1000 11.22







2

than half, by attaching to the post, on the resumed 2nd class basis, special pay at Rs.6000 per annum. (I assume that the other concession of a rent-free house^{*} is no more than equivalent to S.O.P. of £13.6.8 per mensem; but in actual fact it seems likely to be worth more.) The saving that should result from reduction will, if the Government of India's proposals are approved, amount to no more than Rs.5500 per annum - not a very large sum.

The Government of India's motive in proposing to make the post more attractive financially than the ordinary 2nd class Residency is to ensure that it continues to be filled by a competent officer. But by reducing it to second class basis they will remove what is probably one of the greatest attractions, the possibility of earning in the Persian Gulf Residency an additional pension of £200 a year for which military politicals may qualify. For over 60 years the Residency in the Persian Gulf has, except for two acting appointments, been held by military politicals; and if it is the Government of India's object to attempt to keep the post attractive to the best of these, one would have thought it desirable to keep the post as first-class, i.e. as one in which a military officer can render "approved service for three years in a civil post carrying a salary of Rs.4000 or more" and so earn an additional pension of £200 a year; if the post is to carry a salary of between Rs.3000 and 4000 only the additional pension which can be earned is only £100 per annum. But perhaps the competition at the top of the Political Department, for the tenure of any



Minute Paper.

Department.

any Residency is so great that this argument for retaining the Bushire Residency on a first-class basis is not very strong.

There is no doubt that the change of conditions in the Persian Gulf since the War has been so great that the retention of a first-class Residency can no longer be justified with reference to ^xall the arguments which led to its elevation in 1915. During the War and in the five years preceding it the Persian Gulf was an area of very great Imperial and international importance, such as it is not likely to attain again. But the Residency still has qualities which differentiate it widely from Residencies, whether first or second class, in India, and which the Government of India clearly consider to be such as to make the incumbents' duties more exacting than those of any Resident Class II elsewhere. The question therefore seems to *(in view of the strong Departmental considerations & political reasons of some weight)* resolve itself into this:- whether it is worth *(making for retention in 1st class)* while, for the small annual saving involved, to create the precedent of making a sort of intermediate Residency between 1st and 2nd class, whether it would not be better to maintain a clear-cut division between the two classes by leaving the Persian Gulf Residency in the higher class?

If the latter course were adopted, the device of creating a supernumerary Residency Class I for four months, to enable Colonel Prideaux to preserve his legitimate claim to the higher additional pension or of taking action under

Enclosure 1
Government of
India's despatch of
September 1914
No 663/14) and
filled marginal
s.

1854 5880 3/26



4

under §96 B(5) of the Act, would not be required. But if it be decided to approve the reduction of the Residency to second class as from 15th December next, one of these devices seems to be necessary, on grounds of equity; - the alternative of postponing the reduction of the post till 15th April would be very awkward. // The proposal to create temporarily a supernumerary Residency Class I in order to get round a personal difficulty is not altogether without precedent. It was adopted in 1911 in the case of Mr. Stuart Fraser who was appointed Resident Class I while holding the Kashmir Residency - a Class II Residency. The circumstances were not the same nor even very similar, though there happens to be a reference to the case at the beginning of the despatch of 24th September 1914: and the circumstances in which the Government of India propose now to adopt this course are most unlikely to recur. Fear of creating an awkward precedent need not therefore constitute an argument against approval of the Government of India's proposal, if it is thought otherwise sound. // Whether action such as the Government of India propose, alternatively, under § 96 B(5) of the Government of India Act would be preferable, this Department is not in a position to say; prima facie this course would be open to the objection that, as it would apparently necessitate a decision framed in general terms, it would be more capable of constituting a precedent which it would be better to avoid. (For example Lieut. Colonel S.G. Knox who retired in 1924 after officiating in the Persian Gulf Residency might possibly have cited it



Minute Paper.

Department.

it in support of his claim for a higher pension
had the precedent then existed.)

Secretary, S. & G. Department,

" Financial "

Referred for consideration.

S & G

3654

1926

D. P. M. L. S.
24. 10. 26

The Having regard to the relatively very small
savings, which the reduction of the Residency to 2nd class
would secure, to the desirability of continuing to attract
to the Persian Gulf Officers of real ability, & to the fact that
the G. & I. see in the favour of the retention of the
existing classification "strong departmental
considerations and some political reasons of weight",
this Dept. is in full agreement with the view suggested
by you that the balance of advantage rests definitely
with maintaining the Residency as a 1st class outpost.
But if this view is not accepted, I agree that Col.
Prideaux's case will call for special treatment, & in that
event I think the creation for temporary of a
superannuation Residency Class I the simplest course.

If the ultimate decision involves the attachment
to the Residency of special pay, an amendment of the CCS
special pay Rules will be necessary (on the assumption that
while the Residency is normally held in the post by
military officers it is open to members of the CCS). The
amendment, if required, will be dealt with by this Dept. if
the case can be reopened again later.

J. L. M. L. S.
29. 9. 26.

*entirely is a post-
I.C.S. political
but has been held
entirely for a long time*

4706

1926

1854 5000 3/26



6
Two questions are raised viz: (1) the future status of the Residency and (2) the treatment to be accorded to Col. Prideaux.

(1) This Department, having regard to the small financial issues involved, has no strong views. As it appears from the Government of India's telegram that the nature of the duties is more arduous, the responsibilities more exceptional and the consequences of blunder graver than those of a Class II Residency, and in view of the "political reasons of weight", there ^{be} would certainly seem to/a case for retaining the Class I status of the Residency.

(As regards the Government of India's proposal, the grant of rent free quarters ^{*} is open to objection, so long as Fundamental Rule 45 retains its present form. But if the Residency is continued as Class I, the point need not be raised).

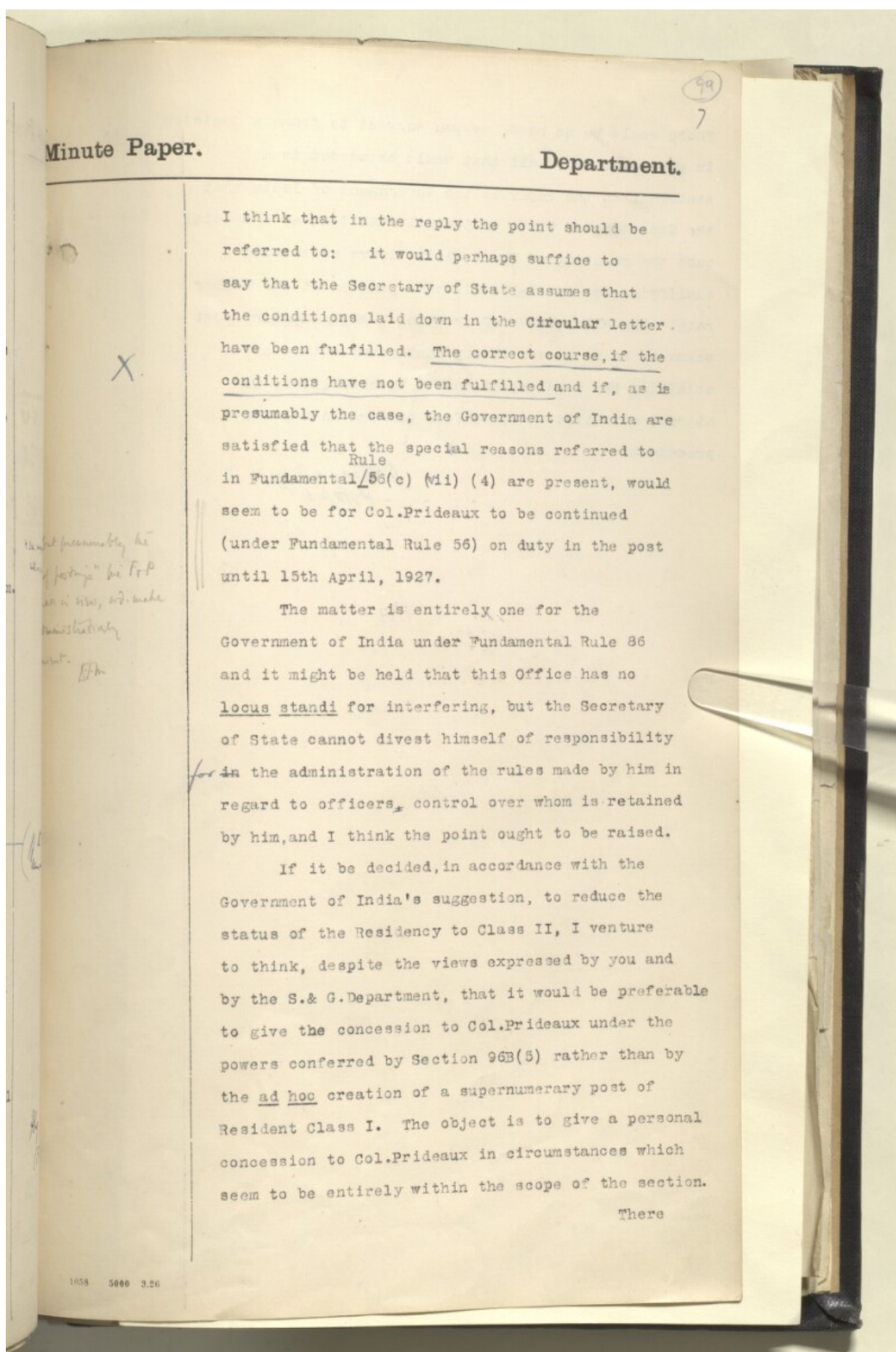
(2) The proposed concession to Col. Prideaux is twofold: (a) His service is to be extended beyond the age of 55 for 3 weeks and (b) he is to be granted leave for 4 months beyond the date on which he would otherwise be compulsorily retired.

Both (a) and (b) are within the powers of the Governor General in Council, the former under Fundamental Rule 56(c) (vii) (4) and the latter under Fundamental Rule 86. But unless Col. Prideaux has applied for leave in sufficient time before the date of compulsory retirement and leave has been refused owing to the exigencies of the service, concession (b) would not be consistent with the interpretation of Fundamental Rule 86 contained in the Government of India's Circular letter No. 2081 C.S.R. dated 26th November, 1923. It is true that under the Civil Service Regulations (Article 234) Col. Prideaux would have been eligible for the 4 months leave without the above condition, but the terms of the Circular letter are quite explicit and

+ see marginal note on p. 11

// It leading remain clear

File A
(F 6527/23)



Minute Paper.

Department.

I think that in the reply the point should be referred to: it would perhaps suffice to say that the Secretary of State assumes that the conditions laid down in the Circular letter have been fulfilled. The correct course, if the conditions have not been fulfilled and if, as is presumably the case, the Government of India are satisfied that the special reasons referred to in Fundamental Rule 56(c) (vi) (4) are present, would seem to be for Col. Prideaux to be continued (under Fundamental Rule 56) on duty in the post until 15th April, 1927.

The matter is entirely one for the Government of India under Fundamental Rule 86 and it might be held that this Office has no locus standi for interfering, but the Secretary of State cannot divest himself of responsibility for in the administration of the rules made by him in regard to officers, control over whom is retained by him, and I think the point ought to be raised.

If it be decided, in accordance with the Government of India's suggestion, to reduce the status of the Residency to Class II, I venture to think, despite the views expressed by you and by the S. & G. Department, that it would be preferable to give the concession to Col. Prideaux under the powers conferred by Section 96B(5) rather than by the ad hoc creation of a supernumerary post of Resident Class I. The object is to give a personal concession to Col. Prideaux in circumstances which seem to be entirely within the scope of the section.

There

1058 5000 3.26



6

There would be no need, as you suggest to frame a decision in general terms: all that would be needed is a statement in the reply to the Government of India that the Secretary of State in Council sanctions as a special case the counting of the 4 months leave as service qualifying for special additional pension at the higher rate. The alternative of creating a supernumerary post seems to me an unnecessarily cumbersome method of attaining the same object and to be more likely to attract attention and therefore to form an awkward precedent.

W. Turner
29/9/26



Minute Paper.

Department.

To take Mr. Turner's last point first, I agree that the ad hoc creation of a supernumerary 1st Class Residency for four months in place of the one reduced is likely to attract attention. But it is not likely that the grant to Colonel Prideaux of the concessions of ^① extending his active service to just four months short of the qualifying period for higher pension and then allowing ^② *(9. 6. 1914, 1896 A.C. & A.C. Act)* him to count four months leave as service for pension as if he held a lien on the 1st class Residency which he held before proceeding on leave, would be hidden from his fellow officers; and it seems much more likely that other officers who have nearly, but not quite, qualified by service for the higher pension would pray for the extension to them of the concessions so granted to him, than that anyone will be in a position to request the ^{Similar} creation in his favour of a supernumerary Residency in place of one on which he would have been able to claim a lien ^{but for the fact of its} ~~if it had~~ ^{ceasing} ~~continued~~ to exist. Of the two alternative courses the creation of a supernumerary post seems less likely in fact to be quotable as a precedent than action under section 96B of the Act, and therefore preferable.

But this is a subsidiary point which will not arise if the proposal to reduce the status of the Residency is not thought worth while.

It is difficult to question the Government of India's assessment in terms of special pay and other concessions

1658 5099 3/26



10

concessions of the extent to which the responsibilities of the Bushire Residency exceed those of second class Residencies; but if their proposals for compensating incumbents for this specially heavy load of responsibility are approved, the Secretary of State will ^{in the case} ~~be able~~ to approve the grant of rent-free quarters*, which is understood from Mr. Turner's note to be a concession to which exception is taken on principle.

On the whole the best course seems to be to give the Government of India the option of maintaining the first class status of the post, for which there is much to be said, despite the sacrifice thereby of a small saving.

A draft telegram is submitted, touching lightly, as Mr. Turner suggests, on the somewhat exceptional treatment that appears - quite apart from the question of the status of the Residency - to have been meted out to Colonel Prideaux.

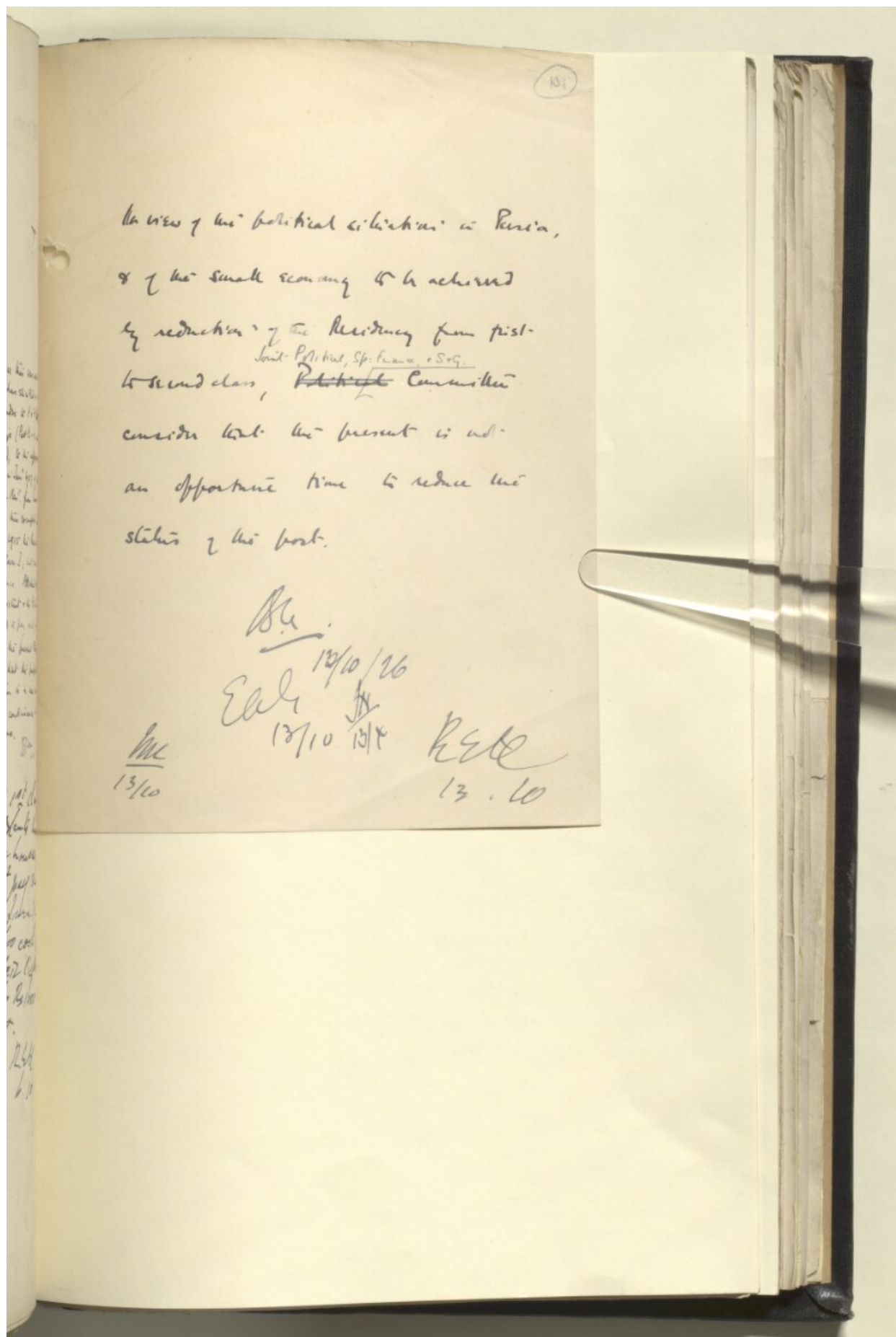
A copy of the Fundamental Rules is attached.

D. M. M. M.
1. 11. 16

* Since this was written, Search has elicited a reference to the order of P. & P. Dept. Proceedings (P. & P. 11. 11. 16), to the approval of the G. S. in Jan 1907 of exemption of the P. & P. Res. from house rent. Possibly this exemption expired when in 1915 the Residency was made Class I, but there is no evidence. Attached officer (11. 11. 16) has had to pay rent, & the terms of his present telegram suggest that the proposed exemption is a new concession but the continuance of an existing one. D. M. M. M.

All 1st class Residencies have large houses but pay rent for furniture & also cost of electric light up to Rs 1000 a year.

R. G. H.
6. 10





10

concessions of the responsibilities of those of second class proposals for compensation especially heavy load the Secretary of State grant of rent-free from Mr. Turner's not exception is taken

On the whole give the Government the first class state is much to be said, a small saving.

A draft telegram lightly, as Mr. Turner exceptional treatment the question of the been meted out to Col

A copy of the Fundamental Rules is attached.

D. M. M. M.
1. 11. 16

Large houses
but pay rent
for furniture
& also cost of
electric light
up to Rs 1000 a
year.

R. H.
6. 10



P 3233 Revised draft proposed to J. Smith (102)

Book

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

++

SEEN BY <i>J. Smith</i>	DATE	TIME
REC'D. IN TEL. BCH.	27/X	4-30 PM
CODE, X or XX	XX	
DESPATCHED	27/X	5.45 M
NO. OF WORDS	110	
SENDER'S INITIALS	<i>JS</i>	

Despatched 192 .

C.

2906

Your telegram 20 Sept: 1610 S.

Increased prospects of renewed stability in Persia since date of my telegram 1479 &

27 May make present time not very opportune for reducing attractiveness of Bushire Residency to that men and in view of very small saving that would result for reduction and of departmental considerations & political reasons you mention in favour of retention as first class I am prepared to drop suggestion for the present. It could be revised in more favourable conditions.

Question of creating superannuating first class Residency in favour of Pridmore would not then arise.

~~Lacoste~~ I regard to your decision to extend his service to 15th December and grant leave after date for retirement I assume best conditions



Conditions laid down in your
 Finance Department Circular letter
 26 Nov. 1923 No 2081 CSR have
 been fulfilled and ^{also} the retention of
 his services ^{at Bushire} under Fundamental
 Rule 56 till 14 April next, which
 seems obvious course, is not
 practicable.

P.L. telegraph your views.

RSA

14.10

JH
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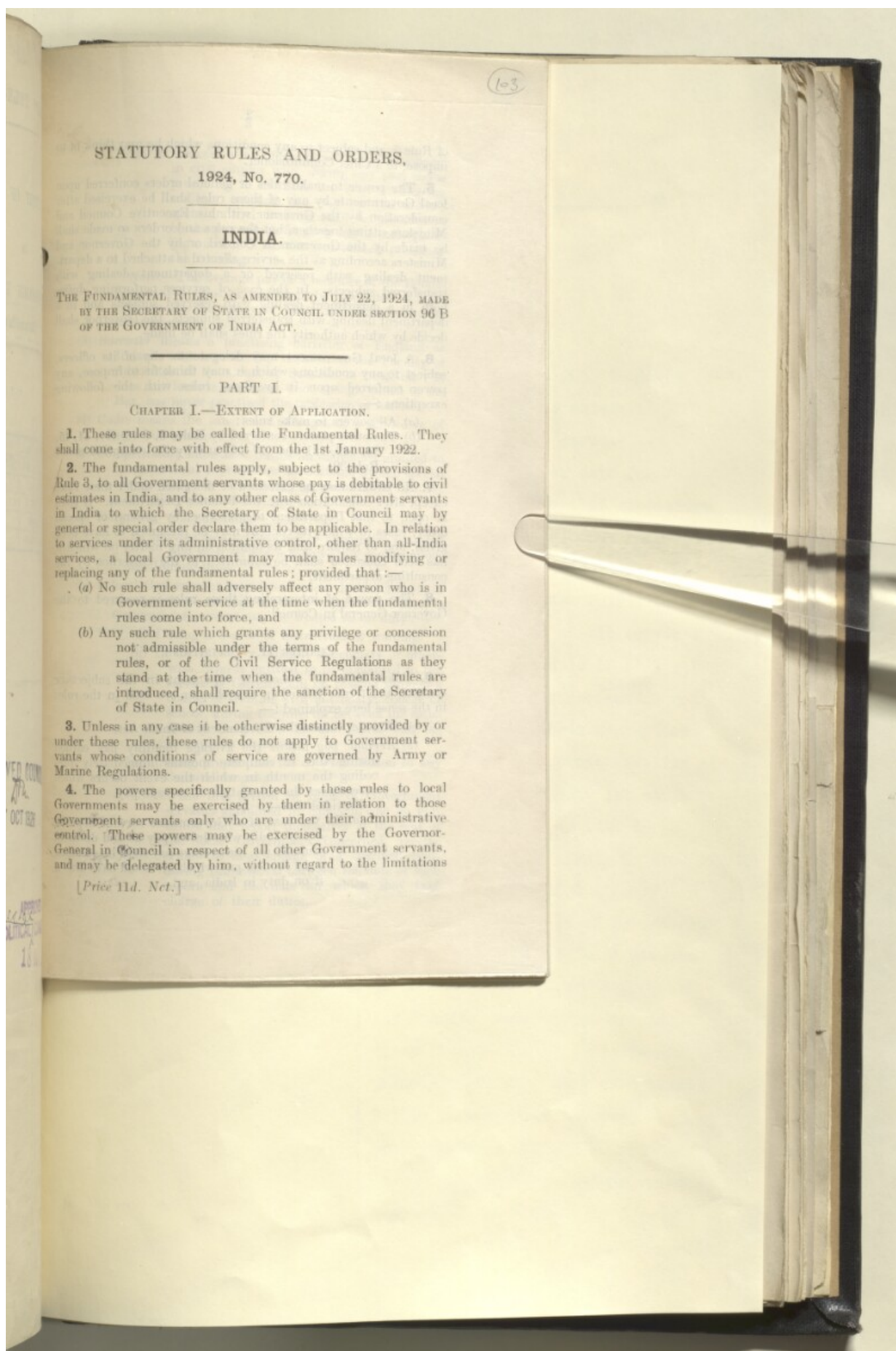
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APPROVED COUNCIL
 27 OCT 1926

APPROVED JAIL
 POLITICAL COMMITTEE
 18 OCT 1926





of Rule 6, and subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose, to a Chief Commissioner.

5. The power to make rules or general orders conferred upon local Governments by any of these rules shall be exercised after consideration by the Governor with his Executive Council and Ministers sitting together, but the rules and orders so made shall be made by the Governor in Council or by the Governor and Ministers according as the service affected is attached to a department dealing with reserved or a department dealing with transferred subjects. In the case of services performing duties both in a department dealing with reserved subjects and in a department dealing with transferred subjects, the Governor shall decide by which authority the rules shall be made.

6. A local Government may delegate to any of its officers, subject to any conditions which it may think fit to impose, any power conferred upon it by these rules with the following exceptions :—

(a) All powers to make rules;

(b) The other powers conferred by Rules 6, 9 (b), 44, 45, 83, 119, 121 and 127 (c), and by the exception under Rule 30.

7. No powers may be exercised or delegated under these rules except after consultation with the Finance Department. It shall be open to that Department to prescribe, by general or special order, cases in which its consent may be presumed to have been given, and to require that its opinion on any matter on which it has been consulted shall be submitted to the Governor by the consulting department.

8. The power of interpreting these rules is reserved to the Governor-General in Council.

CHAPTER II.—DEFINITIONS.

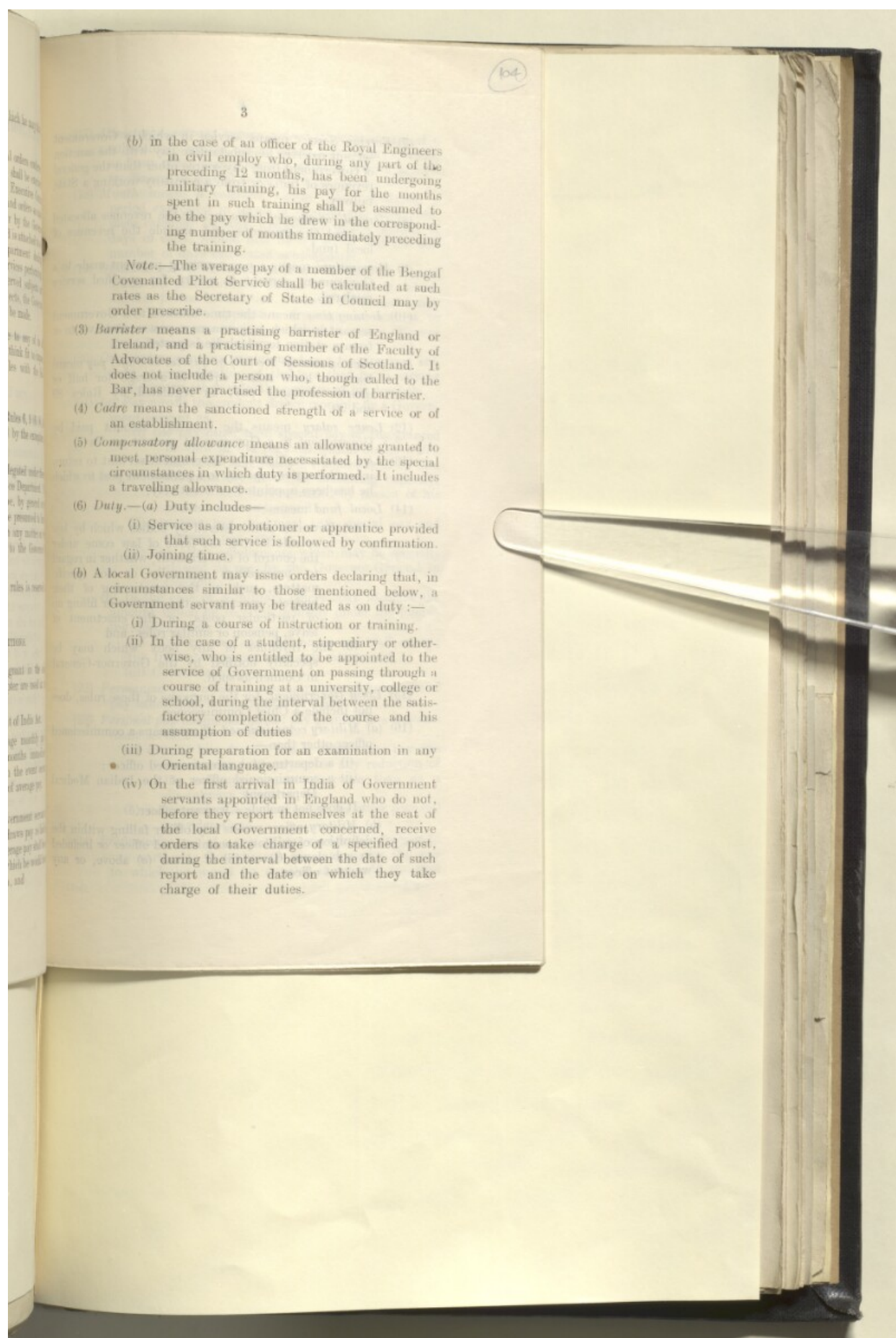
9. Unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, the terms defined in this chapter are used in the rules in the sense here explained :—

(1) The *Act* means the Government of India Act.

(2) *Average pay* means the average monthly pay earned during the 12 complete months immediately preceding the month in which the event occurs which necessitates the calculation of average pay.

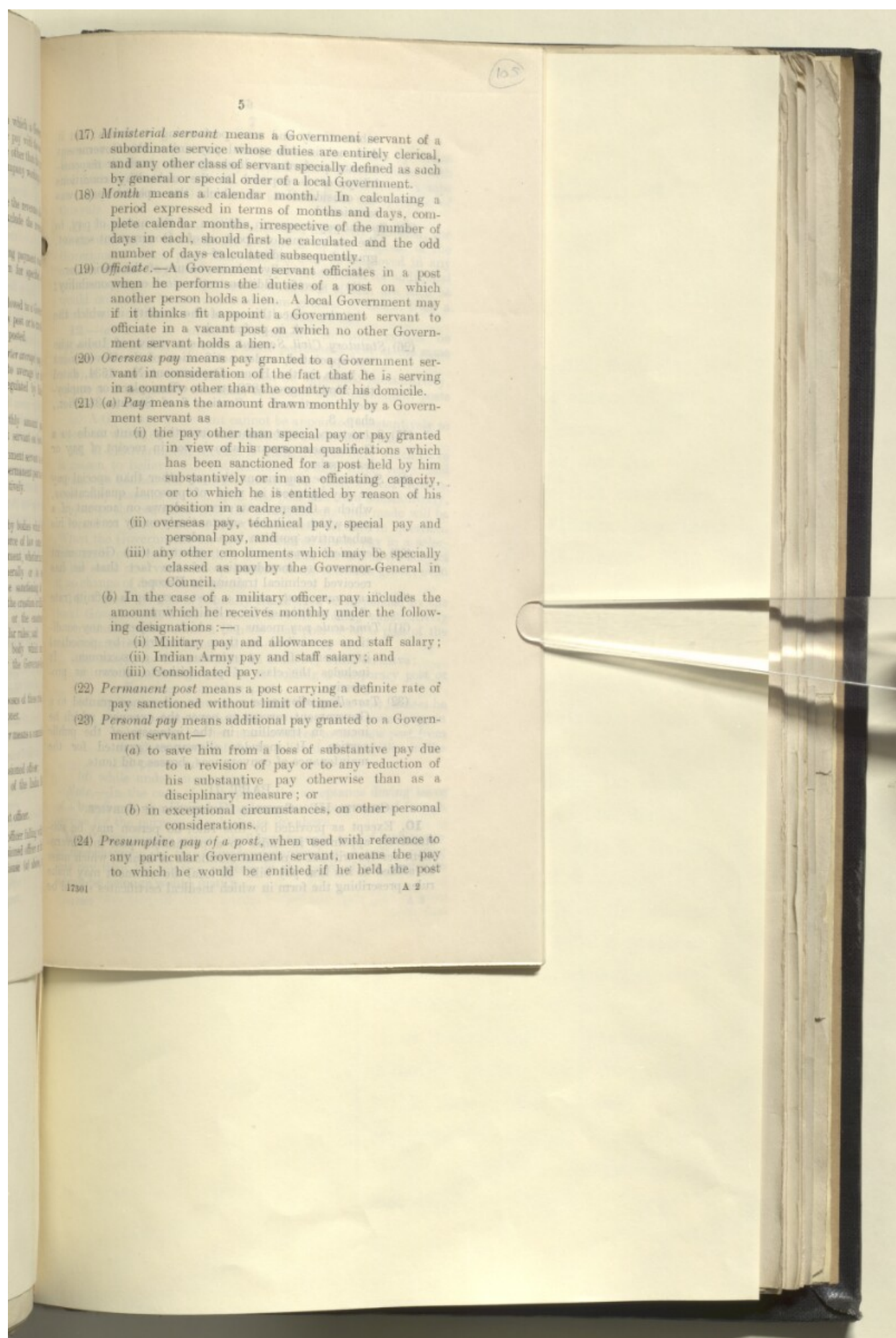
Provided that—

(a) In the case of a Government servant deputed out of India who draws pay as laid down in Rule 51 (a), his average pay shall be assumed to be the full pay which he would have drawn if on duty in India, and





- (7) *Foreign Service* means service in which a Government servant receives his substantive pay with the sanction of Government from any source other than the general revenues of India or from a company working a State railway.
- (8) *General revenues of India* include the revenues allocated to local Governments, and exclude the revenues of local funds.
- (9) *Honorarium* means a non-recurring payment made to a Government servant in return for specified service rendered.
- (10) *Joining time* means the time allowed to a Government servant in which to join a new post or to travel to or from a station to which he is posted.
- (11) *Leave on average (or half or quarter average) pay* means leave on leave salary equal to average (or half or quarter average) pay, as regulated by Rules 89 and 90.
- (12) *Leave salary* means the monthly amount paid by Government to a Government servant on leave.
- (13) *Lien* means the title of a Government servant to return in a substantive capacity to a permanent post to which he has been appointed substantively.
- (14) *Local fund* means :—
- (a) Revenues administered by bodies which by law or rule having the force of law come under the control of Government, whether in regard to proceedings generally or to specific matters, such as the sanctioning of their budgets, sanction to the creation or filling up of particular posts, or the enactment of leave, pension or similar rules; and
 - (b) The revenues of any body which may be specially notified by the Governor-General in Council as such.
- (15) *Local Government*, for the purposes of these rules, does not include a Chief Commissioner.
- (16) (a) *Military commissioned officer* means a commissioned officer other than—
- (i) a departmental commissioned officer;
 - (ii) a commissioned officer of the Indian Medical Department.
- It does not include a warrant officer.
- (b) *Military officer* means any officer falling within the definition of military commissioned officer or included in sub-clause (i) or (ii) of clause (a) above, or any warrant officer.



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(17) *Ministerial servant* means a Government servant of a subordinate service whose duties are entirely clerical, and any other class of servant specially defined as such by general or special order of a local Government.

(18) *Month* means a calendar month. In calculating a period expressed in terms of months and days, complete calendar months, irrespective of the number of days in each, should first be calculated and the odd number of days calculated subsequently.

(19) *Officiate*.—A Government servant officiates in a post when he performs the duties of a post on which another person holds a lien. A local Government may if it thinks fit appoint a Government servant to officiate in a vacant post on which no other Government servant holds a lien.

(20) *Overseas pay* means pay granted to a Government servant in consideration of the fact that he is serving in a country other than the country of his domicile.

(21) (a) *Pay* means the amount drawn monthly by a Government servant as

(i) the pay other than special pay or pay granted in view of his personal qualifications which has been sanctioned for a post held by him substantively or in an officiating capacity, or to which he is entitled by reason of his position in a cadre, and

(ii) overseas pay, technical pay, special pay and personal pay, and

(iii) any other emoluments which may be specially classed as pay by the Governor-General in Council.

(b) In the case of a military officer, pay includes the amount which he receives monthly under the following designations:—

(i) Military pay and allowances and staff salary;

(ii) Indian Army pay and staff salary; and

(iii) Consolidated pay.

(22) *Permanent post* means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned without limit of time.

(23) *Personal pay* means additional pay granted to a Government servant—

(a) to save him from a loss of substantive pay due to a revision of pay or to any reduction of his substantive pay otherwise than as a disciplinary measure; or

(b) in exceptional circumstances, on other personal considerations.

(24) *Presumptive pay of a post*, when used with reference to any particular Government servant, means the pay to which he would be entitled if he held the post

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to perform substantively and were performing its duties; but it does not include special pay unless the Government servant performs or discharges the work or responsibility, or is exposed to the unhealthy conditions in consideration of which the special pay was sanctioned.

(25) *Special pay* means an addition, of the nature of pay, to the emoluments of a post, or of a Government servant, granted in consideration of—

- (a) the specially arduous nature of the duties; or
- (b) a specific addition to the work or responsibility;
- (c) the unhealthiness of the locality in which the work is performed.

(26) *Statutory Civil Servant* means a native of India who was appointed, under notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 1534, dated the 22nd August 1879, to an office, place or employment mentioned in Section 6 of Statute 33 Vict., chap. 3.

(27) *Subsistence grant* means a monthly grant made to a Government servant who is not in receipt of pay or leave salary.

(28) *Substantive pay* means the pay other than special pay or pay granted in view of personal qualifications, which a Government servant draws on account of a post which he holds substantively or by reason of his substantive position in a cadre.

(29) *Technical pay* means pay granted to a Government servant in consideration of the fact that he has received technical training in Europe.

(30) *Temporary post* means a post carrying a definite rate of pay sanctioned for a limited time.

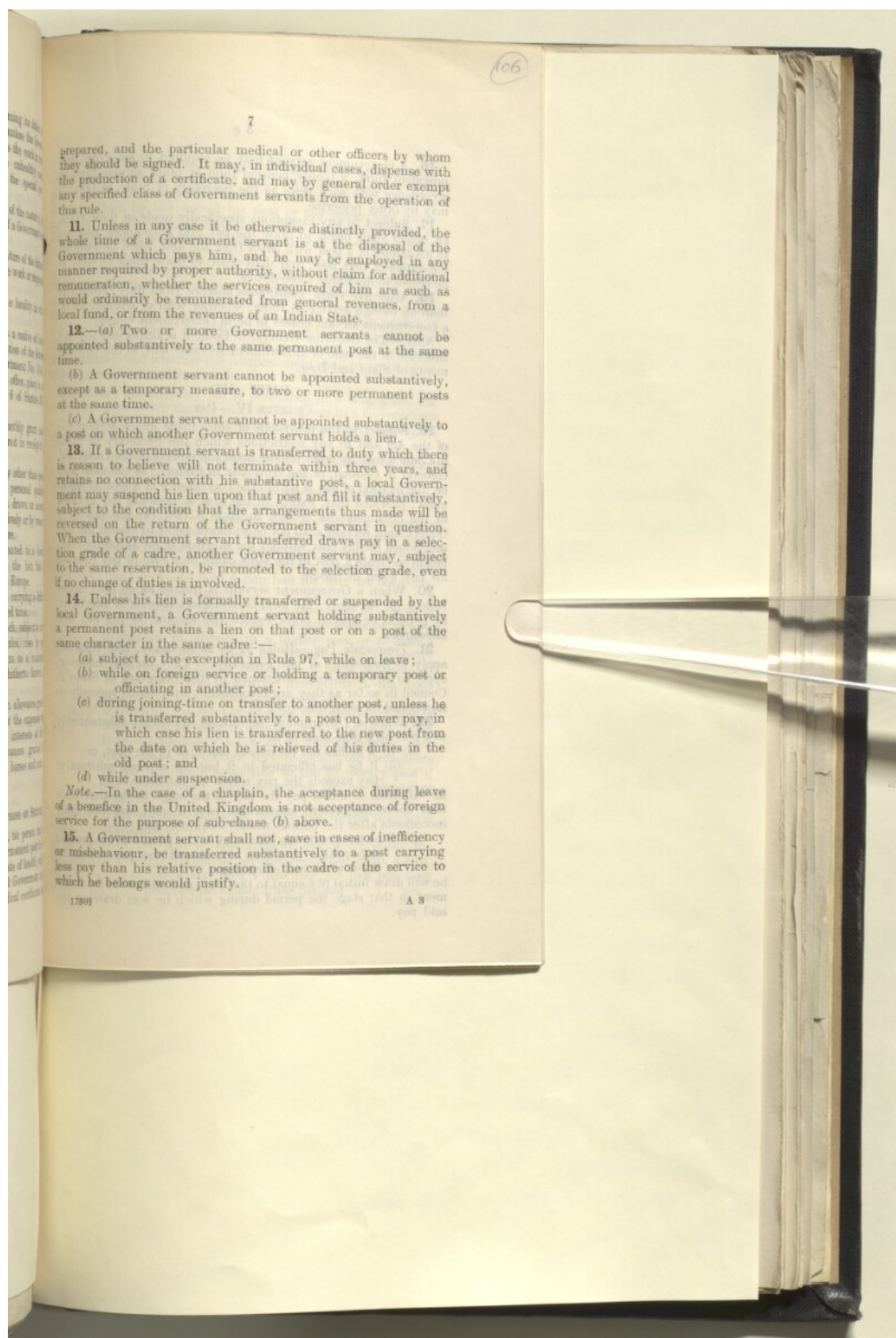
(31) *Time-scale pay* means pay which, subject to any conditions prescribed in these rules, rises by periodical increments from a minimum to a maximum. It includes the class of pay hitherto known as progressive.

(32) *Travelling allowance* means an allowance granted to a Government servant to cover the expenses which he incurs in travelling in the interests of the public service. It includes allowances granted for the maintenance of conveyances, horses and tents.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—GENERAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

10. Except as provided by this rule, no person may be substantively appointed in India to a permanent post in Government service without a medical certificate of health, which must be affixed to his first pay bill. A local Government may make rules prescribing the form in which medical certificates should be





16. A Government servant may be required to subscribe to a provident fund, a family pension fund or other similar fund in accordance with such rules as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe.

17. Subject to any exceptions specifically made in these rules, an officer shall begin to draw the pay and allowances attached to his tenure of a post with effect from the date when he assumes the duties of that post, and shall cease to draw them as soon as he ceases to discharge those duties.

18. After five years' continuous absence from duty, elsewhere than on foreign service in India, whether with or without leave, a Government servant ceases to be in Government employ.

Note.—The Governor-General in Council is authorised to relax this rule in the case of Government servants lent to the Governments of Siam and Iraq.

PART III.

CHAPTER IV.—PAY.

19. Subject to the provisions of rules made under section 43a of the Act and to any restrictions which the Secretary of State in Council may by order impose upon the powers of the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be, the fixation of pay is within the competence of a local Government; provided that, except in the case of personal pay granted in the circumstances defined in Rule 9 (23) (a) the pay of a Government servant shall not be so increased as to exceed the pay sanctioned for his post without the sanction of an authority competent to create a post in the same cadre on a rate of pay equal to his pay when increased.

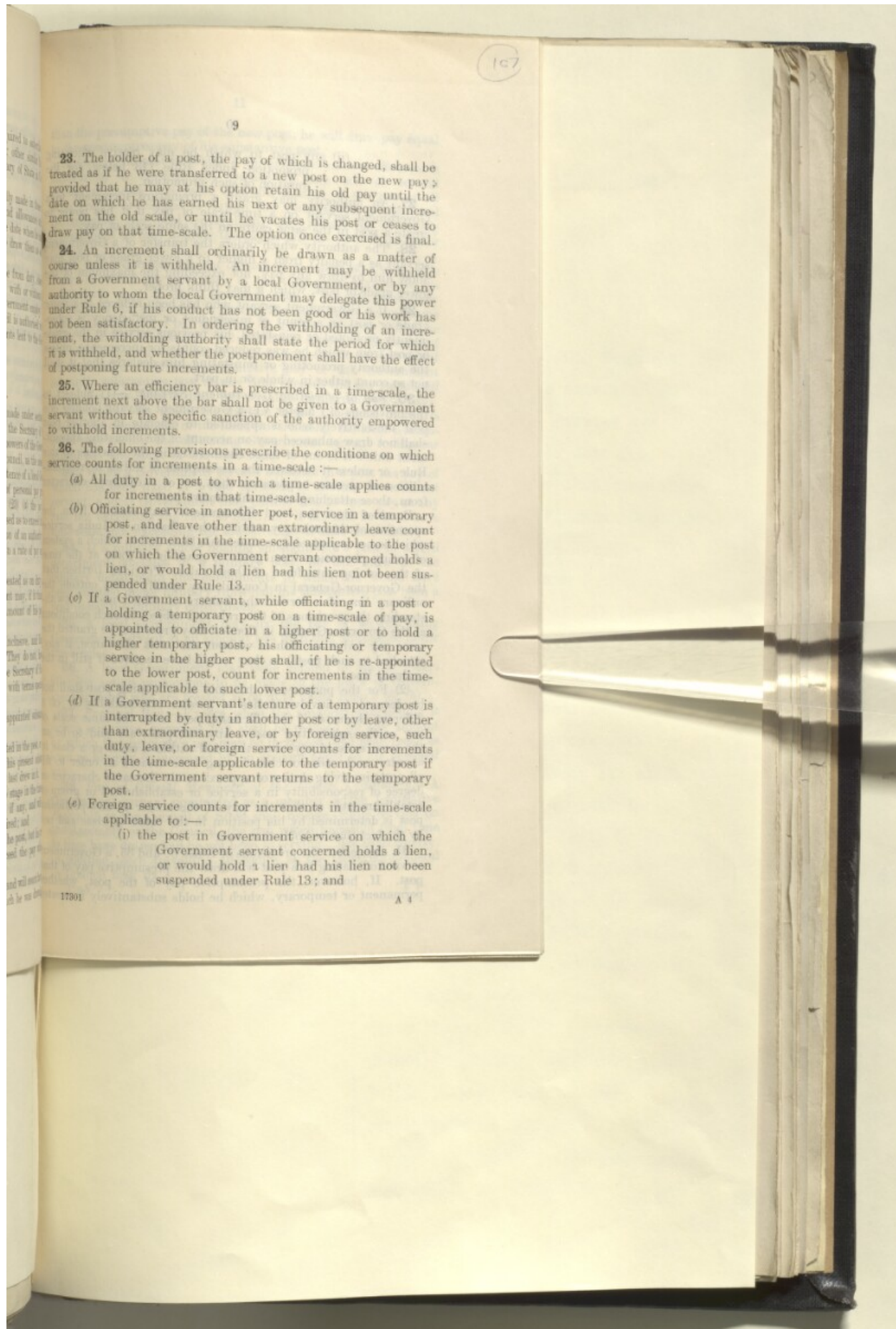
20. When a Government servant is treated as on duty under Rule 9 (6) (b) above, the local Government may, if it thinks fit, by general or special order reduce the amount of his pay and allowances.

21. *Time-scale Pay.*—Rules 22 to 29 inclusive, and Rule 32, apply to time-scales of pay generally. They do not, however, apply to any time-scale sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council in so far as they are inconsistent with terms specially so sanctioned for such time-scale.

22. When a Government servant is appointed substantively to a post on a time-scale of pay:—

(a) (i) if he has not previously officiated in the post, or
(ii) if he has officiated in it but his present substantive pay exceeds the pay which he last drew in it, he will draw as initial pay the pay of the stage in the time-scale next above his present substantive pay, if any, and will draw increments after the periods usually required; and

(b) if he has previously officiated in the post, but his present substantive pay does not exceed the pay which he last drew when last officiating, he will draw initial pay equal to that pay, and will count for increment in that stage the period during which he was drawing the said pay.



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23. The holder of a post, the pay of which is changed, shall be treated as if he were transferred to a new post on the new pay provided that he may at his option retain his old pay until the date on which he has earned his next or any subsequent increment on the old scale, or until he vacates his post or ceases to draw pay on that time-scale. The option once exercised is final.

24. An increment shall ordinarily be drawn as a matter of course unless it is withheld. An increment may be withheld from a Government servant by a local Government, or by any authority to whom the local Government may delegate this power under Rule 6, if his conduct has not been good or his work has not been satisfactory. In ordering the withholding of an increment, the withholding authority shall state the period for which it is withheld, and whether the postponement shall have the effect of postponing future increments.

25. Where an efficiency bar is prescribed in a time-scale, the increment next above the bar shall not be given to a Government servant without the specific sanction of the authority empowered to withhold increments.

26. The following provisions prescribe the conditions on which service counts for increments in a time-scale:—

(a) All duty in a post to which a time-scale applies counts for increments in that time-scale.

(b) Officiating service in another post, service in a temporary post, and leave other than extraordinary leave count for increments in the time-scale applicable to the post on which the Government servant concerned holds a lien, or would hold a lien had his lien not been suspended under Rule 13.

(c) If a Government servant, while officiating in a post or holding a temporary post on a time-scale of pay, is appointed to officiate in a higher post or to hold a higher temporary post, his officiating or temporary service in the higher post shall, if he is re-appointed to the lower post, count for increments in the time-scale applicable to such lower post.

(d) If a Government servant's tenure of a temporary post is interrupted by duty in another post or by leave, other than extraordinary leave, or by foreign service, such duty, leave, or foreign service counts for increments in the time-scale applicable to the temporary post if the Government servant returns to the temporary post.

(e) Foreign service counts for increments in the time-scale applicable to:—

(i) the post in Government service on which the Government servant concerned holds a lien, or would hold a lien had his lien not been suspended under Rule 13; and

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(ii) any post to which he may receive officiating promotion under Rule 113 below, for the duration of such promotion.

27. An authority may grant a premature increment to a Government servant on a time-scale of pay if it has power to create a post in the same cadre on the same scale of pay.

28. The authority which orders the transfer of a Government servant as a penalty from a higher to a lower grade or post may allow him to draw any pay, not exceeding the maximum of the lower grade or post, which it may think proper.

29. If a Government servant who has been reduced to a lower grade or post on account of misconduct or inefficiency is subsequently promoted or reinstated, his previous service in the grade or post from which he was reduced counts for increments, unless the authority promoting or reinstating him declares that it shall not so count either in whole or in part.

30. *Pay of officiating Government Servants.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of Chapter VI, a Government servant holding one post substantively who is appointed to officiate in another post shall not draw enhanced pay on account of the officiating appointment unless it is one of those enumerated in the schedule to this Rule, or unless it involves the assumption of duties or responsibilities of greater importance than, or of a different character from, those attaching to the substantive post:

Provided that the local Government may exempt from the operation of this rule any service other than an all-India service which is not organised on a time-scale basis and in which a system of acting promotion from grade to grade is in force at the time of the coming into force of these rules: Provided further that the Governor-General in Council may specify posts outside the ordinary line of a service the holders of which may, notwithstanding the provisions of this rule and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may prescribe, be granted the same pay (whether with or without the extra allowance, if any, attached to such posts) as they would have received if still in the ordinary line.

(2) For the purposes of this rule an officiating post shall not be deemed to involve duties of greater responsibility or of a different character if the officiating post is on the same scale of pay as the substantive post. Any two posts are said to be on the same scale of pay when they fall within a cadre or a class in the same cadre, such cadre or class having been created in order to fill all posts involving duties of approximately the same character or degree of responsibility in a service or establishment or group of establishments; so that the pay of the holder of any particular post is determined by his position in the cadre or class and not by the fact that he holds that post.

31. Subject to the provisions of Rules 30 and 35, a Government servant officiating in a post will draw the presumptive pay of that post. If, however, the presumptive pay of the post, whether permanent or temporary, which he holds substantively is greater



than the presumptive pay of the new post, he will draw pay equal to the presumptive pay of his substantive post.

Note.—If the post in which a Government servant officiates is tenable by a Government servant of any one of several grades or classes in a cadre and the fixation of the pay of all such grades or classes is within the competence of the local Government, the local Government may permit the officiating Government servant to draw the pay of any one of such grades or classes.

32. A Government servant officiating in a post on a time-scale draws as initial pay the stage of the time-scale next above his substantive pay, if any; provided that if he has previously officiated in the post or in a post in the same cadre on the same time-scale, his initial pay shall not be less than the pay which he drew when last officiating. All officiating service in any stage of the time-scale, whether continuous or not, counts for increment in that stage. If the presumptive pay of the Government servant's substantive post at any time exceeds the pay calculated under this rule, he will draw pay equal to that presumptive pay.

Note.—In cases where the fixation of the time-scale of pay is within the competence of the local Government, the local Government may permit the officiating Government servant to draw as initial pay any stage of the time-scale.

33. When a Government servant officiates in a post the pay of which has been fixed at a rate personal to another Government servant, a local Government may permit him to draw pay at any rate not exceeding the rate so fixed, or, if the rate so fixed be a time-scale, not exceeding the lowest stage of that time-scale.

34. If a military officer holding substantively a post in a civil department officiates in a military post, he will draw in the military department the emoluments to which he would have been entitled under military rules had his substantive post been a post under the military department.

35. A local Government may fix the pay of an officiating Government servant at an amount less than that admissible under these rules.

36. A local Government may issue general or special orders allowing acting promotions to be made in the place of Government servants who are treated as on duty under Rule 9 (6) (b).

37. *Personal Pay.*—Except when the authority sanctioning it orders otherwise, personal pay shall be reduced by any amount by which the recipient's pay may be increased, and shall cease as soon as his pay is increased by an amount equal to his personal pay.

38. *Pay of Official Members of the Indian Legislature.*—A Government servant nominated as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Council of State shall receive, while serving on the Assembly or the Council, the pay which he would from time to time have drawn had he not been so serving. He shall receive, in addition, such travelling allowance as the Governor-General in Council may fix.



39. *Pay of Temporary Posts.*—When a temporary post is created which may have to be filled by a person not already in Government service, the pay of the post shall be fixed with reference to the minimum that is necessary to secure the services of a person capable of discharging efficiently the duties of the post.

40. When a temporary post is created which will probably be filled by a person who is already a Government servant, its pay should be fixed by the local Government with due regard to—

- (a) the character and responsibility of the work to be performed, and
- (b) the existing pay of Government servants of a status sufficient to warrant their selection for the post.

41. A person appointed to a temporary post will draw the pay of that post.

42. *Subsistence Grants.*—A local Government may make a subsistence grant to a Government servant in the following circumstances:—

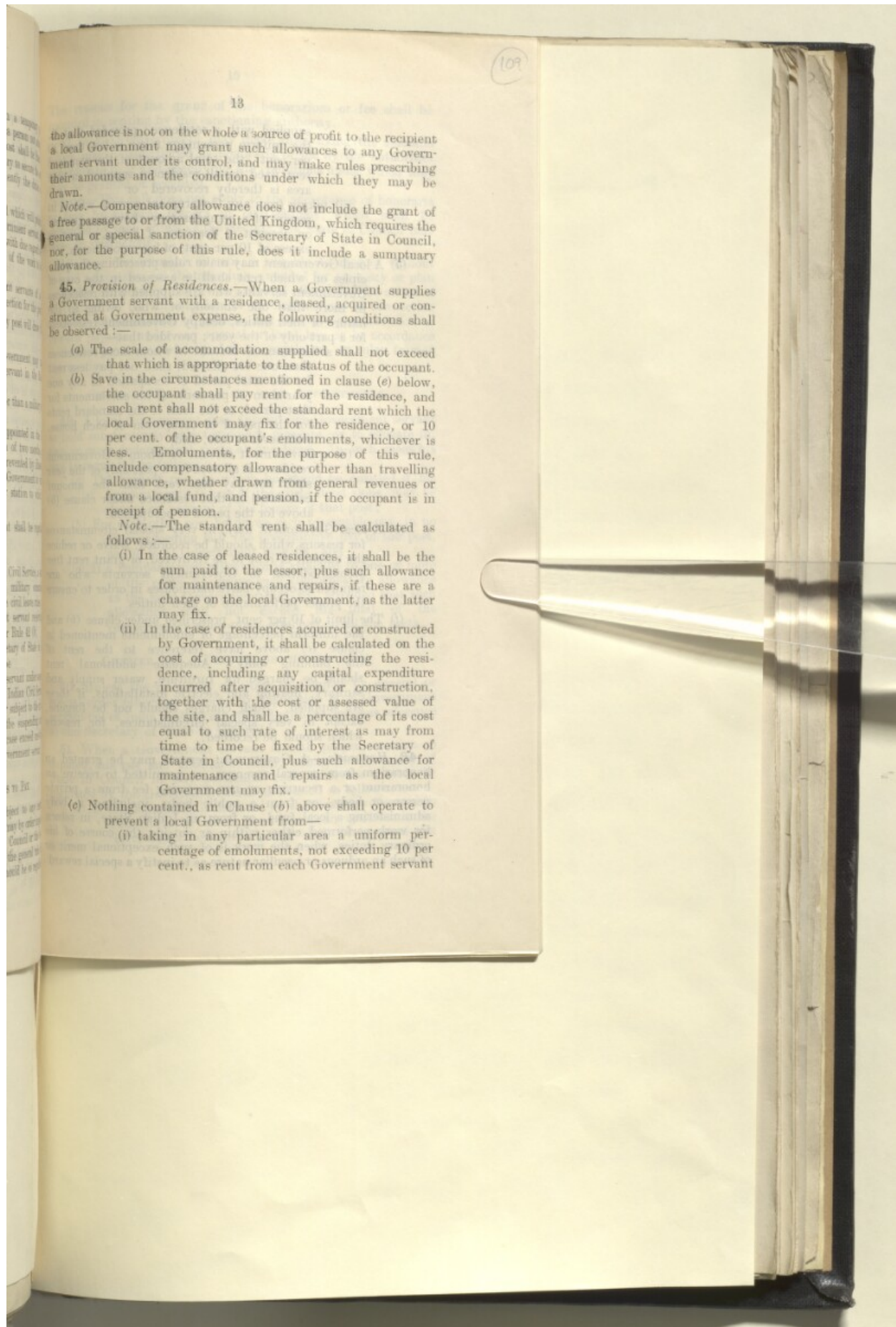
- (a) To any Government servant other than a military officer, while under suspension.
- (b) To any Government servant appointed in the United Kingdom, up to a maximum of two months, if, on first arrival in India, he is prevented by illness from proceeding to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered to proceed direct.

43. The amount of subsistence grant shall be regulated as follows:—

- (a) In the case of—
 - (i) a member of the Indian Civil Service, a statutory civil servant or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules; or
 - (ii) any other Government servant receiving subsistence grant under Rule 42 (b),
 it shall be such as the Secretary of State in Council may by general order prescribe
- (b) In the case of any Government servant under suspension, other than a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules, it shall be such as the suspending authority may direct, but shall in no case exceed one-fourth of the pay of the suspended Government servant.

CHAPTER V.—ADDITIONS TO PAY.

44. *Compensatory Allowances.*—Subject to any restrictions which the Secretary of State in Council may by order impose upon the powers of the Governor-General in Council or the Governor in Council as the case may be, and to the general rule that the amount of a compensatory allowance should be so regulated that





supplied with a residence; provided that if the uniform percentage taken is less than 10 per cent., the total amount of the standard rent fixed for all residences supplied in that area is thereby recovered; or

(ii) taking from any Government servant who is in receipt of a compensatory allowance granted on account of dearness of living, a rent in excess of 10 per cent. of his emoluments.

(d) A local Government may make rules prescribing the principles on which rent shall be assessed in the case of Government servants who are supplied with residences in more than one station, or who, owing to the nature of their duties, occupy Government residences for a part only of the year; provided that—

(i) a Government servant to whom more residences than one are allotted, shall not pay less rent for the total period of occupation in any one year than 10 per cent. of his emoluments for that period, or the total of the standard rents for the period of occupation of each house, whichever is less, and

(ii) a Government servant to whom a Government residence is allotted for a part only of the year shall not pay less rent than the amount calculated on that residence under clause (b) above for the period of occupation.

(e) A local Government may, in very special circumstances for reasons which should be recorded, waive or reduce the amount of rent to be recovered, or grant rent free accommodation to Government servants who are required to occupy particular houses in order to ensure the proper performance of their duties.

(f) The limit of 10 per cent. prescribed under clause (b) and the uniform percentage of emoluments mentioned in clause (c) above have reference to the rent of the building only. Adequate additional rent should be charged for furniture, water supply and sanitary, heating and electric installations, if these are supplied. Such charges should not be forgone, except in very special circumstances, for reasons which should be recorded.

46. Honoraria.—A Government servant may be granted an honorarium from general revenues, or permitted to receive an honorarium or a recurring or non-recurring fee from a private person or body, or from a public body, including a body administering a local fund, or from an Indian State, in return for work performed either within or outside the course of his ordinary duties, when the work is of such exceptional merit or of such an arduous or peculiar nature as to justify a special reward



The reasons for the grant of the honorarium or fee shall be recorded in writing by the sanctioning authority.

47. A local Government may make rules fixing the amounts which may be sanctioned as honoraria or fee by the authorities subordinate to it and specifying the conditions under which they may be granted or accepted.

Note.—This rule does not apply to the acceptance of honoraria or fees by medical officers in civil employ, which shall be governed by such orders as the Secretary of State in Council may issue in this behalf.

48. Any Government servant is eligible to receive without special permission (a) the premium awarded for an essay or plan in public competition, or (b) any reward offered for the arrest of a criminal or for information or special services in connection with the administration of justice; and also any remuneration or reward payable under any special or local law or in accordance with the provisions of any Act or regulation or rules framed thereunder.

CHAPTER VI.—COMBINATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

49. A local Government may appoint one Government servant to hold substantively as a temporary measure, or to officiate in, two or more independent posts at one time. In such cases his pay is regulated as follows:—

- (a) The highest pay, to which he would be entitled if his appointments to one of the posts stood alone, may be drawn on account of his tenure of that post;
- (b) For each other post he draws such reasonable pay, in no case exceeding half the presumptive pay of the post, as the local Government may fix; and
- (c) If a compensatory allowance is attached to one or more of the posts, he draws such compensatory allowance as the local Government may fix, provided that such allowance shall not exceed the total of the compensatory allowances attached to all the posts.

CHAPTER VII.—DEPUTATION OUT OF INDIA.

50. Unless the Secretary of State in Council by general or special order otherwise direct, no deputation of a Government servant out of India shall be sanctioned without previous reference to the Secretary of State in Council.

51. When a Government servant is with proper sanction so deputed, his pay and allowances shall, unless the Secretary of State in Council in any particular case otherwise direct, be regulated by the Governor-General in Council as follows:—

- (a) If the deputation is declared by the Governor-General in Council to be under quasi-European conditions, the Government servant deputed shall be granted not



more than two-thirds of the pay which he would draw if he were on duty in India. The Governor-General in Council may relax the limit of two-thirds in the case of a Government servant of Indian domicile. A compensatory allowance also may be granted by the Secretary of State in Council if the deputation is to Europe or America, or in other cases by the Governor-General in Council.

(b) If the deputation is declared not to be under quasi-European conditions, the emoluments of the Government servant deputed shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council with due regard to the provisions of Rule 40 above as though a temporary post had been created.

CHAPTER VIII.—DISMISSAL AND SUSPENSION.

52. The pay and allowances of a Government servant who is dismissed from service cease from the date of such dismissal.

53. A Government servant under suspension is entitled to the following payments:—

(a) If a military officer in civil employ, to the pay and allowances of his military rank.

(b) In any other case, to subsistence grant.

54.—(a) When the suspension of a Government servant as a penalty for misconduct is, upon reconsideration or appeal, held to have been unjustifiable or not wholly justifiable; or

(b) When a Government servant dismissed or suspended pending inquiry into alleged misconduct is, upon reconsideration or appeal reinstated: the revising or appellate authority may grant to him for the period of his absence from duty—

(i) if he is honourably acquitted, the full pay to which he would have been entitled if he had not been dismissed or suspended and, by an order to be separately recorded, any allowance of which he was in receipt prior to his dismissal or suspension; or

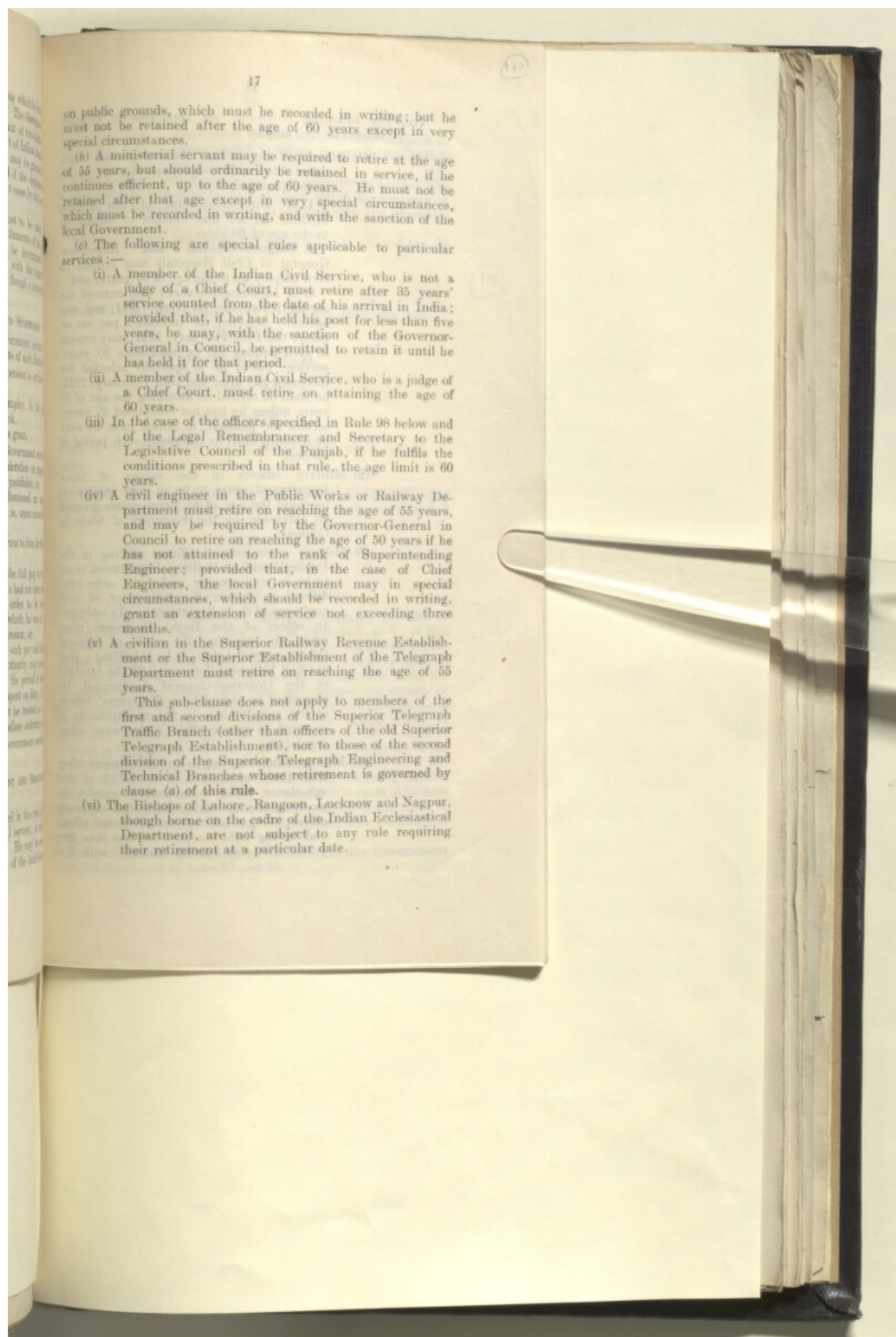
(ii) if otherwise, such proportion of such pay and allowances as the revising or appellate authority may prescribe.

In a case falling under sub-clause (i), the period of suspension or dismissal will be treated as a period spent on duty. In a case falling under sub-clause (ii), it will not be treated as a period spent on duty unless the revising or appellate authority so direct.

55. Leave may not be granted to a Government servant under suspension.

CHAPTER IX.—COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AND RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

56.—(a) Except as otherwise provided in this rule a Government servant, other than a ministerial servant, is required to retire on attaining the age of 55 years. He may be retained in service after that age with the sanction of the local Government



on public grounds, which must be recorded in writing; but he must not be retained after the age of 60 years except in very special circumstances.

(b) A ministerial servant may be required to retire at the age of 55 years, but should ordinarily be retained in service, if he continues efficient, up to the age of 60 years. He must not be retained after that age except in very special circumstances, which must be recorded in writing, and with the sanction of the local Government.

(c) The following are special rules applicable to particular services:—

(i) A member of the Indian Civil Service, who is not a judge of a Chief Court, must retire after 35 years' service counted from the date of his arrival in India; provided that, if he has held his post for less than five years, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.

(ii) A member of the Indian Civil Service, who is a judge of a Chief Court, must retire on attaining the age of 60 years.

(iii) In the case of the officers specified in Rule 98 below and of the Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to the Legislative Council of the Punjab, if he fulfils the conditions prescribed in that rule, the age limit is 60 years.

(iv) A civil engineer in the Public Works or Railway Department must retire on reaching the age of 55 years, and may be required by the Governor-General in Council to retire on reaching the age of 50 years if he has not attained to the rank of Superintending Engineer; provided that, in the case of Chief Engineers, the local Government may in special circumstances, which should be recorded in writing, grant an extension of service not exceeding three months.

(v) A civilian in the Superior Railway Revenue Establishment or the Superior Establishment of the Telegraph Department must retire on reaching the age of 55 years.

This sub-clause does not apply to members of the first and second divisions of the Superior Telegraph Traffic Branch (other than officers of the old Superior Telegraph Establishment), nor to those of the second division of the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Technical Branches whose retirement is governed by clause (a) of this rule.

(vi) The Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur, though borne on the cadre of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department, are not subject to any rule requiring their retirement at a particular date.



(vii) The following provisions are applicable to military officers in civil employ :—

(1) Officers of the Indian Medical Service must retire from civil employ at the age of 55 years, provided that—

1. A Director-General of the Indian Medical Service may remain in service up to the age of 60 years ;

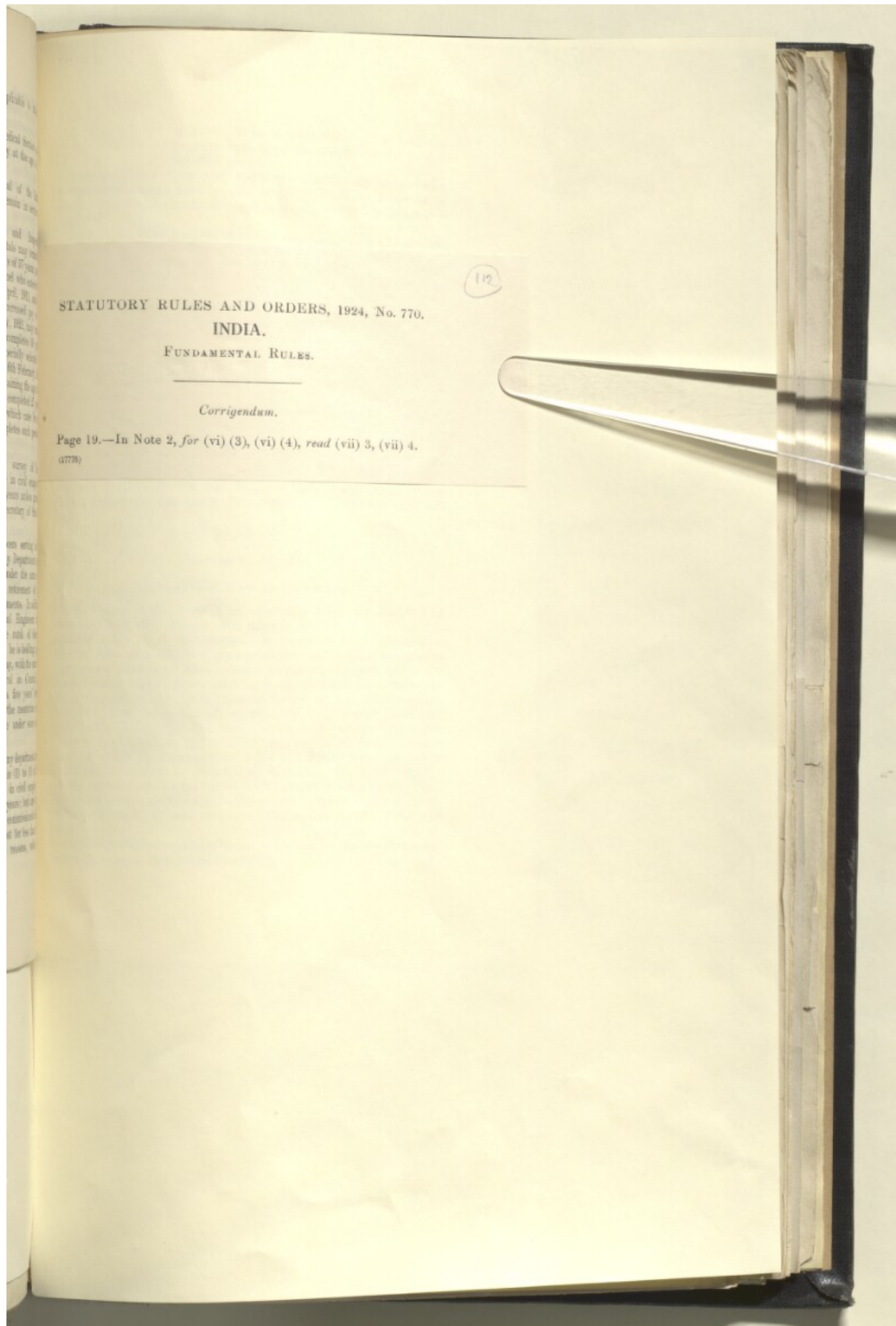
2. Surgeons-General and Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals may remain in civil employ up to the age of 57 years ; and

3. A Lieutenant-Colonel who entered the service before the 1st April, 1911, and was specially selected for increased pay on or before the 16th February, 1921, may remain in civil employ till he completes 30 years' service ; but if he is specially selected for increased pay after the 16th February, 1921, he shall be retired on attaining the age of 55 years unless he has not completed 27 years' service for pension, in which case he may be retained until he completes such period of service.

(2) Military officers in the survey of India Department cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years unless granted an extension by the Secretary of State in Council.

(3) Military commissioned officers serving in the Public Works or Railway Department cease to be in civil employ under the same conditions as govern the retirement of civil engineers of those departments. In addition, an officer of the Royal Engineers must retire on attaining the rank of General Officer, provided that, if he is holding a post of Chief Engineer, he may, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to complete a five years' tenure of the post, unless in the meantime he is required to vacate office under some other regulation.

(4) Military officers serving in any department, other than those mentioned in (1) to (3) of this sub-clause, cease to be in civil employ on reaching the age of 55 years ; but any such officer, being a military commissioned officer, and having held his post for less than five years, may for special reasons, with the



STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1924, No. 770.
INDIA.
FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

Corrigendum.

Page 19.—In Note 2, for (vi) (3), (vi) (4), read (vii) 3, (vii) 4.
(1778)



(vii) The following provisions are applicable to military officers in civil employ :—

(1) Officers of the Indian Medical Service must retire from civil employ at the age of 55 years, provided that—

1. A Director-General of the Indian Medical Service may remain in service up to the age of 60 years ;

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1913.

INDIA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Part II.—The Government of India.

Section 1.—(1) The Government of India.

(2) The Government of India.

(3) The Government of India.

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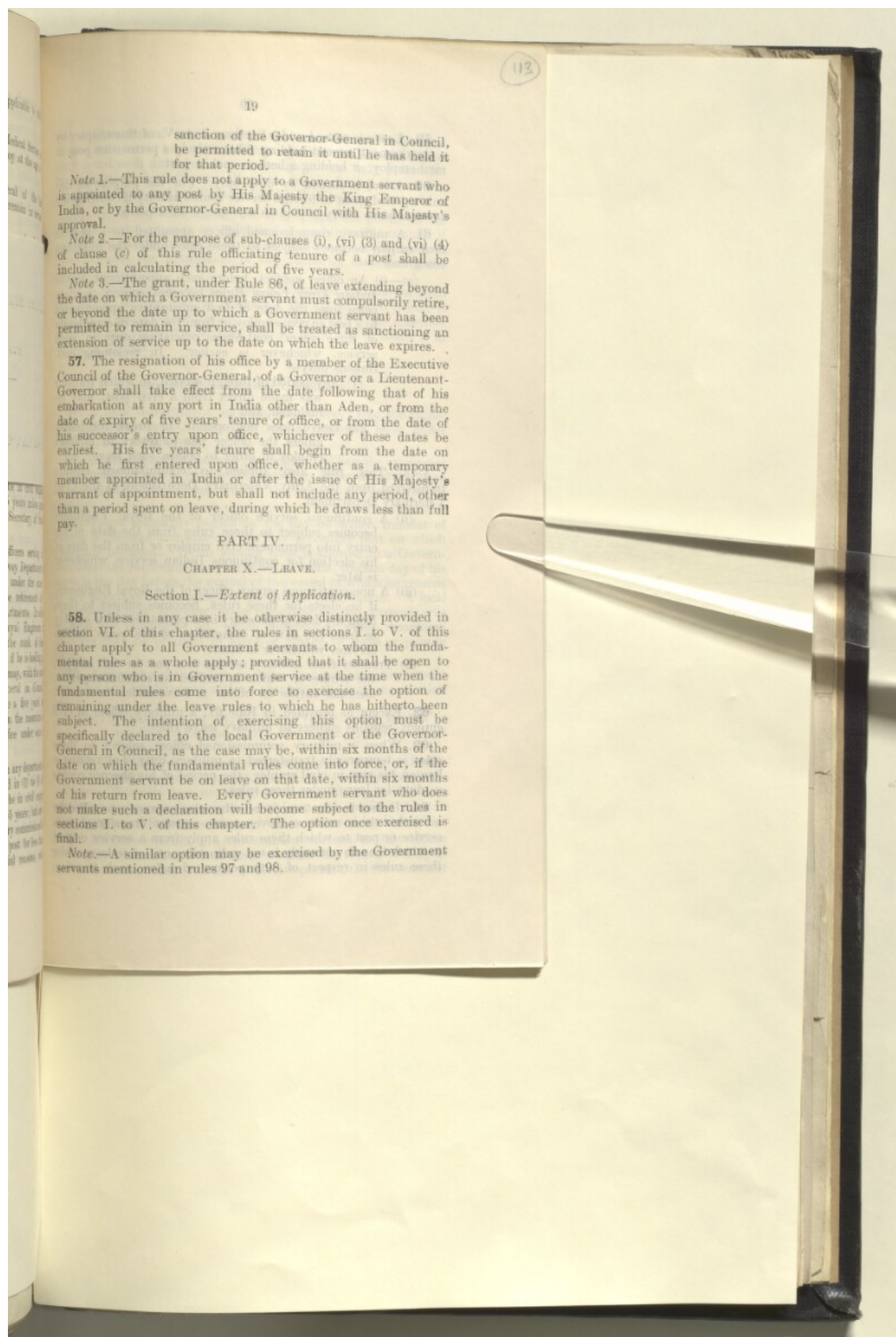
(26) The Government of India.

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(28) The Government of India.

(29) The Government of India.

(30) The Government of India.



sanction of the Governor-General in Council, be permitted to retain it until he has held it for that period.

Note 1.—This rule does not apply to a Government servant who is appointed to any post by His Majesty the King Emperor of India, or by the Governor-General in Council with His Majesty's approval.

Note 2.—For the purpose of sub-clauses (i), (vi) (3) and (vi) (4) of clause (c) of this rule officiating tenure of a post shall be included in calculating the period of five years.

Note 3.—The grant, under Rule 86, of leave extending beyond the date on which a Government servant must compulsorily retire, or beyond the date up to which a Government servant has been permitted to remain in service, shall be treated as sanctioning an extension of service up to the date on which the leave expires.

57. The resignation of his office by a member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, of a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor shall take effect from the date following that of his embarkation at any port in India other than Aden, or from the date of expiry of five years' tenure of office, or from the date of his successor's entry upon office, whichever of these dates be earliest. His five years' tenure shall begin from the date on which he first entered upon office, whether as a temporary member appointed in India or after the issue of His Majesty's warrant of appointment, but shall not include any period, other than a period spent on leave, during which he draws less than full pay.

PART IV.

CHAPTER X.—LEAVE.

Section I.—*Extent of Application.*

58. Unless in any case it be otherwise distinctly provided in section VI. of this chapter, the rules in sections I. to V. of this chapter apply to all Government servants to whom the fundamental rules as a whole apply; provided that it shall be open to any person who is in Government service at the time when the fundamental rules come into force to exercise the option of remaining under the leave rules to which he has hitherto been subject. The intention of exercising this option must be specifically declared to the local Government or the Governor-General in Council, as the case may be, within six months of the date on which the fundamental rules come into force; or, if the Government servant be on leave on that date, within six months of his return from leave. Every Government servant who does not make such a declaration will become subject to the rules in sections I. to V. of this chapter. The option once exercised is final.

Note.—A similar option may be exercised by the Government servants mentioned in rules 97 and 98.



59. Leave is earned under Sections I. to V. of this chapter by a Government servant holding substantively a permanent post in civil employ, or holding a lien on such a post.

60. Leave is earned by duty only. For the purpose of this rule a period spent in foreign service counts as duty if contribution towards leave salary is paid on account of such period.

61. A military commissioned officer appointed to a post in civil employ becomes subject to these rules under the following conditions:—

(a)—(i) An officer subject, before such appointment, to the Indian Army Leave Rules becomes subject to these rules from the date of first substantive appointment to a post in civil employ or from the date of completion of three years' continuous officiating duty in such service, whichever is earlier. In reckoning continuous duty—

(1) Any period of foreign service, to which transfer was made direct from a civil post, may be included, and

(2) Leave does not operate to break continuity unless the officer has to revert to military employ in order to obtain such leave.

Note.—This rule also applies to commissioned officers transferred from the Army Veterinary Department to the Civil Veterinary Department.

(ii) A continuous service officer of the Royal Engineers becomes subject to these rules from the date of his entry into permanent civil employ or from the date of his election for continuous Indian service, whichever is later.

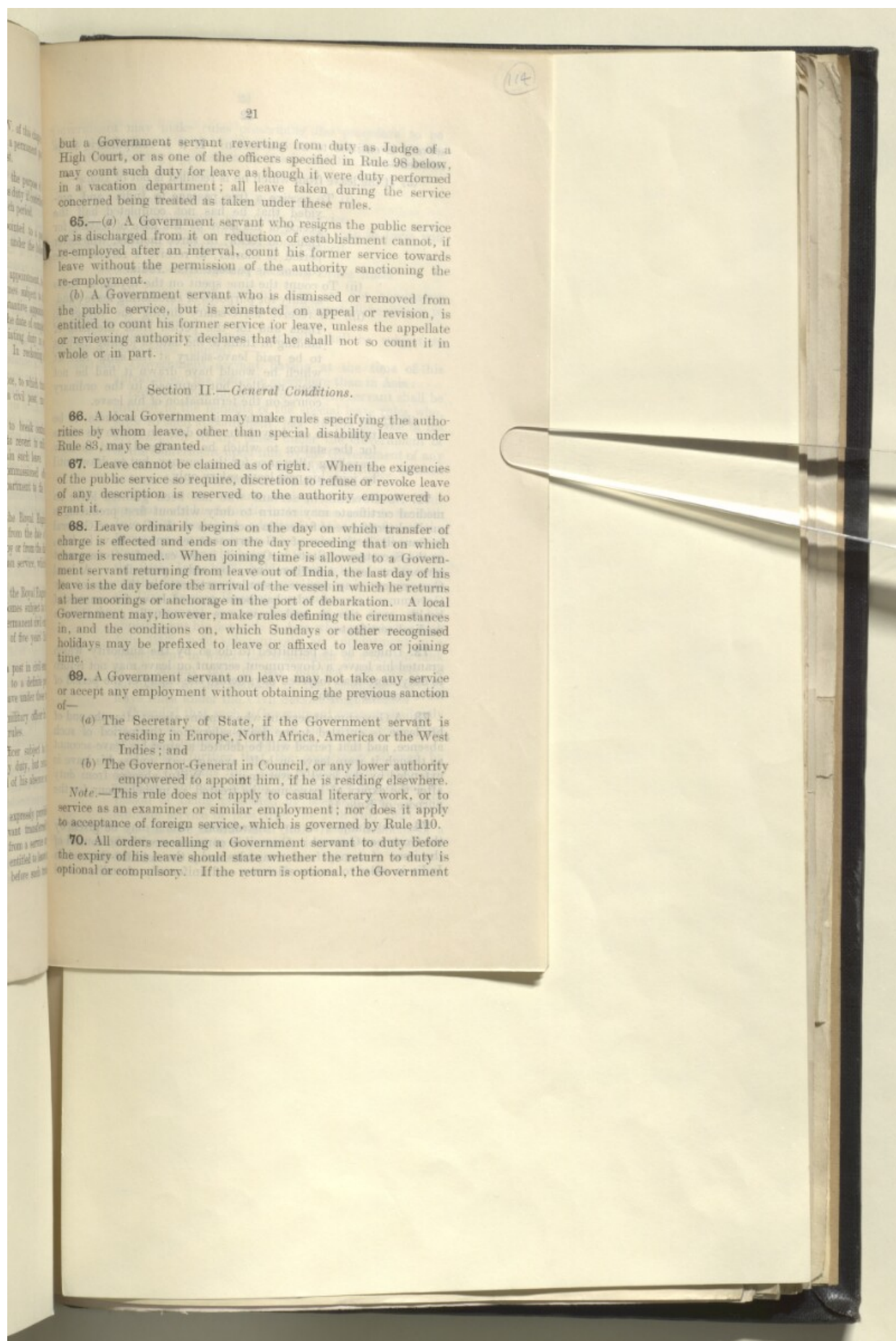
(iii) A non-continuous service officer of the Royal Engineers, if he elects for these rules, becomes subject to them from the date of his entry into permanent civil employ or from the date of completion of five years' Indian service, whichever is later.

(b) Transfer from military service to a post in civil employ, the tenure of which is limited to a definite period, does not entitle an officer to leave under these rules.

62. Except as provided in Rule 61, a military officer in civil employ remains subject to military leave rules.

63. When a military commissioned officer subject to these rules is temporarily transferred to military duty, but retains a lien on his post in civil employ, the period of his absence counts as duty for leave under these rules.

64. Unless in any case it be otherwise expressly provided by or under these rules, a Government servant transferred to a service or post to which these rules apply from a service or post to which they do not apply is not ordinarily entitled to leave under these rules in respect of duty performed before such transfer.





servant is entitled to no concession. If it is compulsory, he is entitled—

(a) If the leave from which he is recalled is out of India—

(i) To receive a free passage to India; and, provided that he has not completed half the period of his leave by the date of leaving for India on recall, or three months, whichever period is shorter, to receive a refund of the cost of his passage from India.

(ii) To count the time spent on the voyage to India as duty for purposes of calculating leave; and

(iii) To receive leave-salary during the voyage to India and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his post to be paid leave-salary at the same rate at which he would have drawn it had he not been recalled but returned in the ordinary course on the termination of his leave.

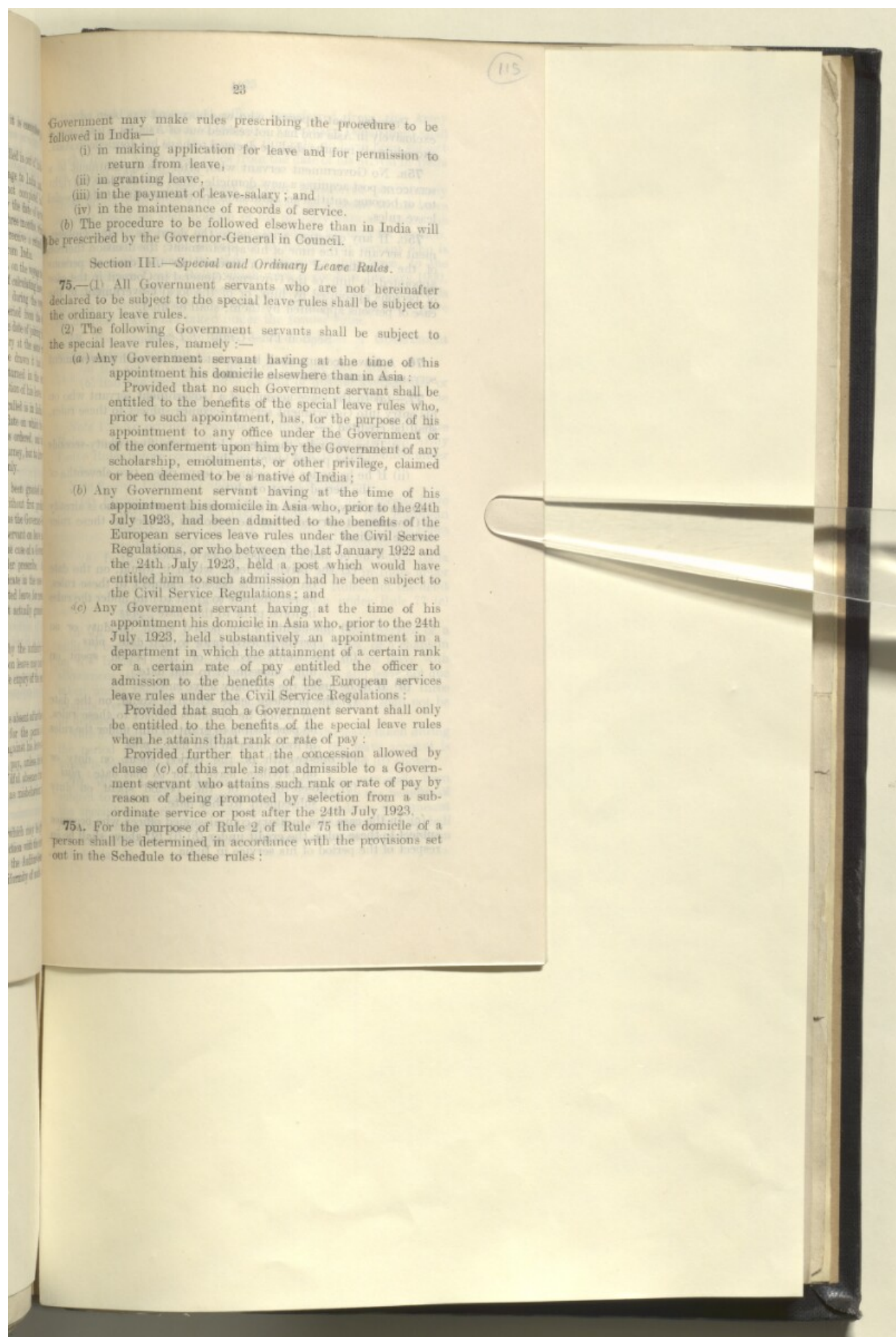
(b) If the leave from which he is recalled is in India, to be treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the station to which he is ordered, and to draw travelling allowance for the journey, but to draw until he joins his post leave-salary only.

71. No Government servant who has been granted leave on medical certificate may return to duty without first producing a medical certificate of fitness in such form as the Governor-General in Council, in the case of a Government servant on leave in Asia, or the Secretary of State in Council, in the case of a Government servant on leave elsewhere, may by order prescribe. A local Government may require a similar certificate in the case of any Government servant who has been granted leave for reasons of health, even though such leave was not actually granted on a medical certificate.

72. Unless he is permitted to do so by the authority which granted his leave, a Government servant on leave may not return to duty more than fourteen days before the expiry of the period of leave granted to him.

73. A Government servant who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no leave-salary for the period of such absence, and that period will be debited against his leave-account as though it were leave on half average pay, unless his leave is extended by the local Government. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of Rule 15.

74.—(a) Subject to any instructions which may be given by the Governor-General in Council in connection with the control of the issue of money from treasuries or by the Auditor-General in India in order to secure efficiency and uniformity of audit, a local



Government may make rules prescribing the procedure to be followed in India—

- (i) in making application for leave and for permission to return from leave,
 - (ii) in granting leave,
 - (iii) in the payment of leave-salary; and
 - (iv) in the maintenance of records of service.
- (b) The procedure to be followed elsewhere than in India will be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council.

Section III.—*Special and Ordinary Leave Rules.*

75.—(1) All Government servants who are not hereinafter declared to be subject to the special leave rules shall be subject to the ordinary leave rules.

(2) The following Government servants shall be subject to the special leave rules, namely:—

- (a) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile elsewhere than in Asia:

Provided that no such Government servant shall be entitled to the benefits of the special leave rules who, prior to such appointment, has, for the purpose of his appointment to any office under the Government or of the conferment upon him by the Government of any scholarship, emoluments, or other privilege, claimed or been deemed to be a native of India;

- (b) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile in Asia who, prior to the 24th July 1923, had been admitted to the benefits of the European services leave rules under the Civil Service Regulations, or who between the 1st January 1922 and the 24th July 1923, held a post which would have entitled him to such admission had he been subject to the Civil Service Regulations; and

- (c) Any Government servant having at the time of his appointment his domicile in Asia who, prior to the 24th July 1923, held substantively an appointment in a department in which the attainment of a certain rank or a certain rate of pay entitled the officer to admission to the benefits of the European services leave rules under the Civil Service Regulations:

Provided that such a Government servant shall only be entitled to the benefits of the special leave rules when he attains that rank or rate of pay:

Provided further that the concession allowed by clause (c) of this rule is not admissible to a Government servant who attains such rank or rate of pay by reason of being promoted by selection from a subordinate service or post after the 24th July 1923.

75A. For the purpose of Rule 2 of Rule 75 the domicile of a person shall be determined in accordance with the provisions set out in the Schedule to these rules:



Provided that a person who was born and has been educated exclusively in Asia and has not resided out of Asia for a total period exceeding six months shall be deemed to have his domicile in Asia.

75b. No Government servant who, after his appointment to a service or post acquires a new domicile, shall thereby lose his right to, or become entitled to admission to, the benefits of the special leave rules.

75c. If any question arises as to the domicile of any Government servant at the time of his appointment, the decision thereon of the Secretary of State in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, of the Governor-General in Council in the case of persons appointed by him, or of the local Government in the case of persons appointed by them, shall be final.

Section IV.—Grant of Leave

76. A leave account shall be maintained for each Government servant in terms of leave on average pay.

77.—(a) In the leave account of a Government servant who on his entry into Government service becomes subject to these rules, shall be credited:—

(i) If he be under the special leave rules five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty.

(ii) If he be under the ordinary leave rules, two-elevenths of the period spent on duty.

(b) In the leave account of a Government servant who is already in Government service when he becomes subject to these rules shall be credited:—

(i) If he be under the special leave rules—

(1) the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date: *plus*

(2) one-eighth of the period spent on duty or on privilege leave prior to that date: *plus*

(3) five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date.

(ii) If he be under the ordinary leave rules—

(1) the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date: *plus*

(2) one-twelfth of the period spent on duty or on privilege leave prior to that date: *plus*

(3) two-elevenths of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date.

(c) In the case of a military commissioned officer who becomes subject to these rules, the credit under (b) (i) (2) above shall be in respect of the period of his service in India.



Note.—A commissioned officer transferred from the Army Veterinary Department to the Civil Veterinary Department shall be considered, for the purposes of this rule, to have been subject to the Indian Army leave rules from the date of his arrival in India on his last tour of service.

(d) Any other Government servant transferred permanently from military to civil employ is entitled to a credit to his leave account based on such portion of his military duty as, under the rules for the time being in force, is permitted to count for pension.

(e) A statutory civil servant or a Government servant who is subject, at the time when these rules come into force, to the Indian Service Leave Rules which were in force in January 1920, is entitled to credit to his leave account, in addition to the periods admissible under clause (b) above, one-third of any period of leave on medical certificate taken under the former rules.

78. The amount of leave debited against a Government servant's leave account is—

- (a) the actual period of leave on average pay; and
- (b) half the period of leave on half or quarter average pay or on leave salary equal to subsistence grant under the Note to rule 88.

Note 1.—No privilege leave taken under the former Civil Leave Rules, or by a military officer under the British or Indian Army Leave Rules before coming under civil rules, is to be debited under (a) above.

Note 2.—(i) Under (b) above are to be debited—

(a) Purlough, leave on medical certificate and special leave with allowances taken under either the European Service Leave Rules or the Indian Service Leave Rules as they stood before these rules came into force.

(b) In the case of a military officer, leave in and out of India on less than full pay earned by service in India under the British or Indian Army Leave Rules, but the debit shall not exceed the credit given under Rule 77 (c) above.

(ii) In the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to these rules, or a chaplain on the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, special leave with allowances taken under rules previously in force, and leave not due taken under these rules, up to a combined maximum of three months, reckoned in terms of leave on average pay, shall not be so debited.

Note 3.—In cases covered by Rule 77 (d), the leave taken during the period of duty on which the credit to the leave account is based is to be debited as prescribed in notes (i) and (ii) above.

79. When a Government servant, who has previously been subject to the ordinary leave rules, is admitted to the benefits of the special leave rules, no change shall be made in the amount of leave previously credited and debited to his account, but he shall be entitled to the maximum amount of leave prescribed in rule 81 (a) (i).



80. The amount of leave due to a Government servant is the balance of leave at his credit in the leave account.

81. Leave may be granted to a Government servant at the discretion of the authority entitled to grant the leave, subject to the following restrictions :—

(a) The maximum amount of leave which may be granted, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, is the privilege leave which it would be permissible to grant to the Government servant in question on the date on which he becomes subject to these rules, under the rules applicable to him prior to that date : plus one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date : plus

(i) In the case of Government servants under the special leave rules—three years; or

(ii) In the case of Government servants under the ordinary leave rules—two and a half years.

(b) The maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be granted is—

(i) To a Government servant under the special leave rules—eight months at any one time;

and, in all :—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules applicable to him prior to that date : plus

one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date;

(ii) To a Government servant under the ordinary leave rules—four months at any one time,

and, in all :—

the privilege leave which it would, on the date on which he comes under these rules, be permissible to grant to him under the rules in force prior to that date : plus

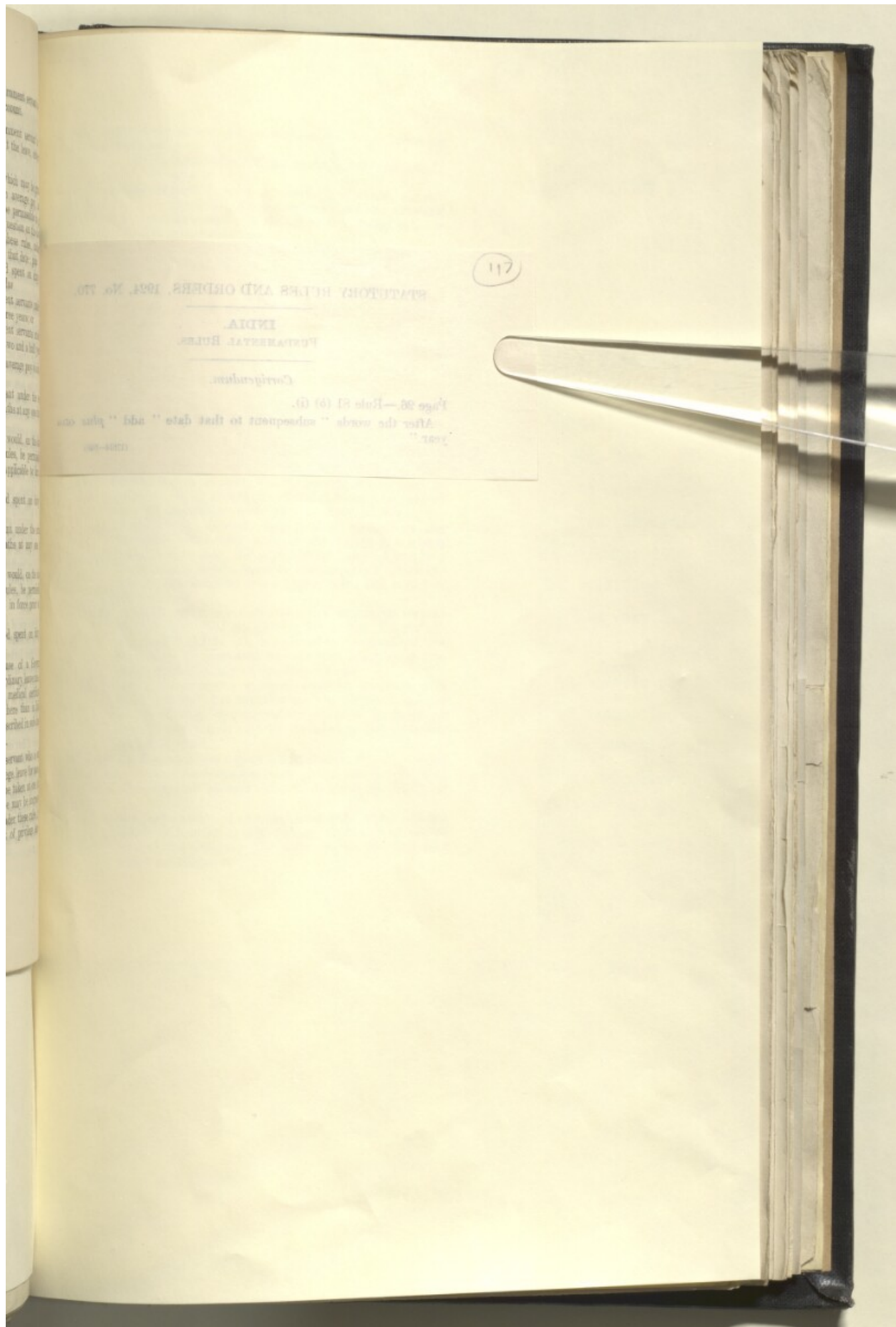
one-eleventh of the period spent on duty subsequent to that date.

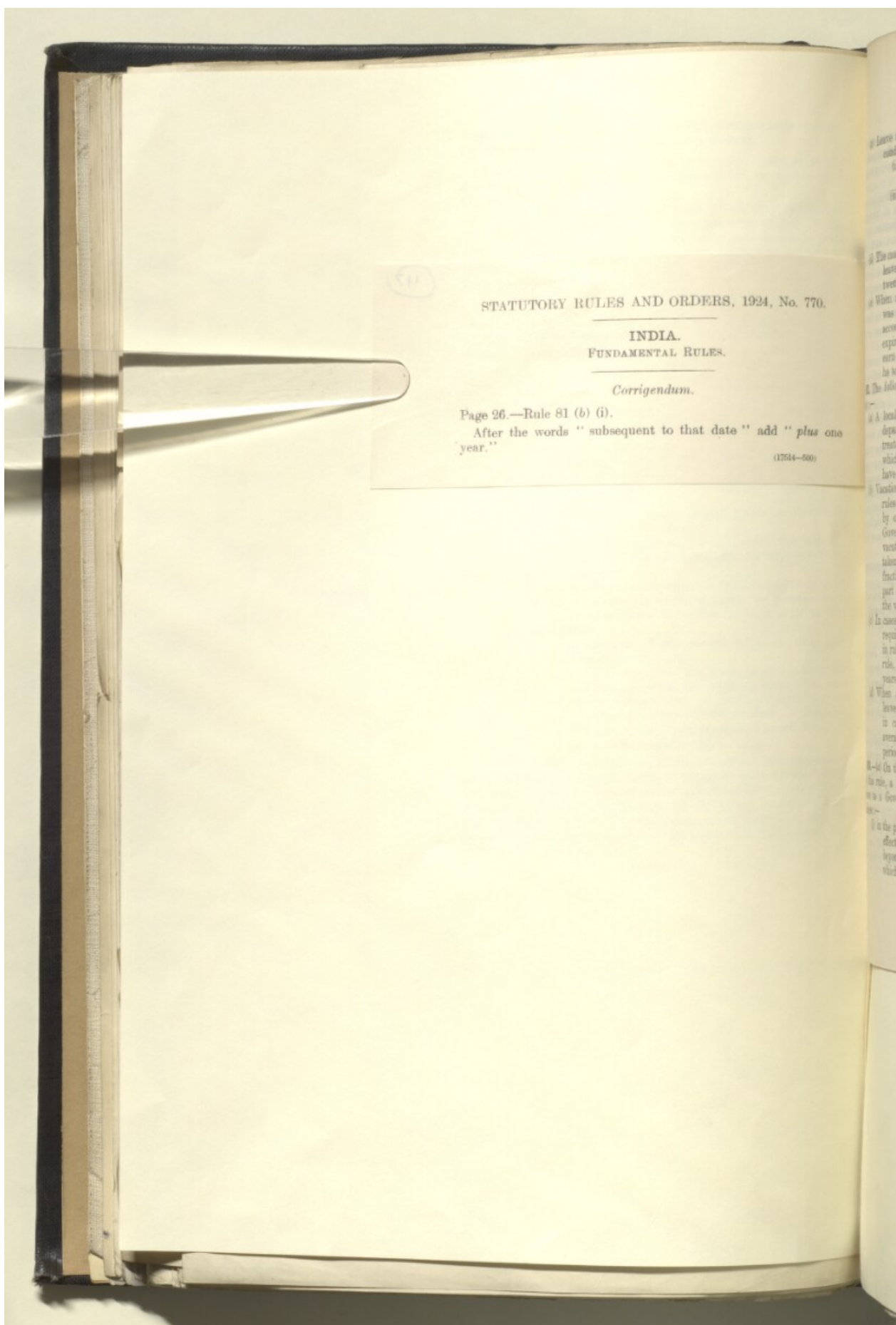
provided that, in the case of a Government servant subject to the ordinary leave rules, who

either takes leave on medical certificate or spends his leave elsewhere than in India or

Ceylon, the maxima prescribed in sub-clause (i) of this clause shall apply.

Note :—In the case of a Government servant who is entitled under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than four months, the number of months to be taken at one time as prescribed in sub-clauses (i) and (ii) above may be increased, on the first occasion when leave is taken under these rules, by the number of months by which the amount of privilege leave due exceeds four months.







(c) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) On medical certificate, without limit of amount; and
- (ii) Otherwise than on medical certificate, for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

(d) The maximum period of continuous absence from duty on leave granted otherwise than on medical certificate is twenty-eight months.

(e) When a Government servant returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against his leave account, no leave will become due to him until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which he took before it was due.

82. The following provisions apply to vacation departments only:—

(a) A local Government may make rules specifying the departments or parts of departments which should be treated as vacation departments, and the conditions in which a Government servant should be considered to have availed himself of a vacation.

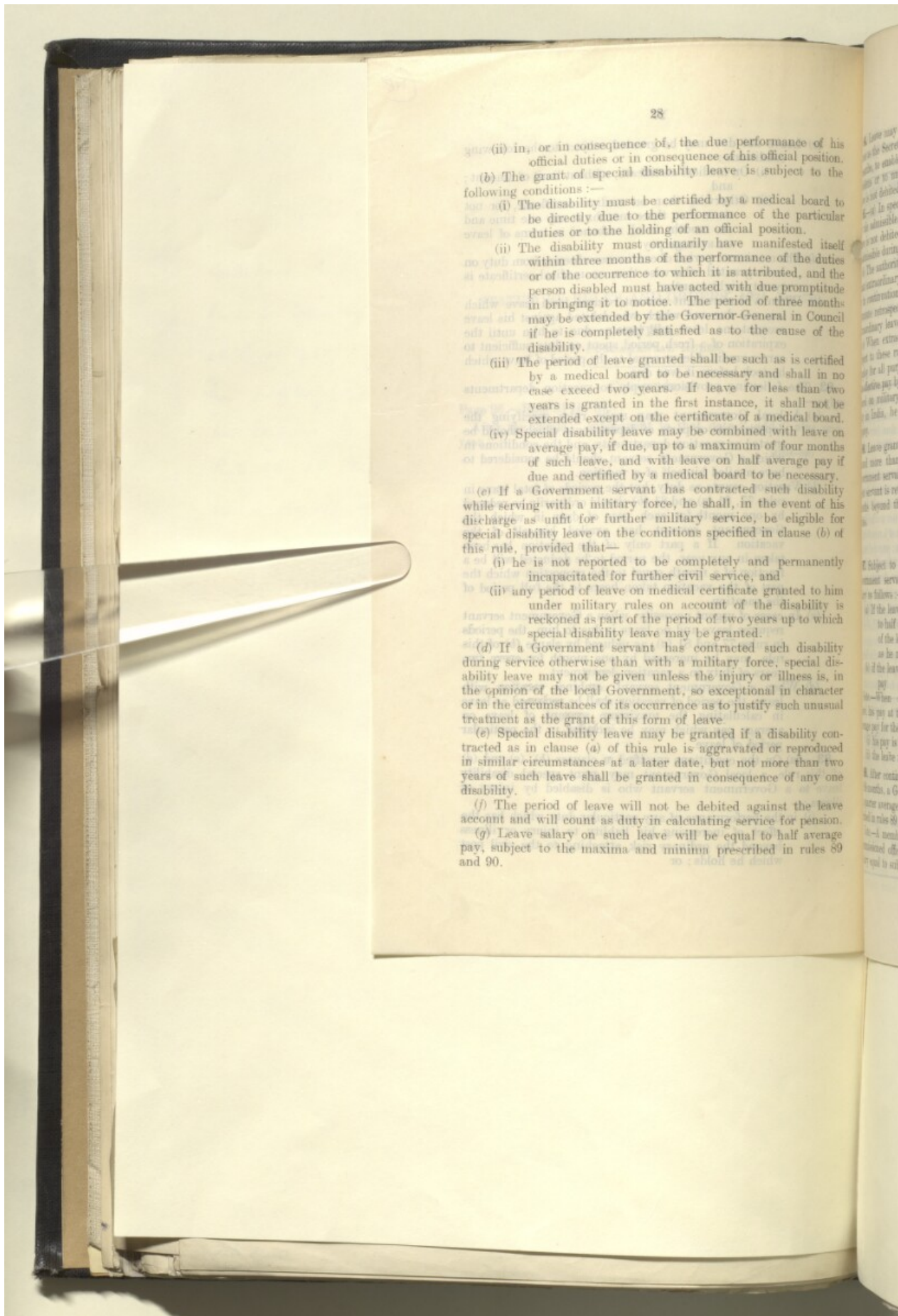
(b) Vacation counts as duty, but the periods of total leave in rules 77, 81 (a) and 81 (b) should ordinarily be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which the Government servant has availed himself of the vacation. If a part only of the vacation has been taken in any year, the period to be deducted will be a fraction of a month equal to the proportion which the part of the vacation taken bears to the full period of the vacation.

(c) In cases of urgent necessity, when a Government servant requires leave and no leave is due to him, the periods in rules 77 and 81 (a), as reduced by clause (b) of this rule, may be increased by one month for every two years of duty in a vacation department.

(d) When a Government servant combines vacation with leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be included in the particular period of leave.

83.—(a) On the conditions specified in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of this rule, a local Government may grant special disability leave to a Government servant who is disabled by injury or illness:—

- (i) in the performance of any particular duty which has the effect of increasing his liability to injury or illness beyond the ordinary risk attaching to the civil post which he holds; or



(ii) in, or in consequence of, the due performance of his official duties or in consequence of his official position.

(b) The grant of special disability leave is subject to the following conditions:—

(i) The disability must be certified by a medical board to have been directly due to the performance of the particular duties or to the holding of an official position.

(ii) The disability must ordinarily have manifested itself no later than within three months of the performance of the duties at which the occurrence to which it is attributed, and the person disabled must have acted with due promptitude in bringing it to notice. The period of three months may be extended by the Governor-General in Council if he is completely satisfied as to the cause of the disability.

(iii) The period of leave granted shall be such as is certified by a medical board to be necessary and shall in no case exceed two years. If leave for less than two years is granted in the first instance, it shall not be extended except on the certificate of a medical board.

(iv) Special disability leave may be combined with leave on average pay, if due, up to a maximum of four months of such leave, and with leave on half average pay if due and certified by a medical board to be necessary.

(e) If a Government servant has contracted such disability while serving with a military force, he shall, in the event of his discharge as unfit for further military service, be eligible for special disability leave on the conditions specified in clause (b) of this rule, provided that—

(i) he is not reported to be completely and permanently incapacitated for further civil service, and

(ii) any period of leave on medical certificate granted to him under military rules on account of the disability is reckoned as part of the period of two years up to which special disability leave may be granted.

(d) If a Government servant has contracted such disability during service otherwise than with a military force, special disability leave may not be given unless the injury or illness is, in the opinion of the local Government, so exceptional in character or in the circumstances of its occurrence as to justify such unusual treatment as the grant of this form of leave.

(e) Special disability leave may be granted if a disability contracted as in clause (a) of this rule is aggravated or reproduced in similar circumstances at a later date, but not more than two years of such leave shall be granted in consequence of any one disability.

(f) The period of leave will not be debited against the leave account and will count as duty in calculating service for pension.

(g) Leave salary on such leave will be equal to half average pay, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90.



84. Leave may be granted to Government servants, on such terms as the Secretary of State in Council may by general order prescribe, to enable them to study scientific, technical or similar problems or to undergo special courses of instruction. Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

85.—(a) In special circumstances and when no other leave is by rule admissible, extraordinary leave may be granted. Such leave is not debited against the leave account. No leave salary is admissible during such leave.

(b) The authority which has the power to sanction leave may grant extraordinary leave as in clause (a) in combination with, or in continuation of, any leave that is admissible, and may commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into extraordinary leave.

(c) When extraordinary leave is granted to a military officer subject to these rules, he will continue to be treated as in civil employ for all purposes until he is placed on military temporary non-effective pay by the order of a medical board. If, after being placed on military temporary non-effective pay, he returns to duty in India, he will have no claim to reinstatement in civil employ.

86. Leave granted to a Government servant should in no case extend more than six months beyond the date on which the Government servant must compulsorily retire, or, if a Government servant is retained in service after that date, more than six months beyond the date on which he ceases to discharge his duties.

Section V.—Leave-Salary.

87. Subject to the conditions in rules 81, 88, 89 and 90, a Government servant on leave shall, during leave, draw leave-salary as follows:—

(a) If the leave is due, leave-salary equal to average pay, or to half average pay, or to average pay during a portion of the leave and half average pay during the remainder, as he may elect; and

(b) if the leave is not due, leave-salary equal to half average pay.

Note.—When a non-gazetted Government servant takes leave, his pay at the time of taking leave may be treated as his average pay for the purpose of this rule, if—

- (i) his pay is less than Rs. 300, or
- (ii) the leave taken does not exceed one month.

88. After continuous absence from duty on leave for a period of 28 months, a Government servant will draw leave-salary equal to quarter average pay, subject to the maxima and minima prescribed in rules 89 and 90.

Note.—A member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to these rules is entitled to leave-salary equal to subsistence grant after this period.



89. Except during the first four months of any period of leave on average pay, leave-salary is subject to the monthly maxima shown in the following table :—

	Average.		Half Average.		Quarter Average.	
	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers subject to the special leave rules.	222	2,222	111	1,111	—	—
Other Government servants subject to the special leave rules.	200	2,000	100	1,000	60	600
Government servants subject to the ordinary leave rules.	150	1,500	75	750	60	600

Note 1.—The maximum of average pay does not apply in the case of a Government servant who is entitled, under orders previously in force, to privilege leave for more than four months, during a period equal to that for which he is entitled to privilege leave.

Note 2.—The maximum for average pay does not apply to a Government servant serving in a vacation department during a period of leave on average pay equivalent to one month for each year since his last leave during which he has not availed himself of the vacation, and to a proportionate fraction of a month during which he has taken a part only of the vacation; provided that, in the case of a Government servant who is transferred with leave to his credit from a non-vacation to a vacation department, the local Government shall decide, on the first occasion on which he takes leave after such transfer, the period not exceeding four months for which the maximum limit of leave-salary shall not be applied to him.

90. Subject to the condition that the leave-salary of a Government servant shall in no case exceed his average pay, leave-salary is subject to the monthly minima shown in the following table :—

	Half Average.		Quarter Average.	
	Outside Asia.	In Asia.	Outside Asia.	In Asia.
	£	Rs.	£	Rs.
Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers subject to the special leave rules.	554	555	—	—
Other Government servants subject to the special leave rules.	33	333	164	166
Government servants subject to the ordinary leave rules.	25	250	124	125



Note 1.—The minima specified above for Government servants other than members of the Indian Civil Service and military commissioned officers apply only when leave is taken or extended out of India.

Note 2.—In the case of a military commissioned officer, the minimum leave-salary during such leave as may be added under rule 77 (b) to the leave earned by duty under these rules shall be that prescribed by the military rules to which the officer was subject immediately before he came under these rules; and for an officer of the Royal Engineers who was serving under the Indian Army leave rules immediately before he became subject to these rules, the minimum shall be the rate prescribed by the leave rules for the Indian Army according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an officer of the Royal Engineers who was serving under British Army leave rules immediately before he became subject to these rules, the minimum for so much of the leave credited as has been earned by service in civil employment shall be at the rate of—

(i) £55½ out of Asia and 555 rupees in Asia if he elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February, 1898; or

(ii) the amount shown in sub-clause (i) or the pay last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less, if he elects to come under civil leave rules after completing five years' service.

Note 3.—A military commissioned officer subject to these rules, who is granted leave on medical certificate in excess of the amount earned by him under both the civil and military rules, may be allowed the civil minimum rate of leave-salary for the period of leave taken in excess of the amount so earned.

91. A Government servant will ordinarily draw leave-salary in rupees if residing in Asia and in sterling if residing out of Asia. Leave-salary drawn in rupees must be drawn in India or, by a Government servant residing in Ceylon, in Ceylon. Leave-salary drawn in sterling must be drawn in London or, at the Government servant's option, in any British Dominion or Colony which the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe; provided that during the first part of any period of leave on average pay, up to a maximum of four months, a Government servant may, at his option, draw leave-salary in rupees in India, even if he be residing out of India. Leave-salary will be converted into sterling at such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe.

92. The rupee maxima and minima detailed in rules 89 and 90 are applicable to those Government servants only who reside in Asia during their leave, and the sterling maxima and minima to those who reside elsewhere.

93. A compensatory allowance should ordinarily be drawn only by a Government servant actually on duty, but a local Government may make rules specifying the conditions under which a



Government servant on leave on average pay may continue to draw a compensatory allowance, or a portion thereof, in addition to leave-salary during the first four months of his leave; one of these conditions should be that the whole or a considerable part of the expense to meet which the allowance was given continues during leave.

Section VI.—*Exceptions and Special Concessions.*

94. The rules in Sections I. to V. are not applicable to the following Government servants, whose leave is governed by the Act or by rules made under other sections of the Act:—

- (a) Members of the executive council of the Governor-General or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.
- (b) The Chief Justices and other Judges of the several High Courts.
- (c) The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
- (d) The Auditor-General in India.

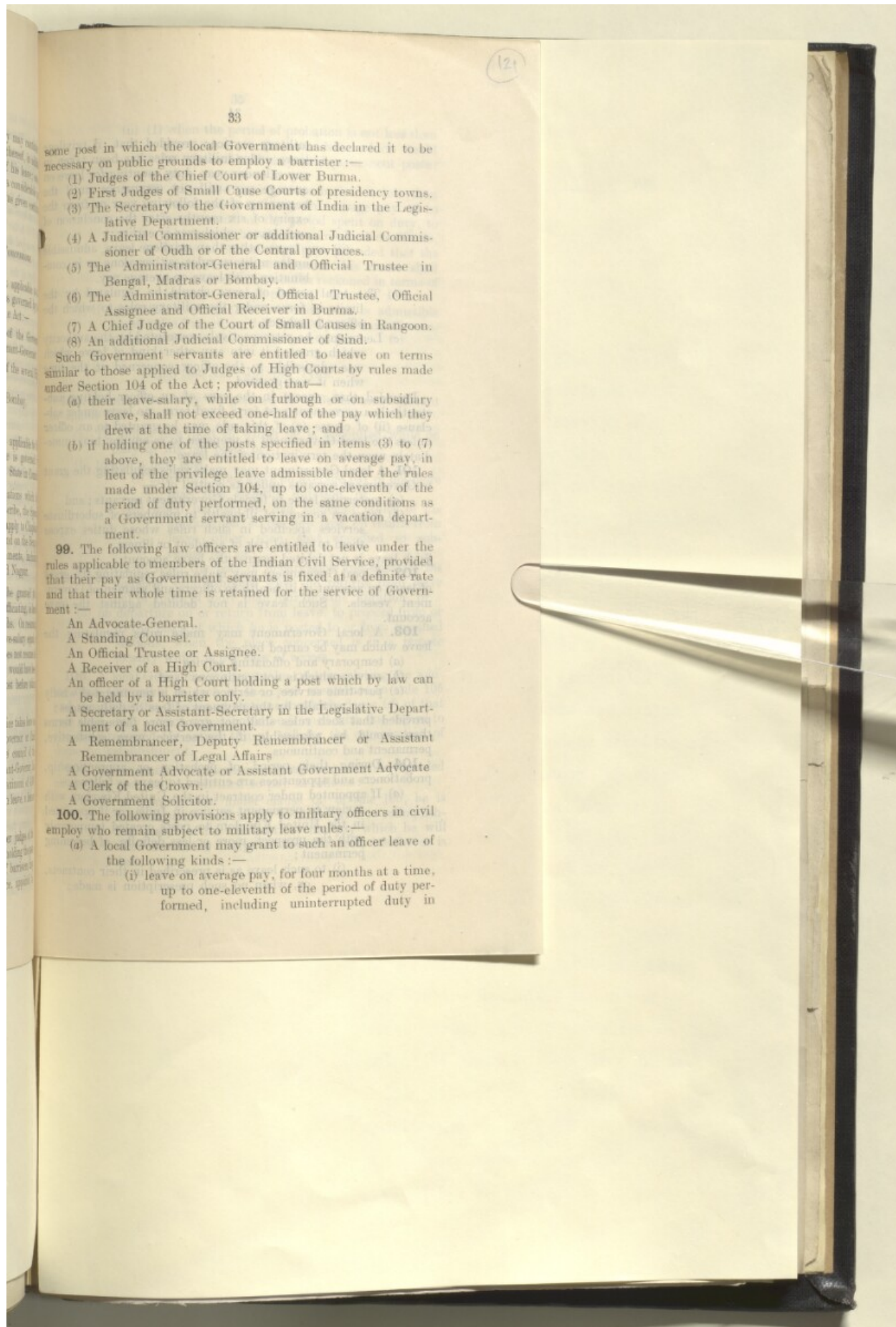
94A. The rules in Sections I. to V. are not applicable to the Presidents of Legislative Bodies, whose leave is governed by orders issued in this behalf by the Secretary of State in Council.

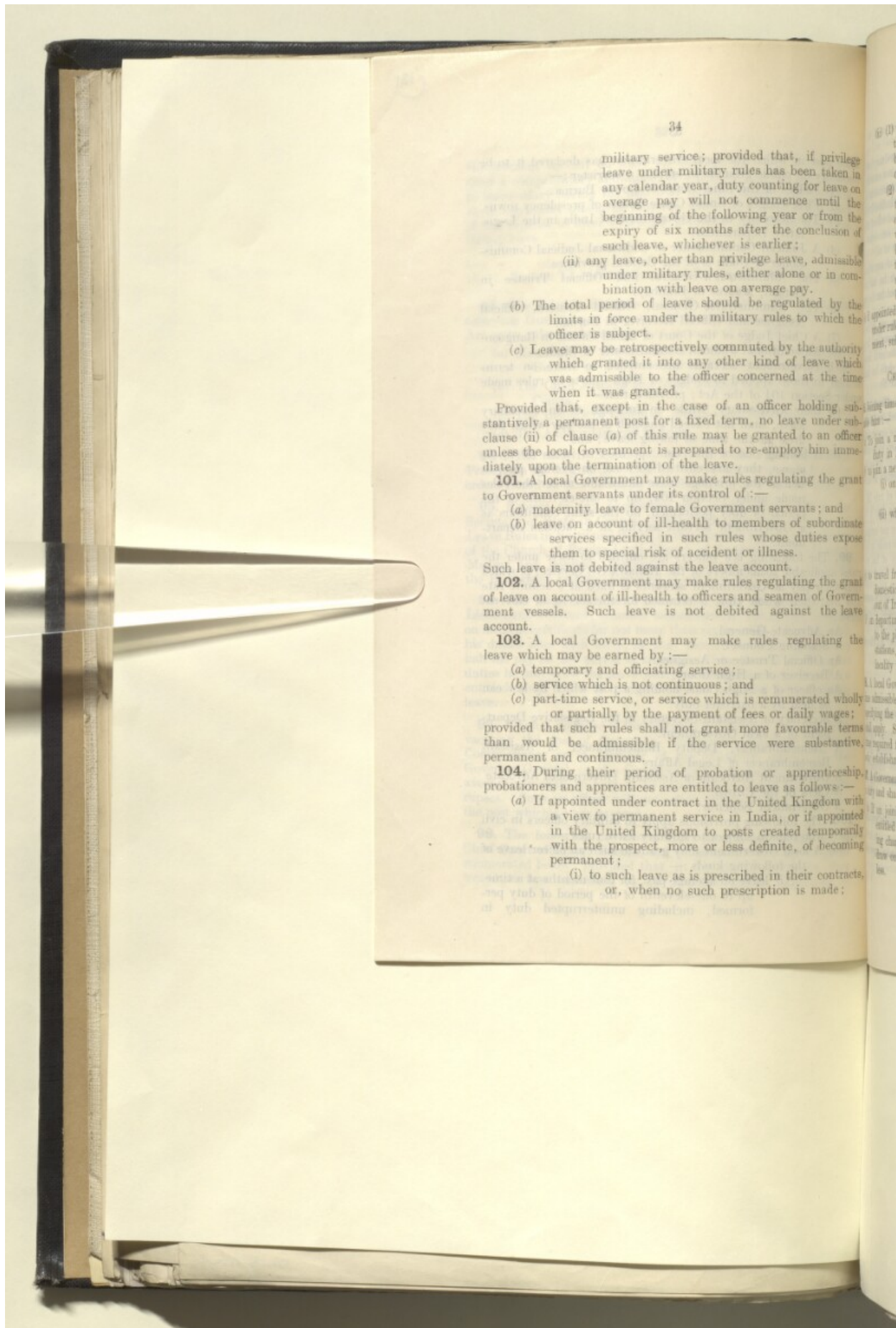
95. Subject to any exceptions and modifications which the Secretary of State in Council may by rule prescribe, the Special Leave Rules in Sections I. to V. of this chapter apply to Chaplains of the Church of England and Church of Scotland on the Bengal, Madras and Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishments, including the Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur.

96. The only form of leave which may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor, whether substantive or officiating, is leave on medical certificate for not more than six months. On resuming his duties after such leave, he may receive leave-salary equal to half his pay for the period of absence. If he does not resume his duties he may draw the leave-salary to which he would have been entitled under Rule 97 had he vacated his post before taking leave.

97. When a member of the Indian Civil Service takes leave on vacating the post of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner or of member of the executive council of the Governor-General, or of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, his average pay shall be held to be subject to a maximum of 4,000 rupees. Such an officer will not retain, while on leave, a lien on the post which he has vacated.

98. The following provisions apply to pleader judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, and to barristers holding the posts enumerated below; provided that, in the case of barristers, they were, on first admission to Government service, appointed to





34

military service; provided that, if privilege leave under military rules has been taken in any calendar year, duty counting for leave on average pay will not commence until the beginning of the following year or from the expiry of six months after the conclusion of such leave, whichever is earlier;

(ii) any leave, other than privilege leave, admissible under military rules, either alone or in combination with leave on average pay.

(b) The total period of leave should be regulated by the limits in force under the military rules to which the officer is subject.

(c) Leave may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it into any other kind of leave which was admissible to the officer concerned at the time when it was granted.

Provided that, except in the case of an officer holding substantively a permanent post for a fixed term, no leave under sub-clause (ii) of clause (a) of this rule may be granted to an officer unless the local Government is prepared to re-employ him immediately upon the termination of the leave.

101. A local Government may make rules regulating the grant to Government servants under its control of:—

(a) maternity leave to female Government servants; and

(b) leave on account of ill-health to members of subordinate services specified in such rules whose duties expose them to special risk of accident or illness.

Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

102. A local Government may make rules regulating the grant of leave on account of ill-health to officers and seamen of Government vessels. Such leave is not debited against the leave account.

103. A local Government may make rules regulating the leave which may be earned by:—

(a) temporary and officiating service;

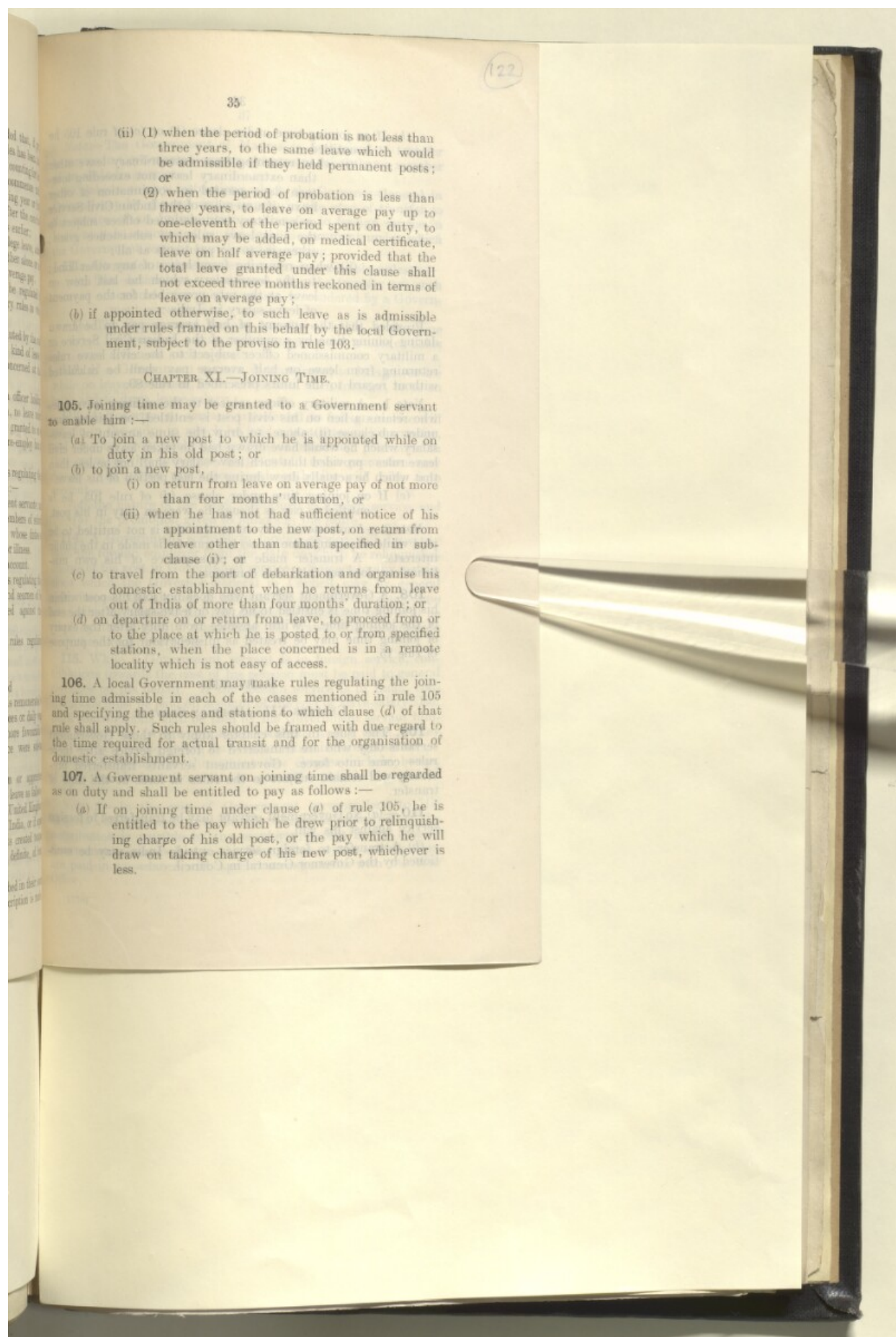
(b) service which is not continuous; and

(c) part-time service, or service which is remunerated wholly or partially by the payment of fees or daily wages; provided that such rules shall not grant more favourable terms than would be admissible if the service were substantive, permanent and continuous.

104. During their period of probation or apprenticeship, probationers and apprentices are entitled to leave as follows:—

(a) If appointed under contract in the United Kingdom with a view to permanent service in India, or if appointed in the United Kingdom to posts created temporarily with the prospect, more or less definite, of becoming permanent;

(i) to such leave as is prescribed in their contracts, or, when no such prescription is made;





(b) If on joining time under clause (b) or (c) of rule 105 he is entitled—

(i) when returning from extraordinary leave other than extraordinary leave not exceeding fourteen days granted in continuation of other leave; if a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules, to subsistence grant; otherwise to no payments at all;

(ii) when returning from leave of any other kind; to the leave-salary which he last drew on leave at the rate prescribed for the payment of leave-salary in India:

Provided that the amount of half average pay to be drawn during joining time by a member of the Indian Civil Service or a military commissioned officer subject to the civil leave rules returning from leave on half average pay shall be calculated without regard to the limits prescribed in rule 89.

Note 1.—A military officer subject to the military leave rules who retains a lien on his civil post is entitled, on joining time under sub-clause (ii) above, to draw the same amount of leave-salary which he would have drawn had he taken leave under civil leave rules: provided that such leave-salary shall not be less than that which he actually drew during the last portion of his leave.

(c) If on joining time under clause (d) of rule 105, he is entitled to pay as though he were on duty in his post.

Note 2.—A ministerial servant on transfer is not entitled to be paid while on joining time unless his transfer is made in the public interests. A transfer made in consequence of his own misbehaviour does not fulfil this condition.

108. A Government servant who does not join his post within his joining time is entitled to no pay or leave-salary after the end of the joining time. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of joining time may be treated as misbehaviour for the purpose of rule 15.

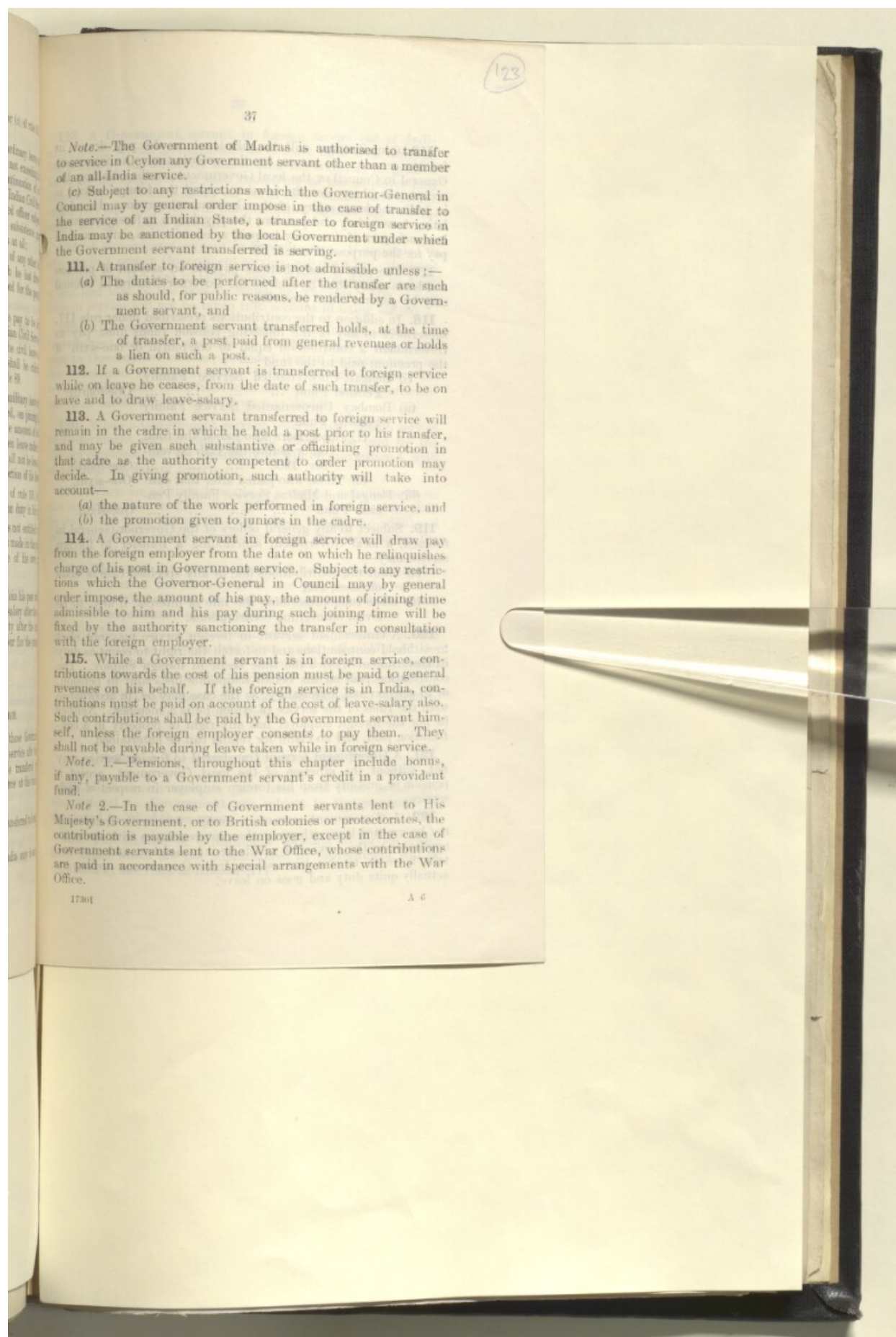
PART VII.

CHAPTER XII.—FOREIGN SERVICE.

109. The rules in this chapter apply to those Government servants only who are transferred to foreign service after these rules come into force. Government servants transferred previously will remain subject to the rules in force at the time of transfer.

110.—(a) No Government servant may be transferred to foreign service against his will.

(b) A transfer to foreign service outside India may be sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.





116. Contributions will be calculated on the pay drawn in foreign service. In return for the contributions the Governor-General in Council or the local Government, as the case may be, accepts the charge for the pension, and if the foreign service is in India the leave-salary, of the Government servant. In calculating leave-salary and pension, the pay drawn in foreign service, less such part of it as may be paid as contribution, will count as pay for the purpose of rule 9 (2).

117. The rate of contributions payable on account of pension and leave-salary shall be such as the Governor-General in Council may by general order prescribe.

118. In addition to the contributions prescribed under rule 117, subscribers to any of the following pension funds must pay to Government a contribution equal to one-fourth or one-sixth of the premium paid to the fund:—

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (i) Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund | One-fourth. |
| (ii) Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund— | |
| (1) Subscribers who joined the fund on or before the 12th November, 1900 | One-fourth. |
| (2) Those who joined after that date | One-sixth. |
| (iii) Bengal and Madras Service Family Pension Fund | One-sixth. |

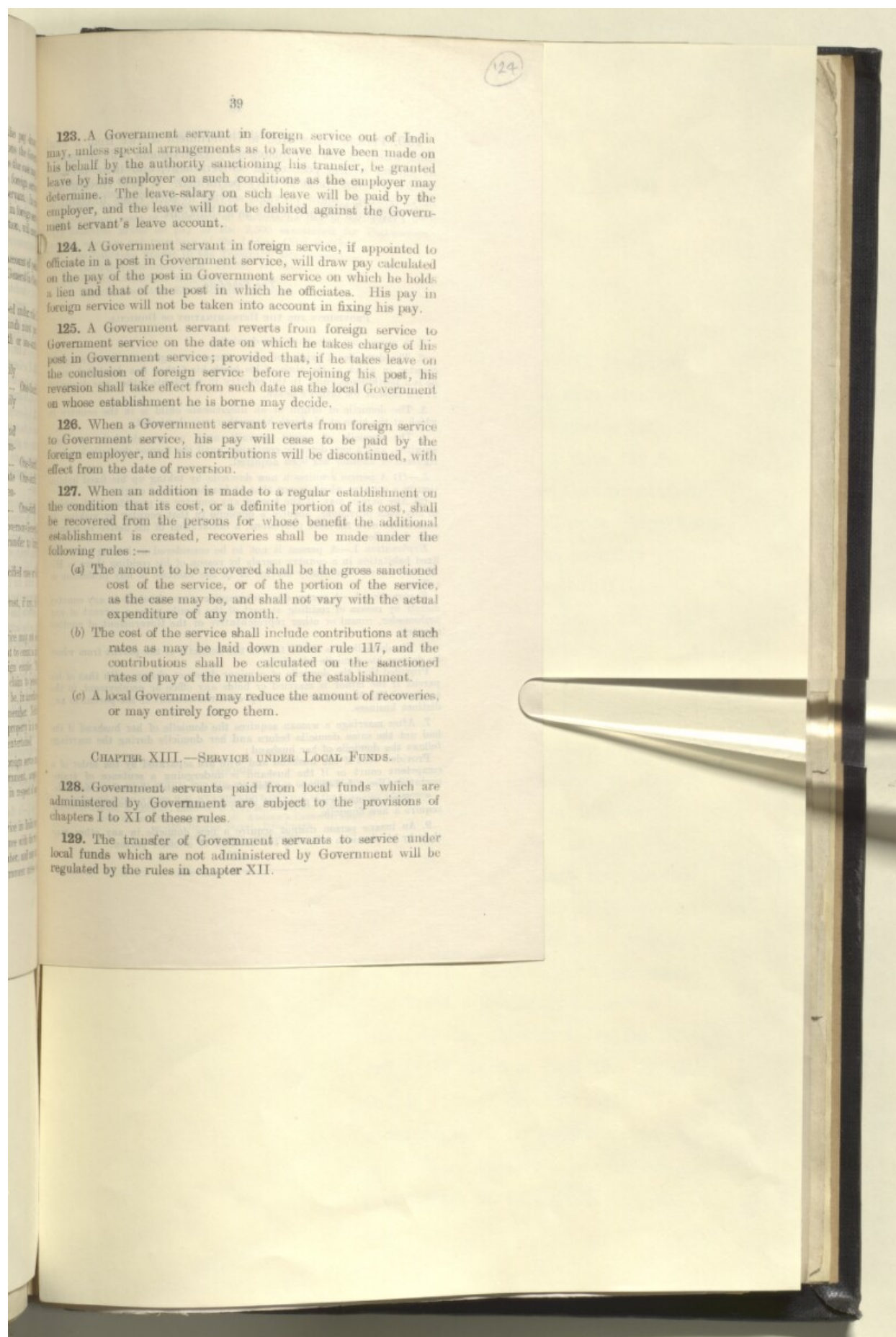
119. Subject to any general orders of the Governor-General in Council, a local Government sanctioning a transfer to foreign service may—

- remit the contributions due in any specified case or class of cases, and
- make rules prescribing the rate of interest, if any, to be levied on overdue contributions.

120. A Government servant in foreign service may not elect to withhold contributions and to forfeit the right to count as duty in Government service the time spent in foreign employ. The contribution paid on his behalf maintains his claim to pension, or to pension and leave-salary, as the case may be, in accordance with the rules of the service of which he is a member. Neither he nor the foreign employer has any right of property in a contribution paid, and no claim for refund can be entertained.

121. A Government servant transferred to foreign service may not, without the sanction of the local Government, accept a pension or gratuity from his foreign employer in respect of such service.

122. A Government servant in foreign service in India may not be granted leave otherwise than in accordance with the rules applicable to the service of which he is a member, and may not take leave or receive leave-salary from Government unless he actually quits duty and goes on leave.



123. A Government servant in foreign service out of India may, unless special arrangements as to leave have been made on his behalf by the authority sanctioning his transfer, be granted leave by his employer on such conditions as the employer may determine. The leave-salary on such leave will be paid by the employer, and the leave will not be debited against the Government servant's leave account.

124. A Government servant in foreign service, if appointed to officiate in a post in Government service, will draw pay calculated on the pay of the post in Government service on which he holds a lien and that of the post in which he officiates. His pay in foreign service will not be taken into account in fixing his pay.

125. A Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service on the date on which he takes charge of his post in Government service; provided that, if he takes leave on the conclusion of foreign service before rejoining his post, his reversion shall take effect from such date as the local Government on whose establishment he is borne may decide.

126. When a Government servant reverts from foreign service to Government service, his pay will cease to be paid by the foreign employer, and his contributions will be discontinued, with effect from the date of reversion.

127. When an addition is made to a regular establishment on the condition that its cost, or a definite portion of its cost, shall be recovered from the persons for whose benefit the additional establishment is created, recoveries shall be made under the following rules:—

(a) The amount to be recovered shall be the gross sanctioned cost of the service, or of the portion of the service, as the case may be, and shall not vary with the actual expenditure of any month.

(b) The cost of the service shall include contributions at such rates as may be laid down under rule 117, and the contributions shall be calculated on the sanctioned rates of pay of the members of the establishment.

(c) A local Government may reduce the amount of recoveries, or may entirely forgo them.

CHAPTER XIII.—SERVICE UNDER LOCAL FUNDS.

128. Government servants paid from local funds which are administered by Government are subject to the provisions of chapters I to XI of these rules.

129. The transfer of Government servants to service under local funds which are not administered by Government will be regulated by the rules in chapter XII.

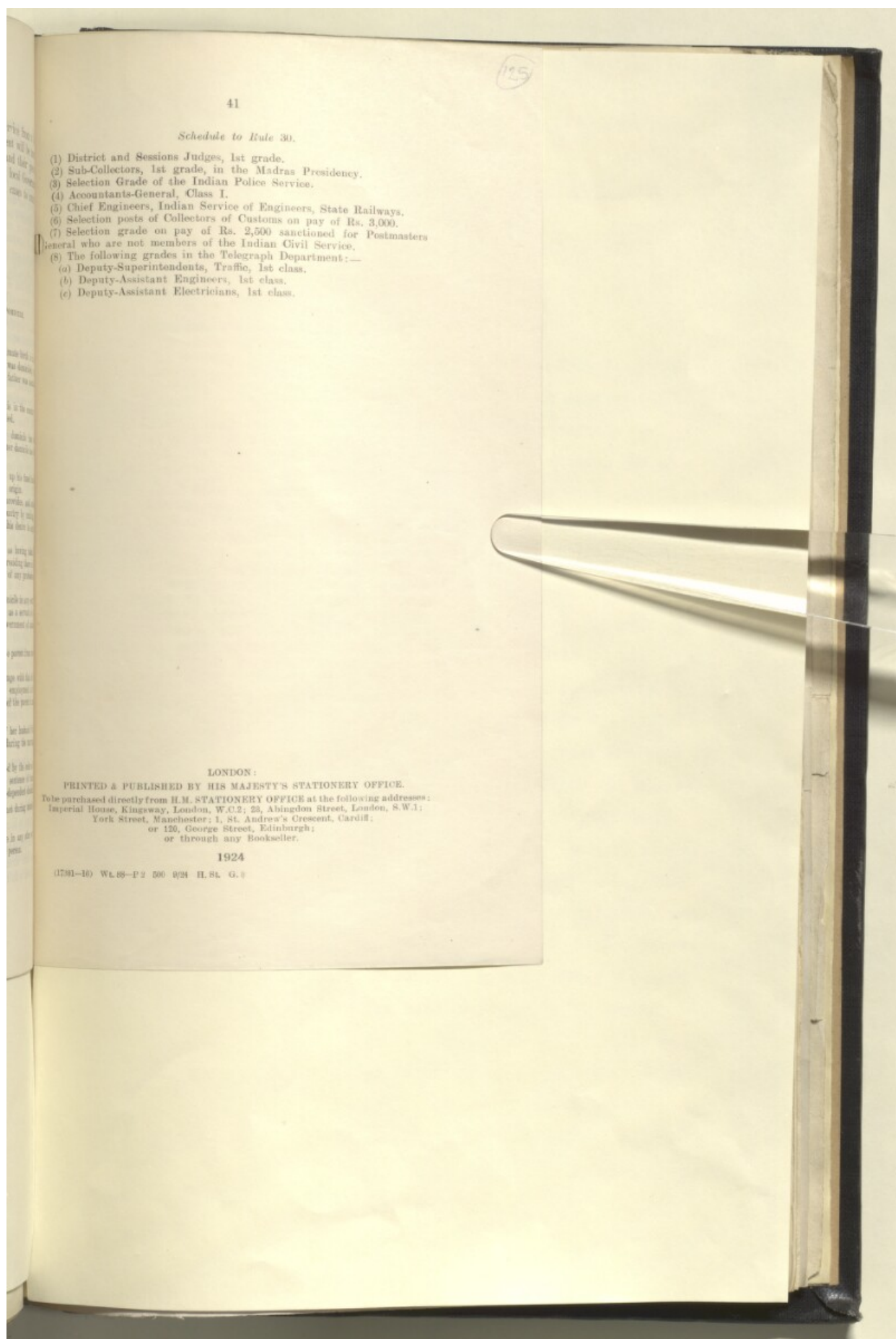


130. Persons transferred to Government service from a local fund which is not administered by Government will be treated as joining a first post under Government, and their previous service will not count as duty performed. A local Government may, however, allow previous service in such cases to count as duty performed on such terms as it thinks fit.

The Schedule.

PROVISIONS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DOMICILE.

1. A person can only have one domicile.
2. The domicile of origin of every person of legitimate birth is in the country in which at the time of his birth his father was domiciled, or, if he is a posthumous child, in the country in which his father was domiciled at the time of his father's death.
3. The domicile of origin of an illegitimate child is in the country in which at the time of his birth his mother was domiciled.
4. The domicile of origin prevails until a new domicile has been acquired, and a new domicile continues until the former domicile has been resumed or another has been acquired.
- 5.—(1) A person acquires a new domicile by taking up his fixed habitation in a country which is not that of his domicile of origin.
(2) Any person may, if the law of any country so provides, and subject to any such provisions, acquire a domicile in that country by making, in accordance with the said provisions, a declaration of his desire to acquire such domicile.
- Explanation 1.*—A person is not to be considered as having taken his fixed habitation in a country merely by reason of his residing there in His Majesty's civil or military service or in the exercise of any profession or calling.
- Explanation 2.*—A person does not acquire a new domicile in any country merely by reason of residing as part of the family or as a servant of any ambassador, consul or other representative of the Government of another country.
6. The domicile of a minor follows the domicile of the parent from whom he derives his domicile of origin.
Provided that the domicile of a minor does not change with that of his parent if the minor is married or holds any office or employment in the service of His Majesty or has set up with the consent of the parent in any distinct business.
7. After marriage a woman acquires the domicile of her husband if she had not the same domicile before and her domicile during the marriage follows the domicile of her husband.
Provided that if the husband and wife are separated by the order of a competent court or if the husband is undergoing a sentence of transportation, the wife becomes capable of acquiring an independent domicile.
8. Save as otherwise provided above a person cannot during minority acquire a new domicile.
9. An insane person cannot acquire a new domicile in any other way than by his domicile following the domicile of another person.



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Schedule to Rule 30.

- (1) District and Sessions Judges, 1st grade.
- (2) Sub-Collectors, 1st grade, in the Madras Presidency.
- (3) Selection Grade of the Indian Police Service.
- (4) Accountants-General, Class I.
- (5) Chief Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers, State Railways.
- (6) Selection posts of Collectors of Customs on pay of Rs. 3,000.
- (7) Selection grade on pay of Rs. 2,500 sanctioned for Postmasters General who are not members of the Indian Civil Service.
- (8) The following grades in the Telegraph Department:—
 - (a) Deputy-Superintendents, Traffic, 1st class.
 - (b) Deputy-Assistant Engineers, 1st class.
 - (c) Deputy-Assistant Electricians, 1st class.

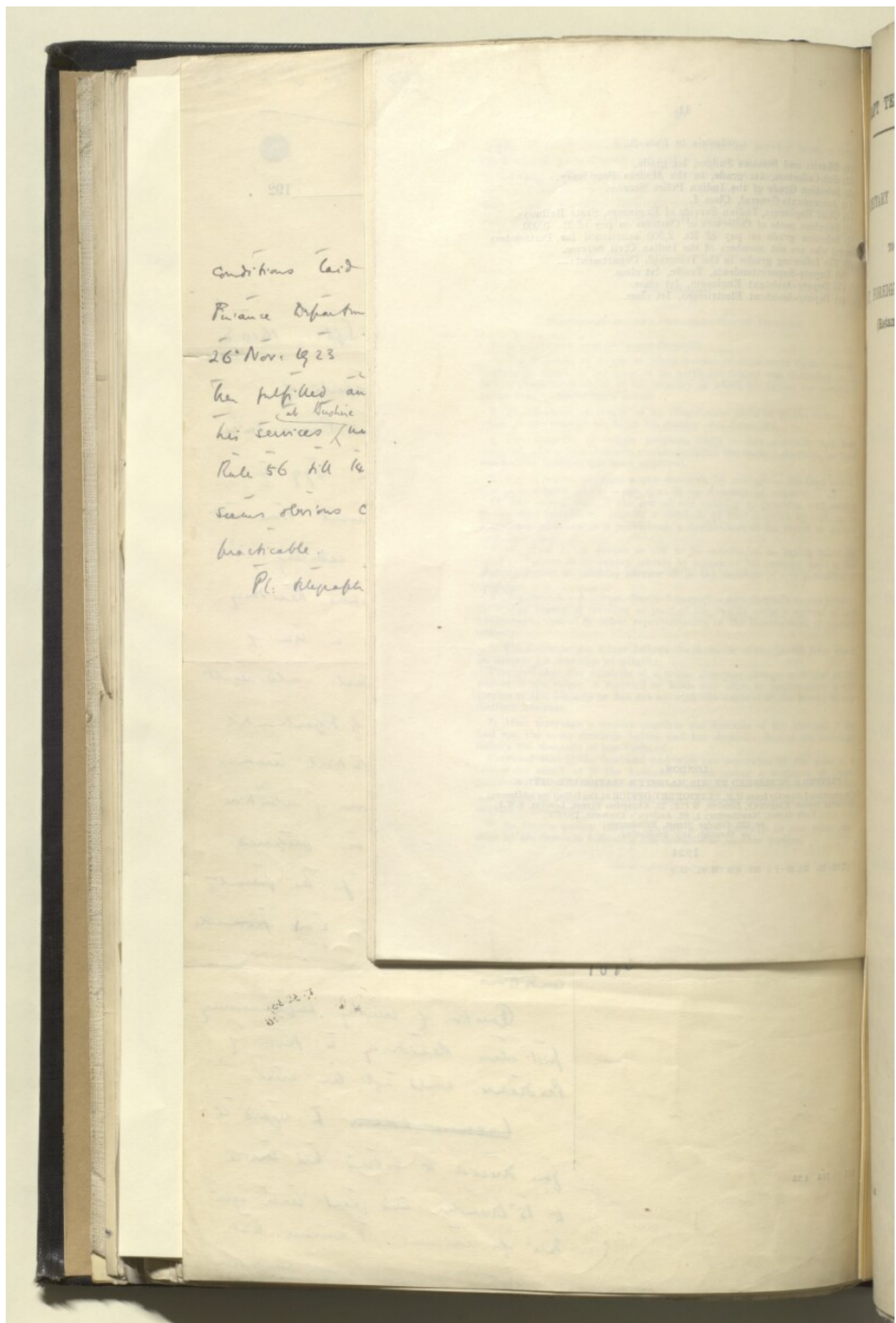
LONDON:

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

Tele purchased directly from H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:
 Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 23, Abingdon Street, London, S.W.1;
 York Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff;
 or 120, George Street, Edinburgh;
 or through any Bookseller.

1924

(1791-18) WL 88-P 2 500 0/24 H. 84 G. 2





DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

XX

Despatched _____ 192 .

Your telegram 20th September 1910S. As regards extension of Colonel Prideaux's service and grant of leave after date for retirement I assume that conditions laid down in your Finance Department Circular letter 26th November 1923 No.2081 CSR have been fulfilled and that retention of his services under Fundamental Rule 56 till 14th April next which is obvious^{Course} is not practicable. [On this assumption I am prepared to approve creation of supernumerary Residency 1st class from 15th December to 14th April ^{as this} ~~which~~ appears less likely to create inconvenient precedent than action under Section 96 (b)5 of Government of India Act, and am also prepared to sanction special terms proposed for Bushire Residency on second class basis, though I dislike on principle grant of rent free house. But] in view of departmental considerations and political reasons you mention in favour of retaining post as 1st class, and in view of
 very



very small saving (which I calculate
 as ~~not more than~~ ^{about} Rs.5500 per annum
 [assuming that rent waived would not
 exceed S.O.P. disallowed] resulting
 from reduction I am prepared to
 approve retention of post as first
 class, if on further consideration
 you recommend this. Opportunity of
 service qualifying for higher additional
 pension which is presumably considerable
 attraction to suitable military
 incumbents would be ~~destroyed~~ ^{removed} by
 reduction. Please telegraph your
 preference.



JRL/PRE/FHM/IA. (325 groups) **P** 3233 4257. 127

COPY OF TELEGRAM

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, to Secretary of State for India.

(COPIES CIRCULATED) Dated Simla, 20th September, 1926.

Received 20th September, 1926, 5-15 p.m.

XX

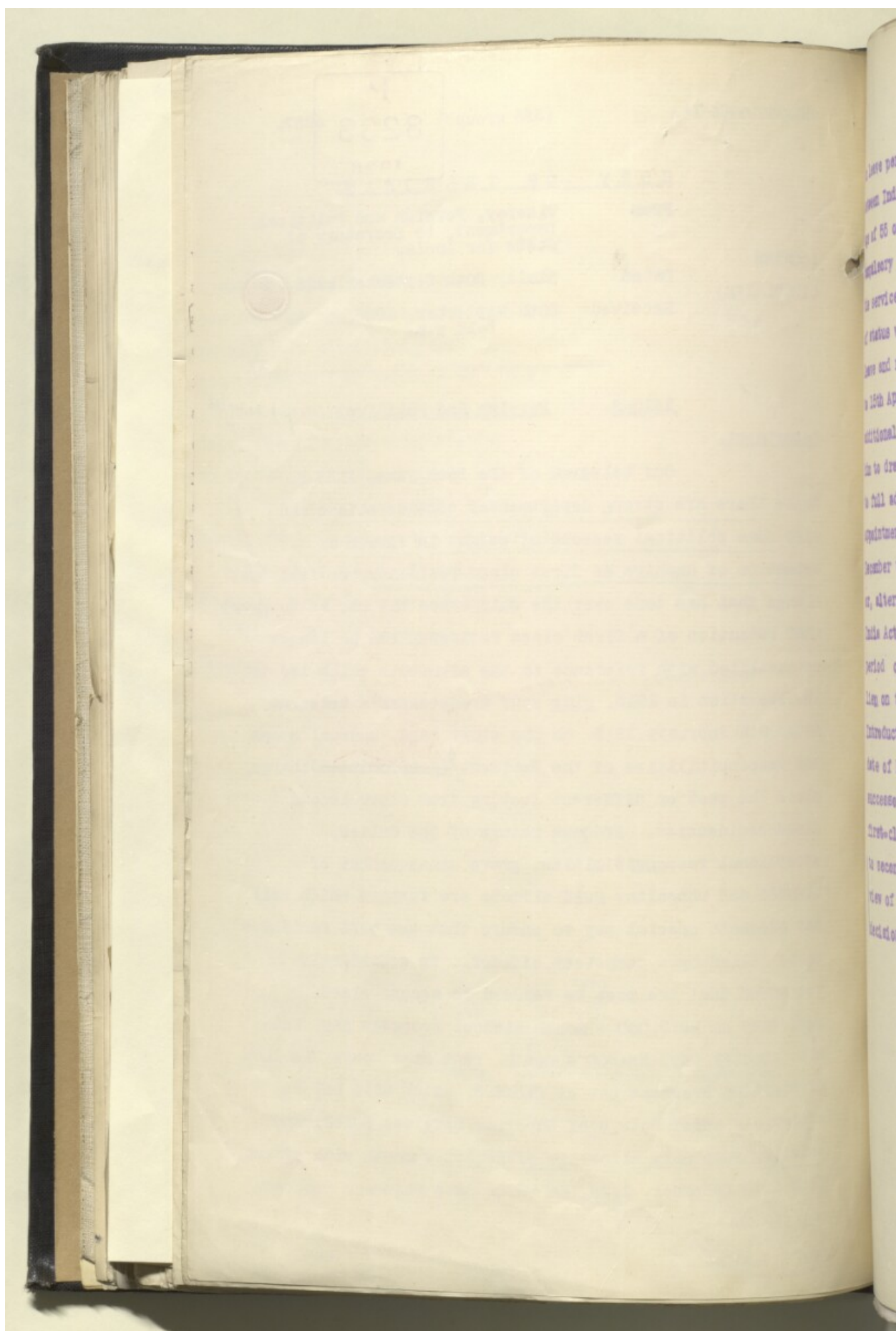
1610-S. Foreign and Political Department. J. 2124/26

Our telegram of the 25th June, 1133-S.

While there are strong departmental considerations and also some political reasons of weight in favour of retention of Bushire as first class residency, we feel that change that has come over the Gulf since the war is so great that retention of a first class residency can no longer be justified with reference to the arguments which led to its elevation in 1915, vide your predecessor's telegram dated 9th February, 1915. On the other hand, unusual scope and responsibilities of the Resident (2 in, omitted) charge, place the post on different footing from other second class residencies. Arduous nature of the duties, exceptional responsibilities, grave consequences of blunder and unhealthy gulf climate are factors which call for adequate special pay to ensure that the post continues to be filled by a competent officer. We accordingly recommend that the post be reduced to second-class residency on Rs:3,000 a month without overseas pay, but with special pay, Rs:500 a month, rent free house, in lieu of sterling overseas pay of £13.6.8, which will not be admissible under Rule 8 of Superior Services Rules, and existing sumptuary allowance of Rs:250 a month with effect from 15th December, 1926, on which date Prideaux proceeds

21 SEP 1926
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

on

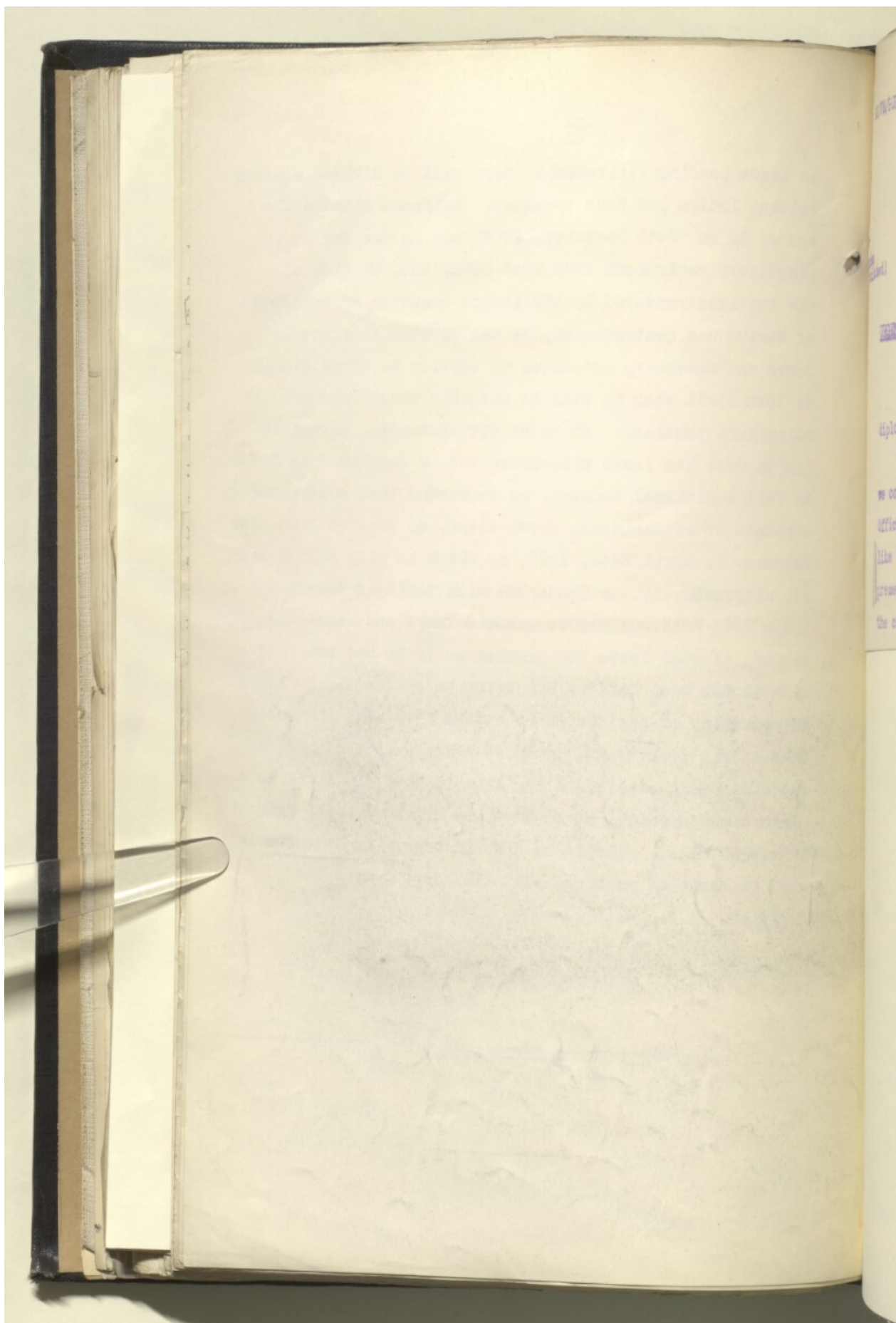




-2-

128

on leave pending retirement. Cost will be divided equally between Indian and Home revenues. Pridaux attains the age of 55 on 25th November, 1926, and is due for compulsory retirement from that date, but, in view of the services rendered by him before question of reduction of status was contemplated, he was granted four months' leave and necessary extension of service to carry him up to 15th April when he will be eligible under Rule to full additional pension. In these circumstances, to enable him to draw his leave allowances and to complete his title to full additional pension, we recommend that supernumerary appointment of Resident, first-class, be created from 15th December to April 14th, 1927, on which he will hold a lien or, alternatively, that (under) Section 96b(5) of Government of India Act, Pridaux may be granted leave and count the period of such leave for pension as if he had retained a lien on the post held by him prior to proceeding on leave. Introduction of the change of status from 15th April, 1927, date of his retirement, would be awkward in that his successor will be officiating from December to April in a first-class appointment on Rs:4,000 and thereafter reduced to second-class. Should be glad of orders by telegram in view of chain of postings that will depend upon the decision.





RC/VN/PJM/DMD. (115 Groups) 2947. (129) P 2124

COPY OF TELEGRAM. (Extract)

From Viceroy, Foreign and Political Department, to Secretary of State for India.

Dated Simla, 25th June, 1926.

Received 25th June, 1926, 8.45 p.m.

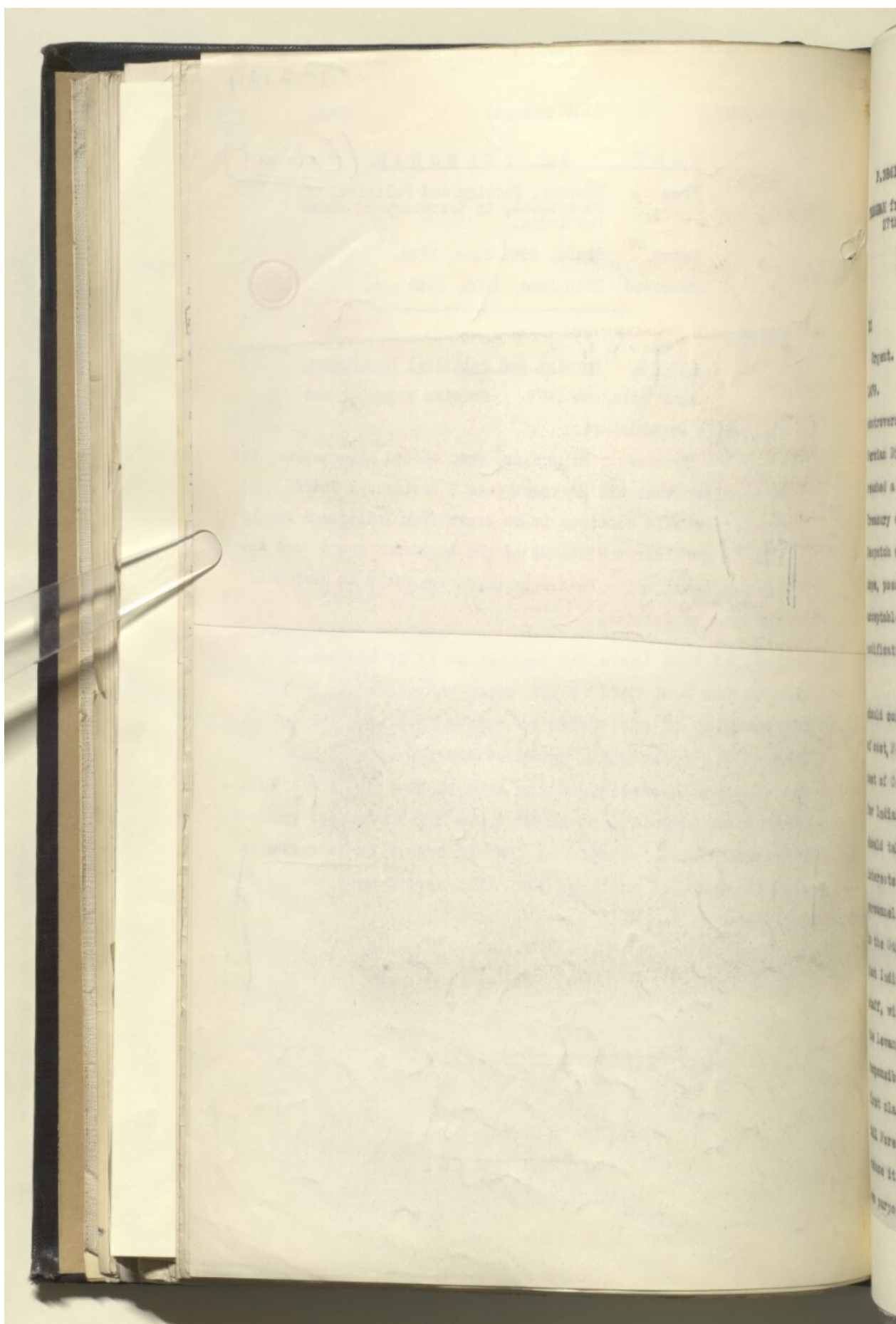
(Copies Circulated)

URGENT. XX

1133-3. Foreign and Political Department.

Your telegram 1479. Persian consular and diplomatic expenditure.

Bushire. We prefer your second alternative, for we consider that the Resident (sic ? Residency) Staff Officers should continue to be drawn from India, and should like to consider the status of the Residency apart from the present question. We are prepared therefore to bear half the cost of Bushire.





P.3861/25.

TELEGRAM from Secretary of State to Viceroy, dated
27th May 1926.

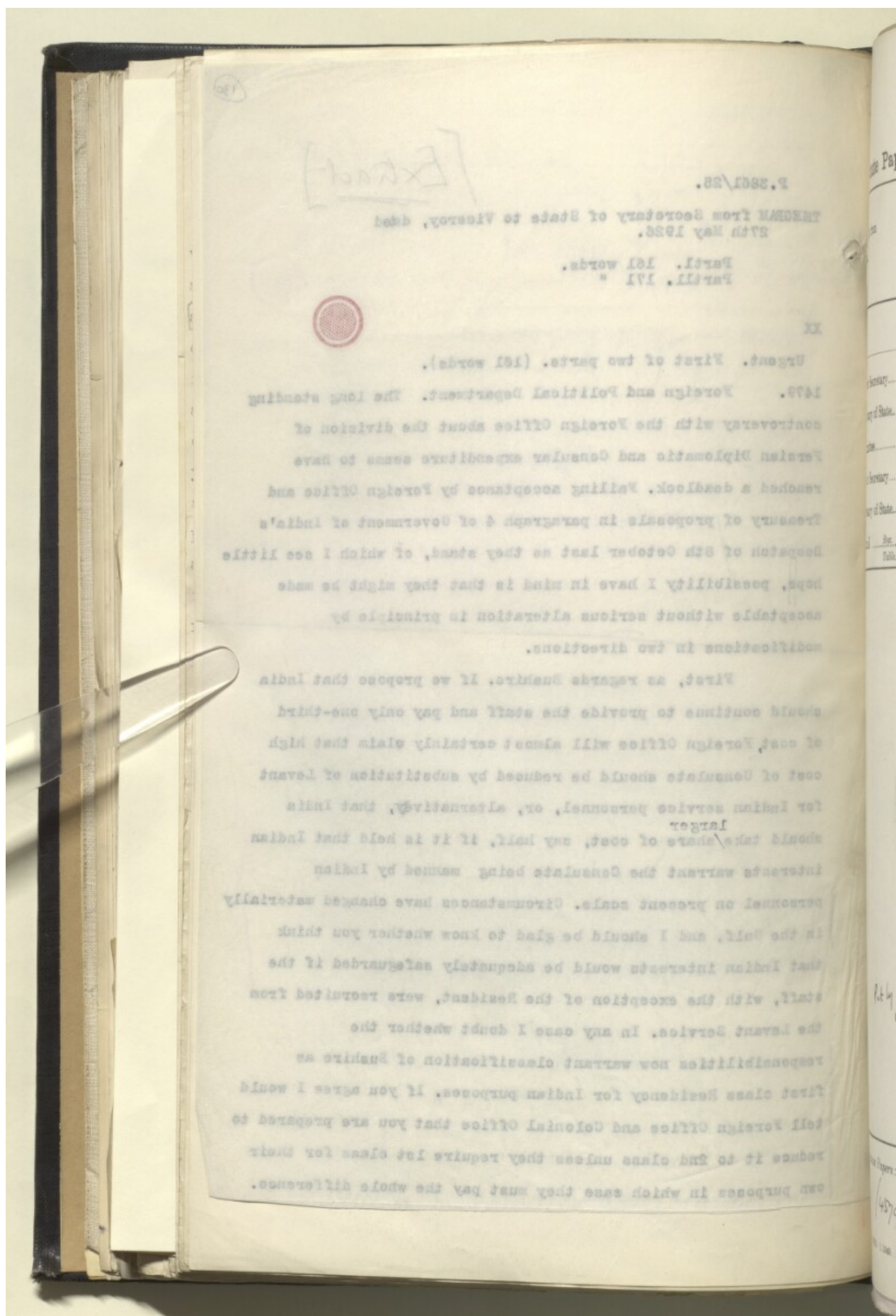
Part I. 161 words.
Part II. 171 "

XX

Urgent. First of two parts. (161 words).

1479. Foreign and Political Department. The long standing controversy with the Foreign Office about the division of Persian Diplomatic and Consular expenditure seems to have reached a deadlock. Failing acceptance by Foreign Office and Treasury of proposals in paragraph 4 of Government of India's Despatch of 8th October last as they stand, of which I see little hope, possibility I have in mind is that they might be made acceptable without serious alteration in principle by modifications in two directions.

First, as regards Bushire. If we propose that India should continue to provide the staff and pay only one-third of cost, Foreign Office will almost certainly claim that high cost of Consulate should be reduced by substitution of Levant for Indian service personnel, or, alternatively, that India should take ^{larger} share of cost, say half, if it is held that Indian interests warrant the Consulate being manned by Indian personnel on present scale. Circumstances have changed materially in the Gulf, and I should be glad to know whether you think that Indian interests would be adequately safeguarded if the staff, with the exception of the Resident, were recruited from the Levant Service. In any case I doubt whether the responsibilities now warrant classification of Bushire as first class Residency for Indian purposes. If you agree I would tell Foreign Office and Colonial Office that you are prepared to reduce it to 2nd class unless they require 1st class for their own purposes in which case they must pay the whole difference.





(131)

Register No. 4914

Minute Paper. Political Department.

Letter from *Fin. Office* Dated 6 Dec. 1917.
Rec. 7

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....			<i>Persian.</i>
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			
Council <i>Box Table.</i>			

Point of an allowance not exceeding £ 2/6 p.m. to the Consular Clerk, Bushire, for extra work in connection with the issue of Certificate of Interest in accordance with the "Trading with the Enemy (Defence of Powers) Act, 1915"

Copy to *India.*
in P. Cox. } 13 Dec.

The amount being small, the previous concurrence of the S. & P. in C. was not necessary. It will suffice send copy to *India* & *P. Cox.*

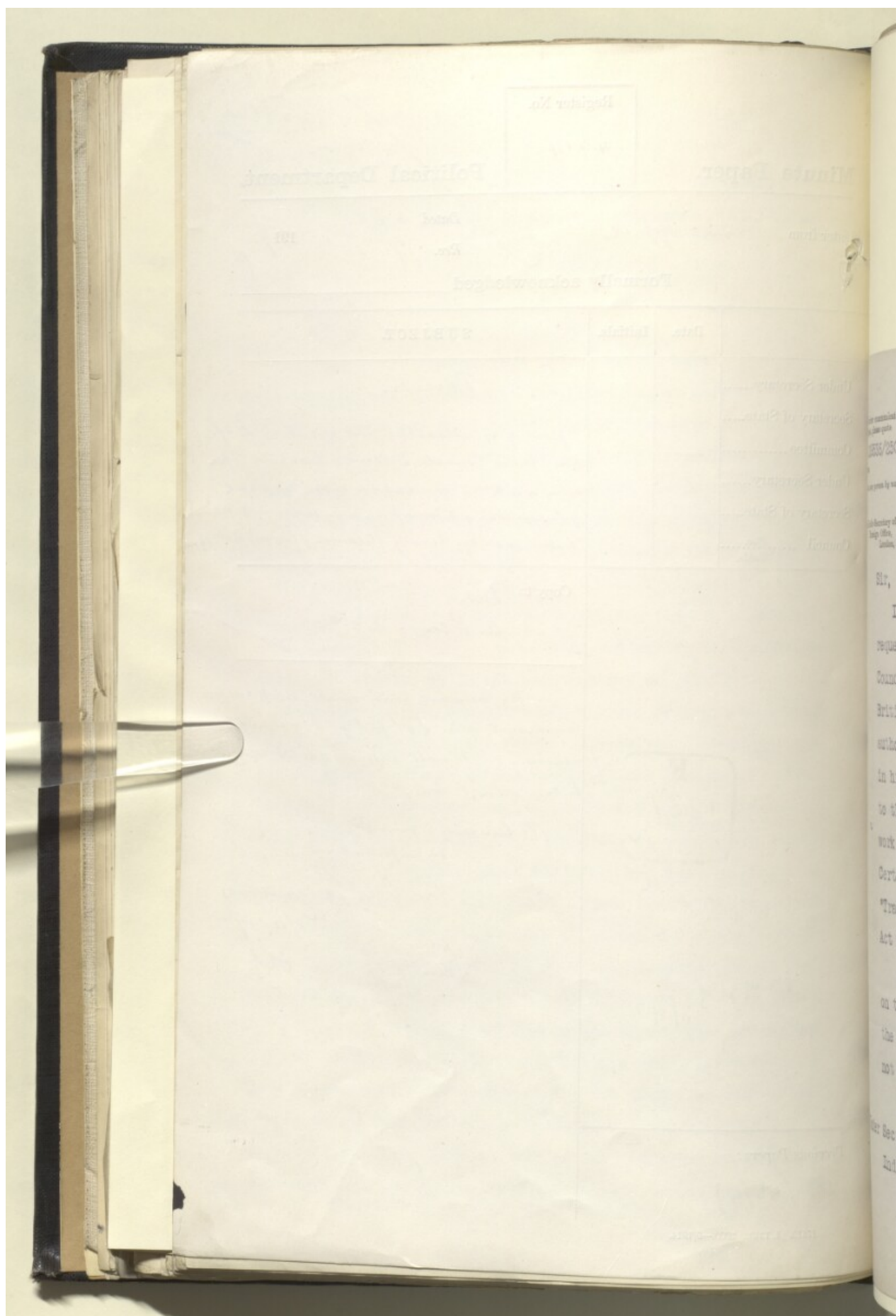
To Secretary. *Fin. St.*
For information.

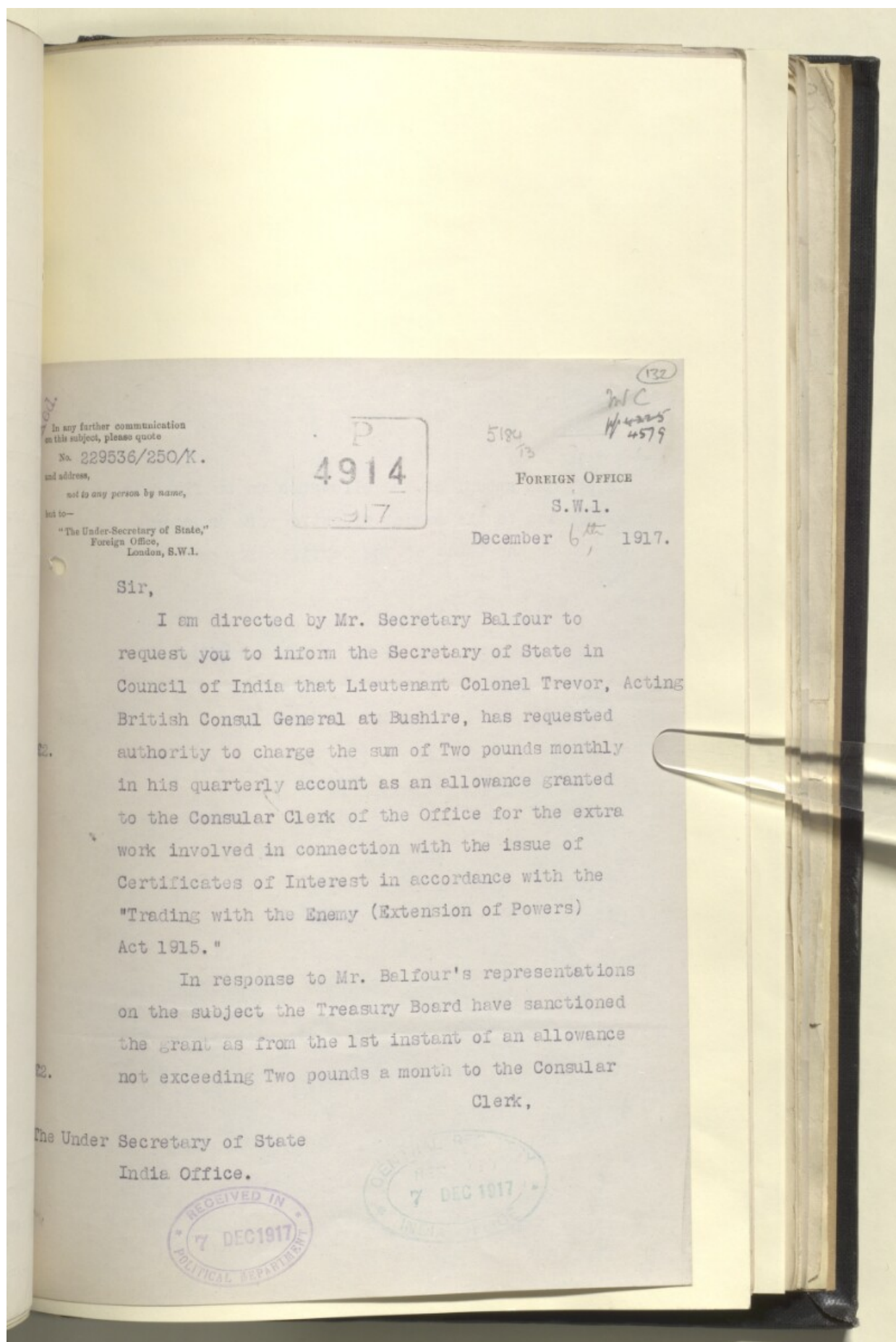
8/12/17.
22/12.

11/12/17

Previous Papers:—
(4579)

17619. I. 1349. 2000.—9/1914.







Clerk, the amount of the allowance to be fixed in proportion to the amount of extra work imposed on him by the issue of the Certificates referred to.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Victor Bellenger



(133)

Register No. **P.4579** **5184**
Political Department. **13**

Letter from **720.** Dated **15** } **Nov. 1917**
 Rec. **16**

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	20 Nov.	J.H.	Persia.
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			Treasury agree to increase of
Under Secretary.....			emoluments of the Treasury
Secretary of State.....			Officer, Bushire.
Council <small>Boar. Table.</small>			

Copy to India - 22 Nov 1917
 To (tel. to V.) 30 Nov.

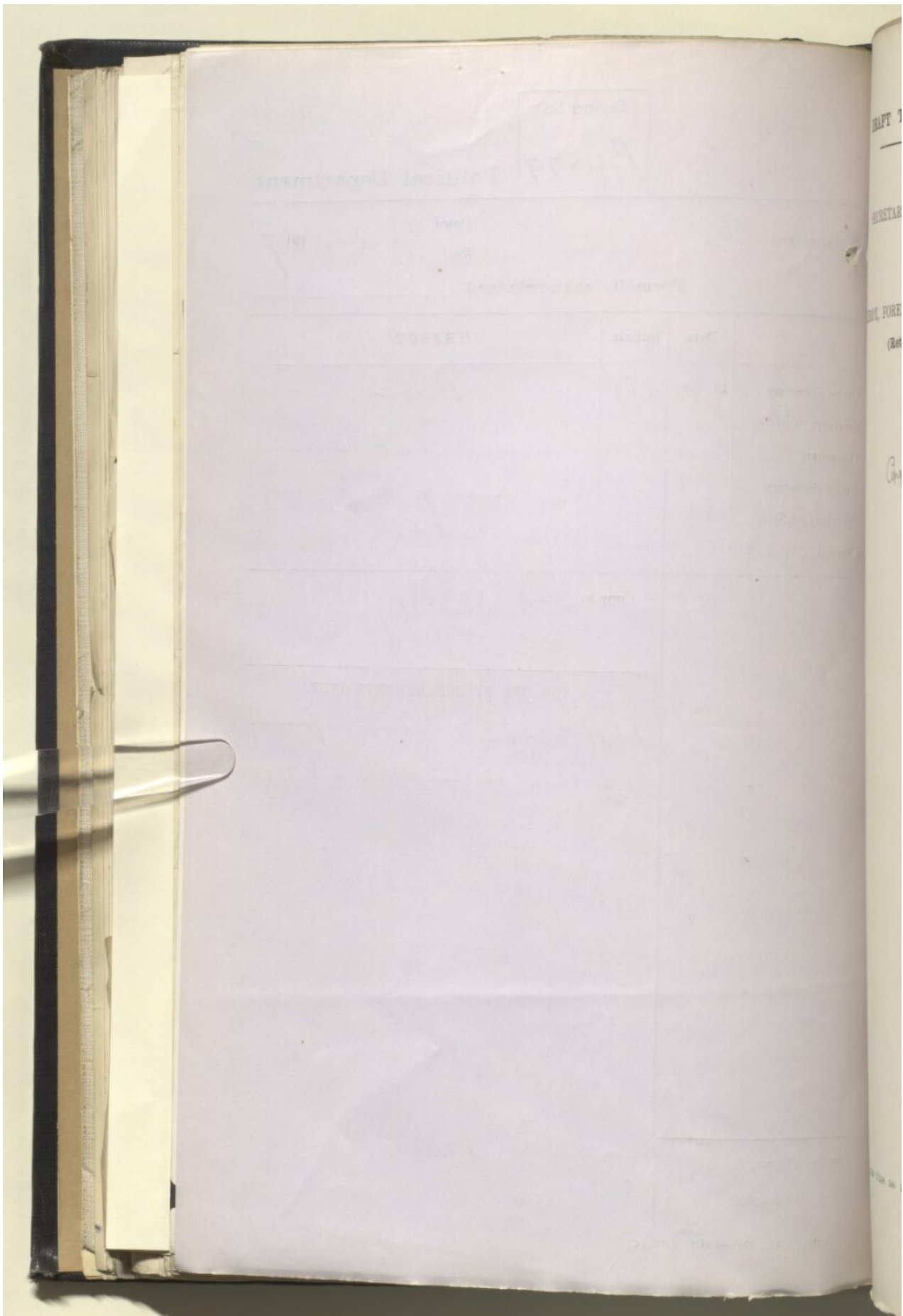
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

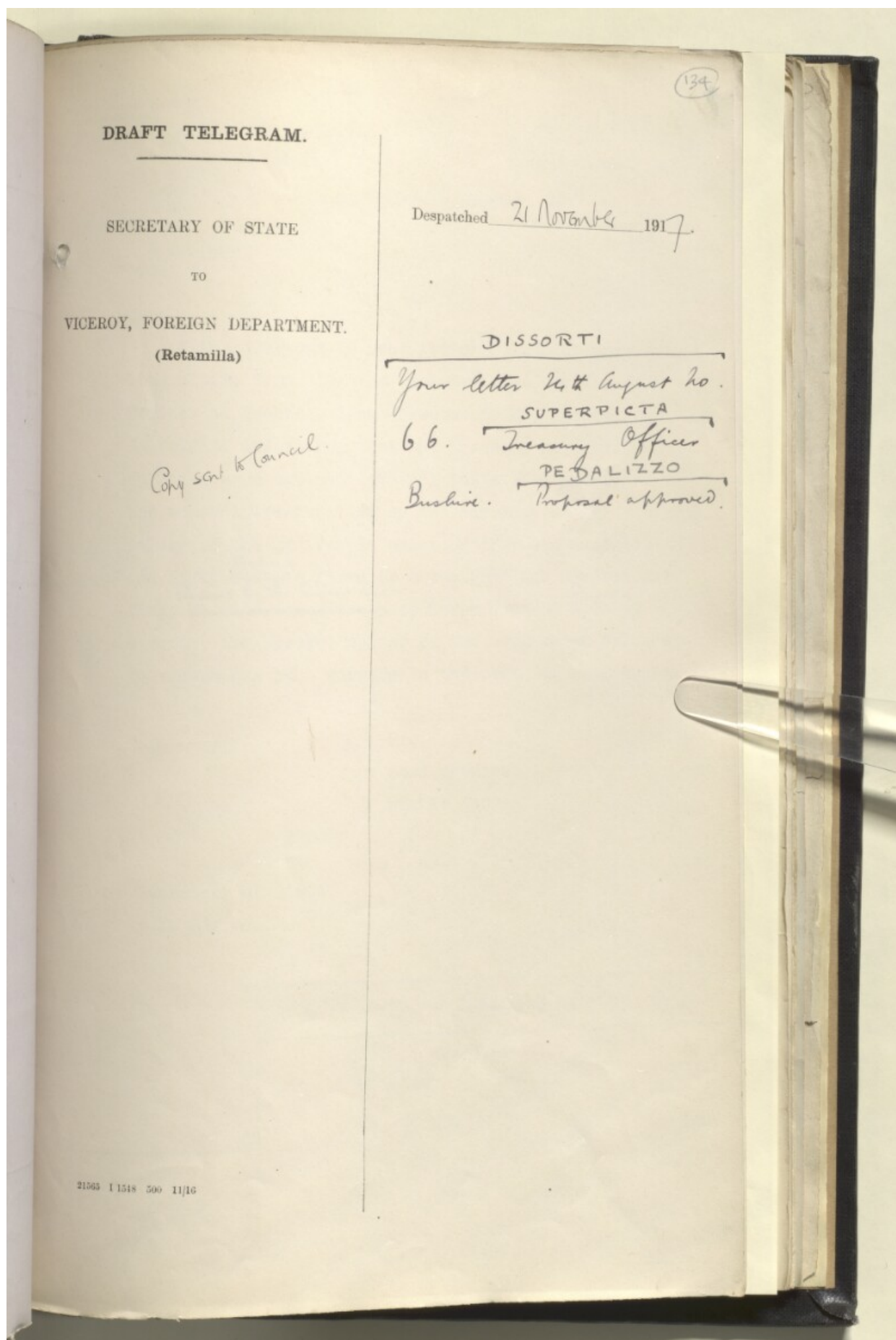
Drift telegram to Viceroy informing.
 (N.B. Council sanction obtained on P. 3923/17.)

21 November - Telegram to Viceroy

Previous Papers :-
3923

19806. I. 451. 1000.-4/1915. [1355/14.]





DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

Copy sent to Council.

Despatched *21 November* 1917

DISSORTI

Your letter 24th August ho.

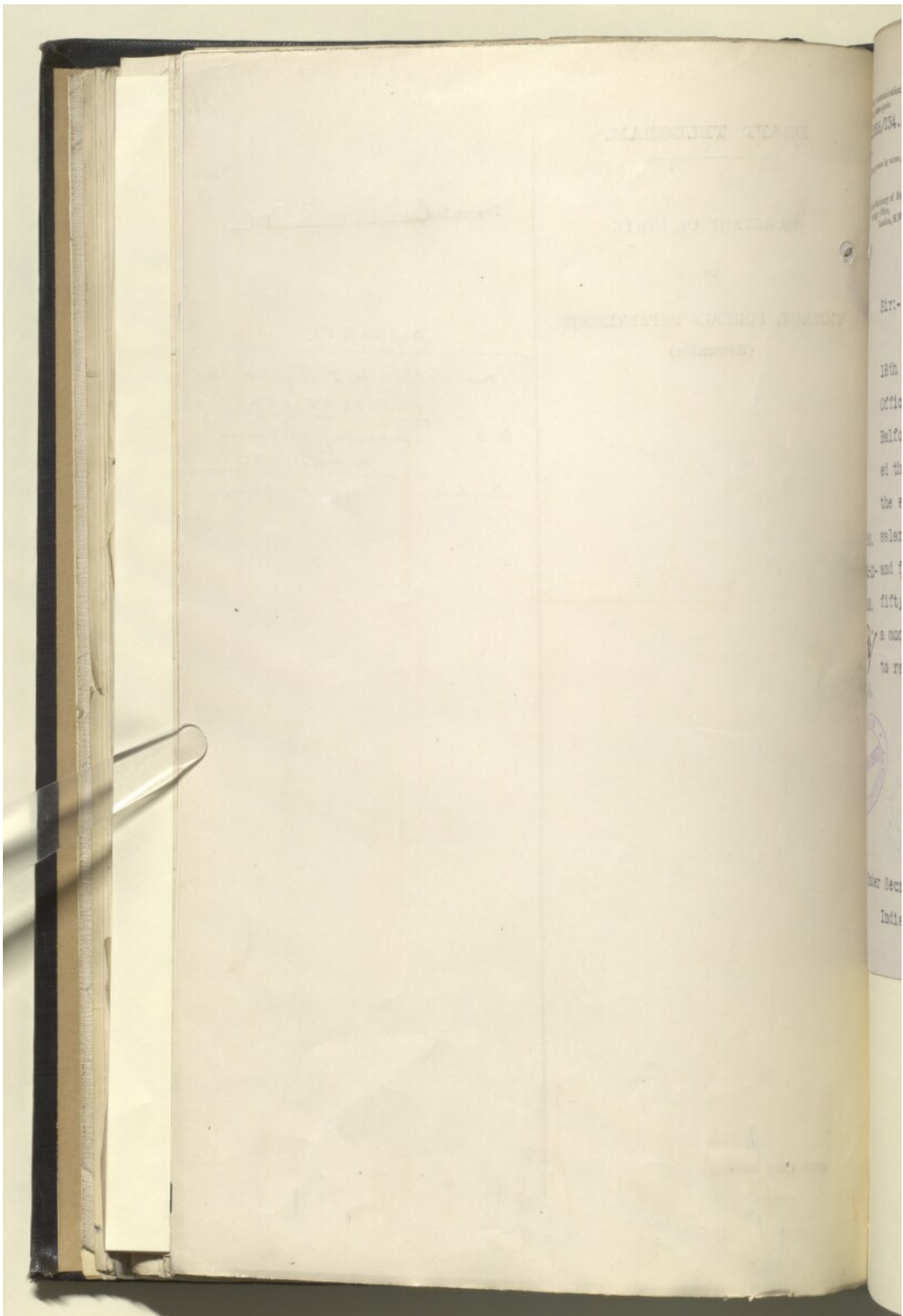
SUPERPICTA

66. *Treasury Officer*

PEDALIZZO

Bushire. Proposal approved.

21563 11518 500 11/16





In any further communication
on this subject, please quote
No. 213506/234.K.

and address,

not to any person by name,

but to—

"The Under-Secretary of State,"
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Indexed.

P
4579
1317

Mr. G.
5184/13
P. 3923

FOREIGN OFFICE S.W.1

November 15th, 1917.

(135)

Sir:—

With reference to your letter P.3923 of the
18th ultimo regarding the emoluments of the Treasury
Officer at Bushire, I am directed by Mr. Secretary
Balfour to inform you that the Treasury have sanction-
ed the charge against Imperial funds of a moiety of
the expenditure involved by the increase of the
Rs.250. salary of the Officer in question from two hundred
Rs.250-10- and fifty ^{Rupies} ~~rupees~~ fixed to a scale of Two hundred and
to ^{Rupies by ten Rupies a year} ~~Rs.300. fifty ~~rupees~~ ten ~~rupees~~~~ to Three hundred ^{Rupies} ~~rupees~~
a month, the present holder of the post being allowed
to reckon his past service in the post for increments.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble Servant,

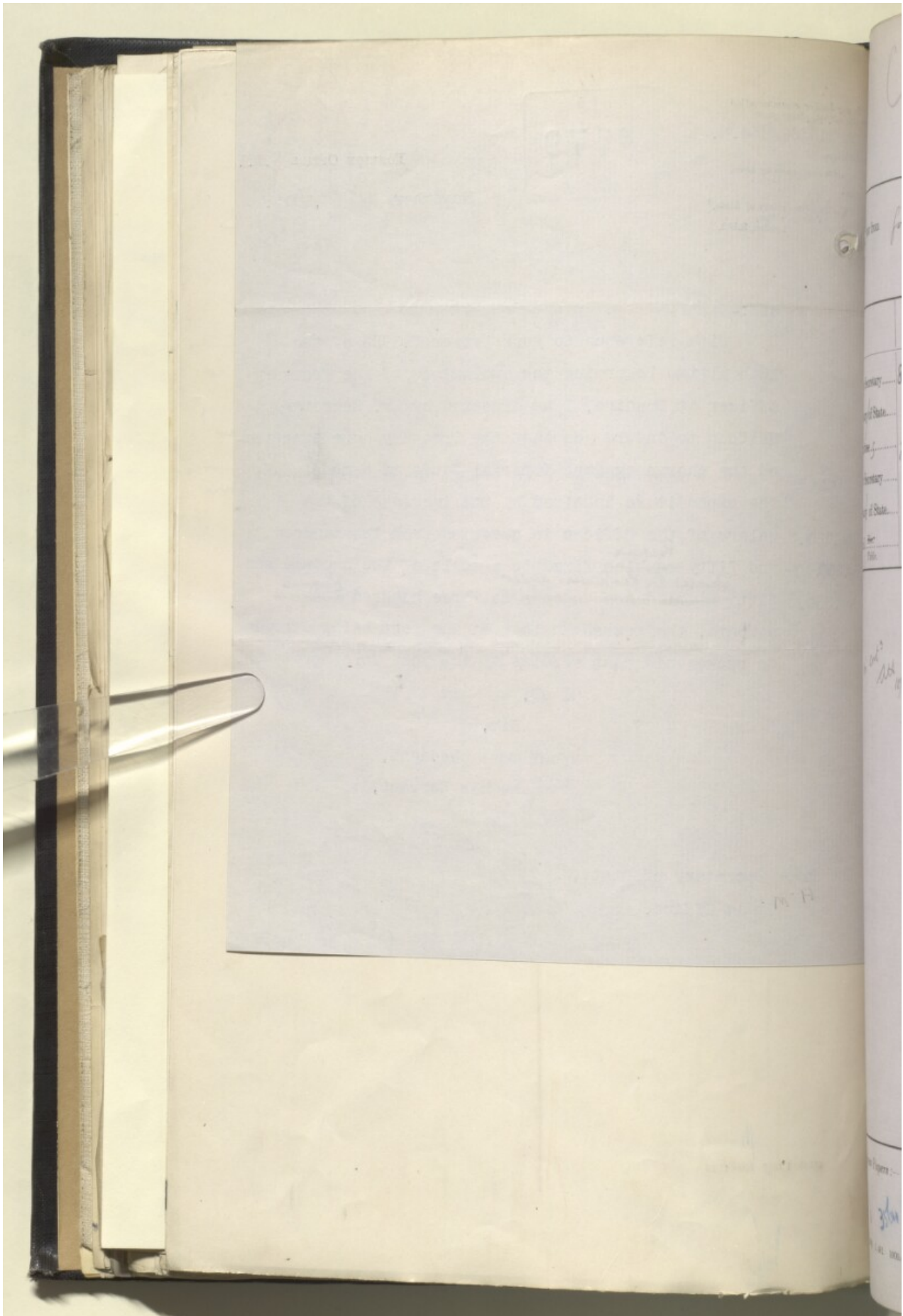
Richard Balfour

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.

RECEIVED IN
16 NOV 1917
INDIA OFFICE

16 NOV 1917

INDIA OFFICE





Register No. 3923

Put away with 5184

Political Department. 13

Letter from *Govt of India.* Dated 24 August 1917.
Rec. 29 Sept 1917.

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	8 Oct.	J.C.S.	<i>Persian Gulf. Involvement of the Treasury Office, Bushire.</i>
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....	9	J.W.H.	
Under Secretary.....	17	J.H.Z.	
Secretary of State.....			
Council <i>Table.</i>	18	A.H.	

Copy to India (of letter to F.O.) 18 Oct

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Dept letter to F.O. supporting

16 October - Approved Political Committee

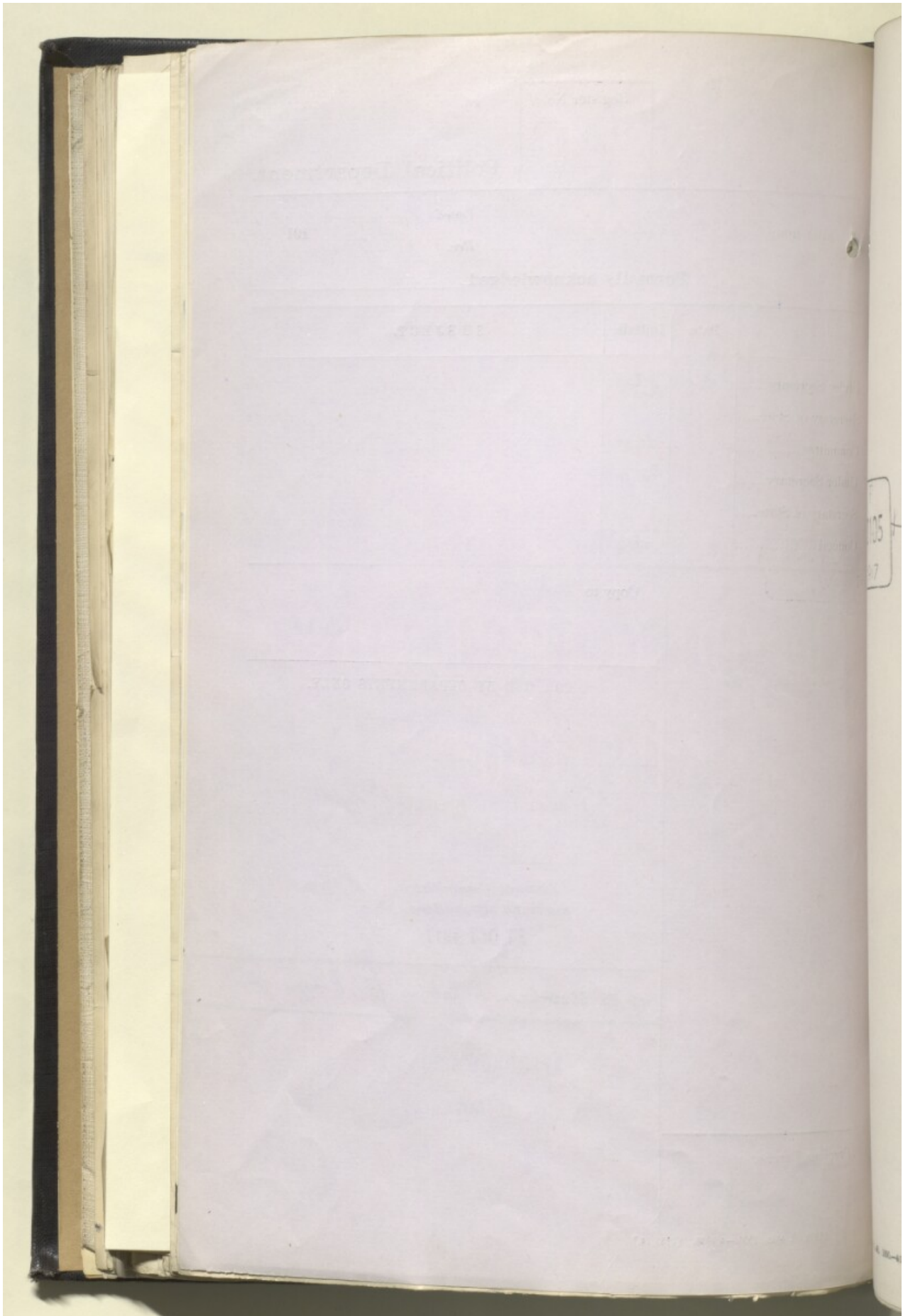
Finance Committee
make no observations.
17 OCT 1917

18th October:- Letter to Foreign Office.

APPROVED COUNCIL
6 NOV 1917

Previous Papers:-
3500/16

19006. 1. 481. 1000.-4/1915. [1360/14.]





(137)

MINUTE.

I understood that the J. of S. have dropped the proposal to grant a local allowance, & recommend that the Secretary's pay should be an increased one, Rs 250/10/300, (instead of Rs 250/ per m.) : that the present incumbent should count his past services towards increments? The Capt considers this proposal very modest, & supports it.

To Secretary, find it

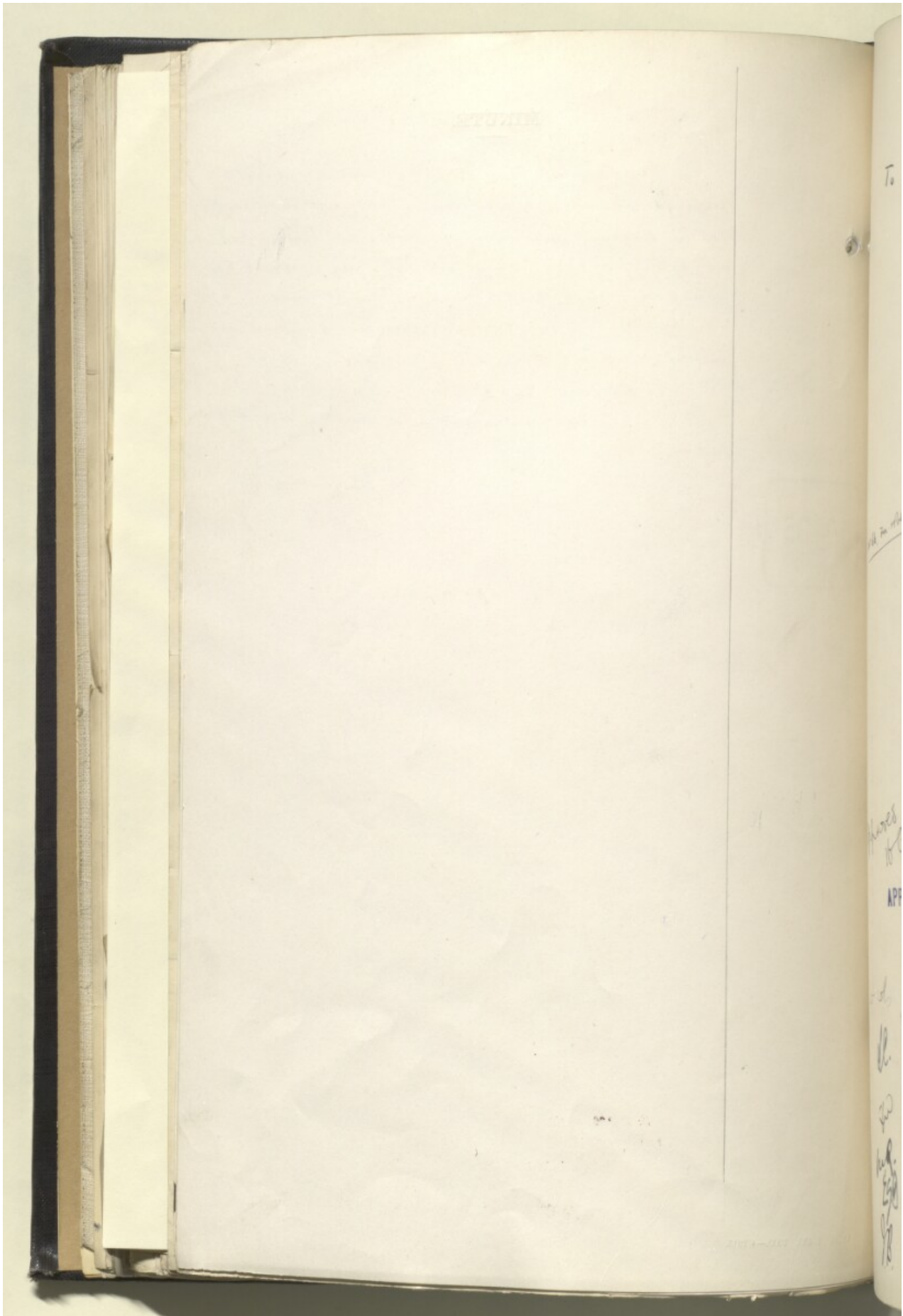
In concurrence in the draft D.T.O. & for my remarks.

F
10105
1917

McGowan
5/10/17
S.S.

No remarks.

Graph.
6.10.17





Draft

To F. O.

Book

16 October 1917.

Sir,

I am directed by the S. G. for S. in C. to refer some correspondence with the India Office letter No 3564 of the 21st Oct, 1916, on the subject of the emoluments of the Treasury Officer at Bushire.

I am now to forward a copy of a letter from the f. g. recommending that the salary of the appt should be raised from Rs 250/- p.m. to Rs 250/- 10-300 p.m. and that the present incumbent, who does not participate in the special concession granted to the non-fogelled establishment, should be allowed to reckon his past service in the post towards increments.

Int. Secretary Ennabagh is in entire agreement with the views of the f. g. & strongly supports the proposal. He trusts that Int. Secretary Balgair, who sees no objection, will move the L. G. of the Treasury to accept a minority of the cost, on a charge against the Imperial Exchequer.

No 66, Fin. Dept. of the 24th Aug 1917

Approved Pol. Committee
16 October 1917

APPROVED COUNCIL

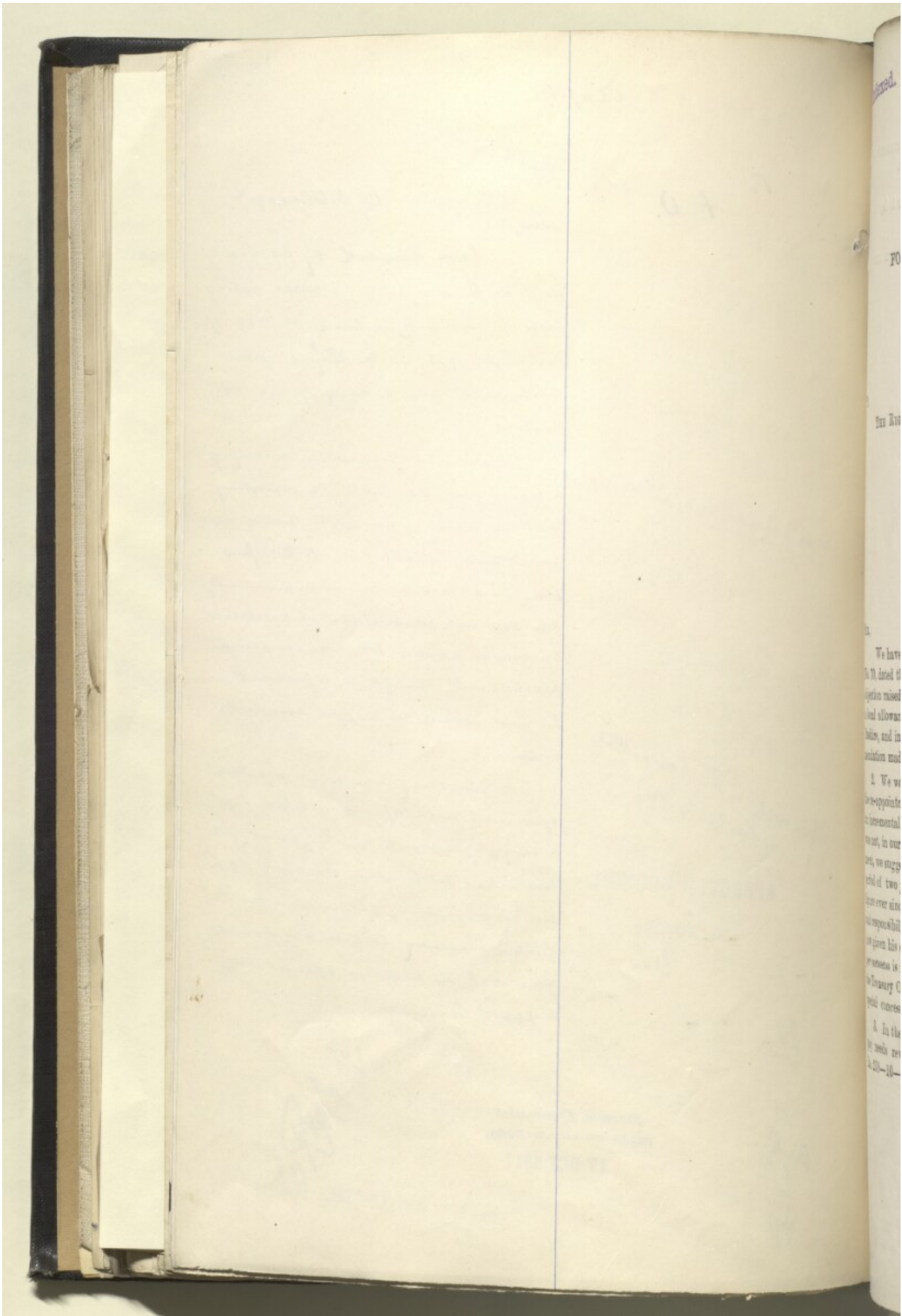
6 NOV 1917

RM

Finance Committee
make no objections.

17 OCT 1917

(Sd.) J. E. SHUCKBURN.





Indexed.

W. C.

3564/16
2841

139

No. 66 of 1917.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

P
3923

1917

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWIN MONTAGU,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

SIMLA, the 24th August 1917.

SIR,

We have the honour to refer to Mr. Chamberlain's Political despatch No. 70, dated the 20th October 1916, in which he communicated to us the objection raised by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 50 a month proposed for the Treasury Officer, Bushire, and invited an explanation of the reasons which led to the recommendation made in our telegram, dated the 15th July 1916. 2164

2. We would now explain that in 1913 Sir Percy Cox, when proposing the re-appointment of a whole-time Treasury Officer at Bushire, recommended an incremental pay of Rs. 250—5—300 a month. But since the Treasury work was not, in our opinion, such as to justify the creation of a permanent appointment, we suggested the temporary appointment of a Treasury Officer for a period of two years on a pay of Rs. 250 a month, and it has remained at that figure ever since. But with the outbreak of war the Treasury Officer's duties and responsibilities increased very considerably; and further the Resident has now given his opinion that, even when times are normal, a fixed pay of Rs. 250 *per mensem* is not sufficient for a gazetted officer in Bushire of the status of the Treasury Officer, who, it should be explained, does not participate in the special concession granted to the non-gazetted establishment. 11

3. In the circumstances, we are of opinion that the Treasury Officer's pay needs revision, and accordingly recommend that it be increased to Rs. 250—10—300 a month, the present incumbent of the appointment being





permitted to reckon his past service in the post towards increments on the new scale of pay. We would be glad of a reply by telegraph.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

Chunnam

Chunnam

Chunnam

Chunnam

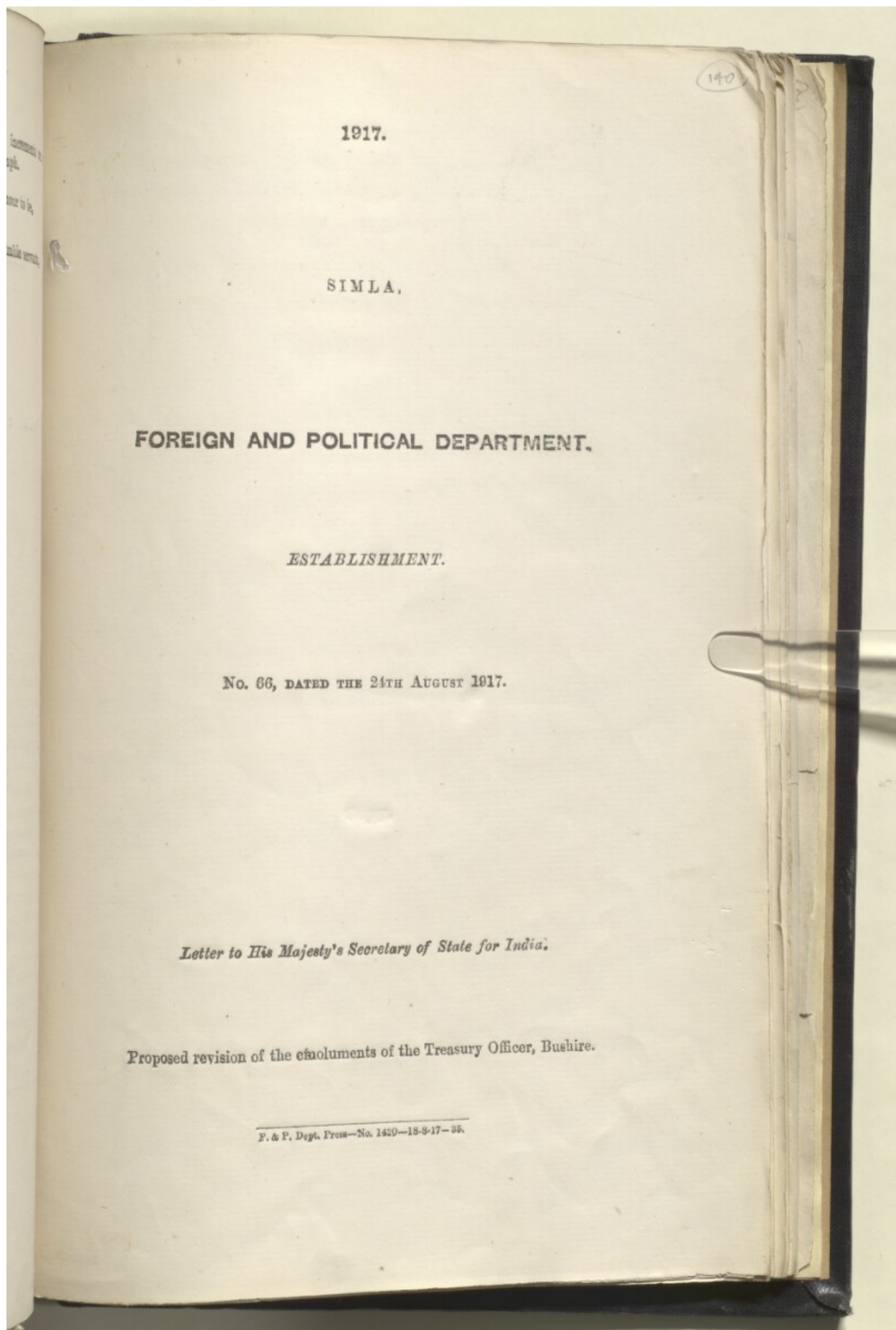
Chunnam

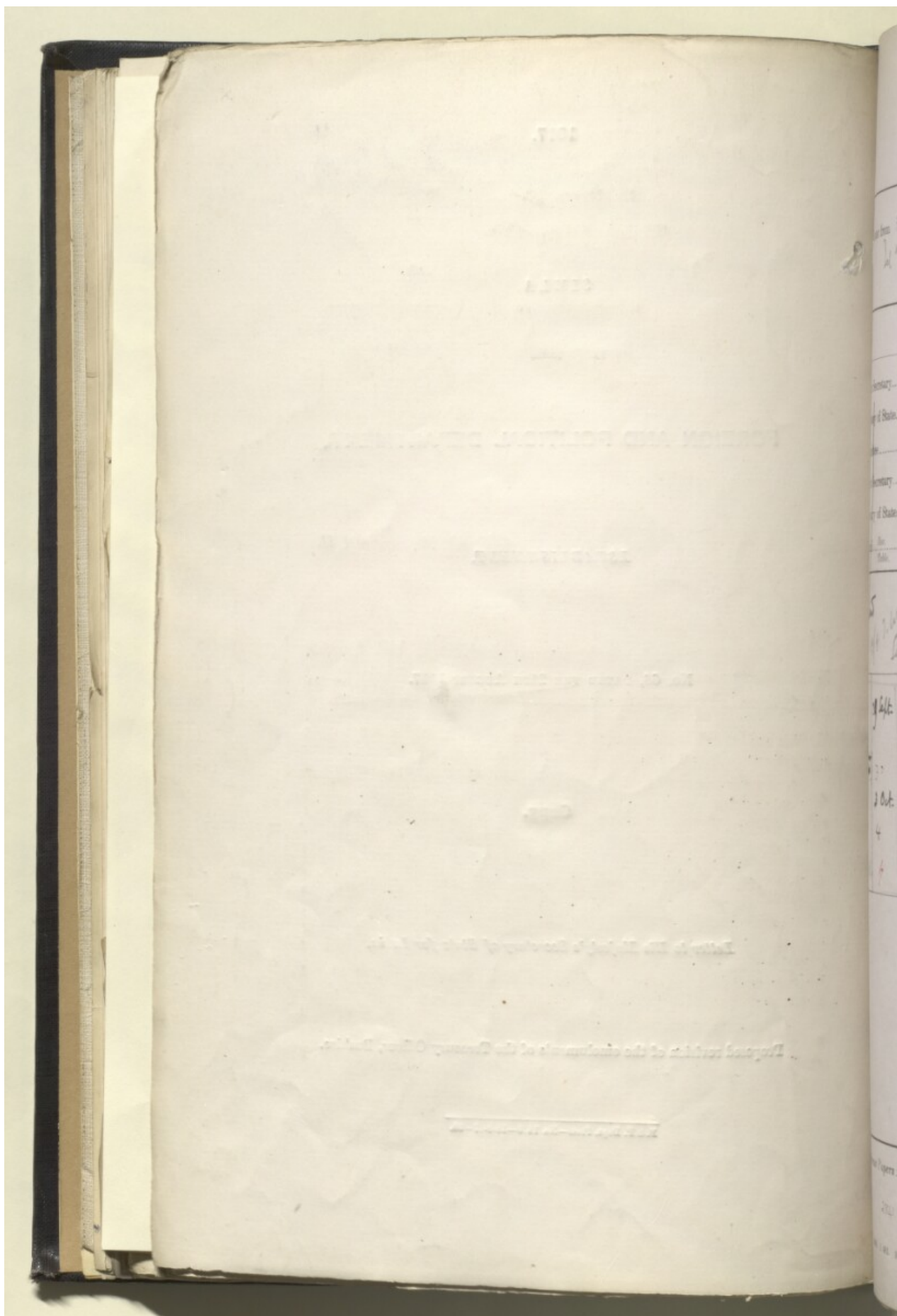
Chunnam

Chunnam

FOR

FOR







(141)

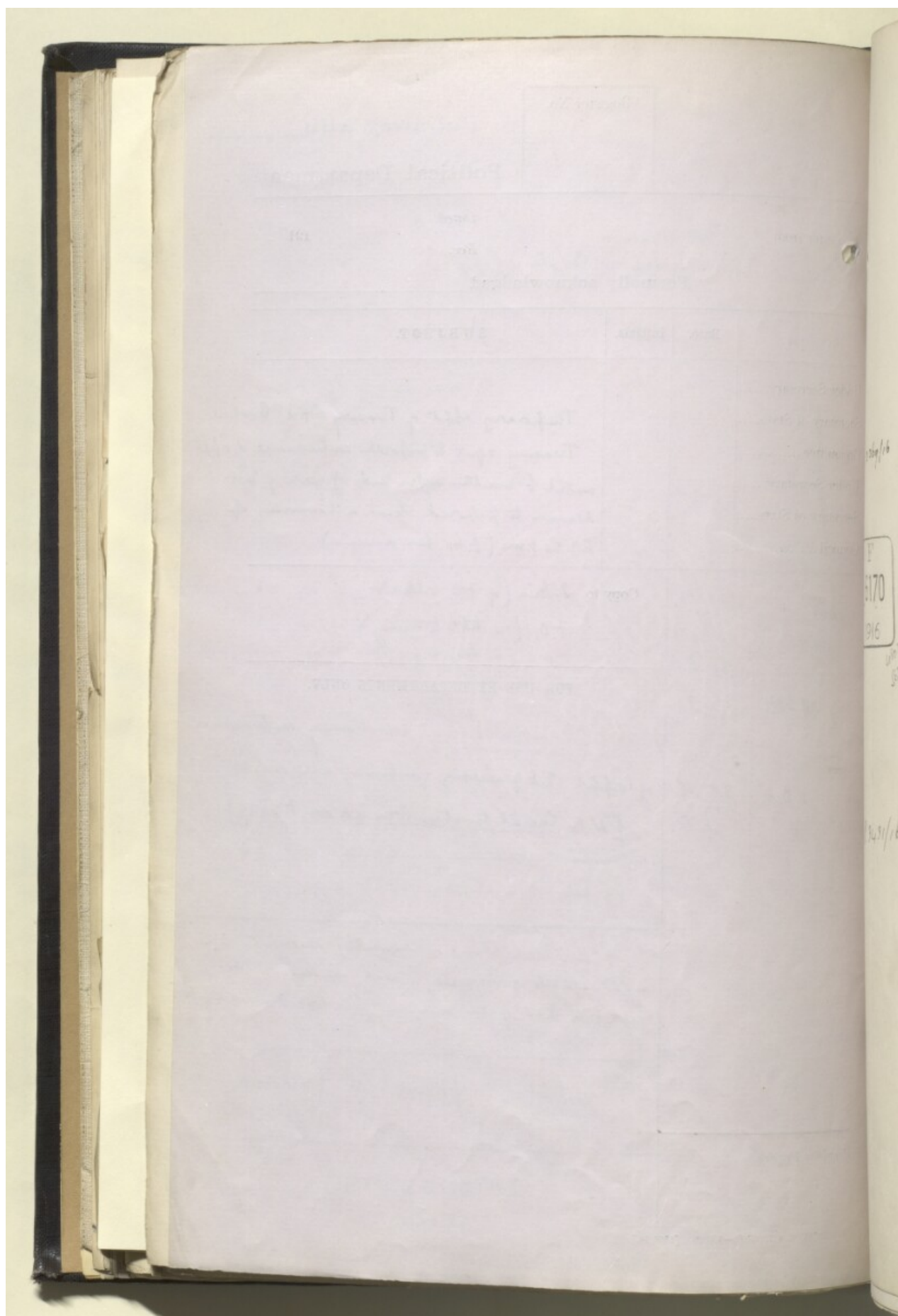
Register No. 3564 Put away with 5184
Political Department. 13

Letter from F.O. 169190/234/K Dated 4
Tel. from India 15 Sep. 1916 Rec. 5 Sep 1916.
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
To Under Secretary.....	14 Sept.	AK	Persian Gulf. Temporary appt. of Treasury Office, Bushire. Treasury agree to proposed continuance of appt. until 6 months after end of war; but demur to proposed local allowance of Rs. 50 p.m. (£ 40 per annum)
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			
Council.....			
Sec. Table.			
1205 19/9 J.W.H. Sent 12/9			Copy to India (of F.O. letter) - 7 Sep 1916 F.O. (- tel. to Vicary) 13 Oct. 1916. " (- despatch to G.I.) 21 Oct. 1916.
19 Sept. J.S.S.			FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY. Off. telegram to Vicary sanctioning continuance of appt., but reserving question of allowance [N.B. Council sanction obtained on P. 2841]
30 J.W.H.			
3 Oct. J.S.S.			
4 J.W.H.			
14			
			19 Sep. 1916 Telegram to Vicary Draft despatch to India requesting observation upon attitude of Treasury, with reference to above case and that of Mr. Mungerin, Vice Consul at Lingah. 3 October - Approves Pol. Committee
Previous Papers:—			APPROVED COUNCIL 13 OCT 1916 Political Desch. No 70 to India - 20 Oct 1916

2841

1896. L. 451. 1000.—4/1915. [1855/14.]





P. 356r

(142)

To the Secretary, Financial Dept.,

For information and any remarks.

This refusal to sanction an extra allowance to meet increased prices due to the war bears on the case of Mr. Kungavari, referred to you on 28th August. If the Treasury view is accepted, the only grounds for recommending the grant of an allowance to him will be the responsibility of his duties and the emoluments drawn at Bushire.

I understand that no reply has yet been received from the Treasury to the F.D. letter of 25 August. That letter, however, deals primarily with losses on exchange.

A. Hitzel
8/9/16

Political Secretary

The Treasury Officer at Bushire is in receipt of Rs. 250 p.m. & a house allowance of Rs. 25 p.m. (P. 1248-14) and the post was created before the war broke out (P. 2358-14). The present incumbent is Mr. S. K. Sequeira. The Financial Dept. is not able to say definitely whether

P. 336g/16

F
6170
1916

6802
562

P. 3431/16



he has always been in the Bushire establishment
or was imported.

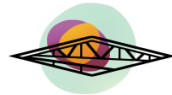
The idea of giving an officer a local allowance when
stationed in an abnormally expensive locality is
well established in India & in making their pro-
posal the G. of I. were following their own practice.
In the absence of full information I think that the
dictum of the Treasury should not be accepted
without question and I would refer the matter
to the G. of I., stating the objection raised by the
Treasury and asking for their views, detailed reasons
to be given if they adhere to their proposal.

The note of this Dept. on the proposal to give
Lt. Munqaim a local allowance indicates that the
case in some points is not a strong one. Here too
I think that the G. of I. might be consulted.

W. S. B. B. B.

14.5.16

To the G. of I. (see Viceroy's telegram of 15th
Sept.) are pressing for early orders, it
seems best to sanction the continuance of the
appt. at once, & to take up afterwards the
question of the local allowance, in con-
junction



143

MINUTE. (continued)

junction with the case of Mr. Mungavin mentioned in the foregoing minutes. A draft telegram is accordingly submitted for immediate issue (Council sanction was obtained on 18th Aug. : see P. 2841/16 below)

J. Shuckburgh

A draft despatch, dealing with the question of the ^{proposed local} allowance, as well as that recommended for Mr. Mungavin at Lingah, is now submitted.

J. Shuckburgh
28/9/16

To the Secretary, Finl Dept.

For any remarks on the draft
J.S. 28/9/16.

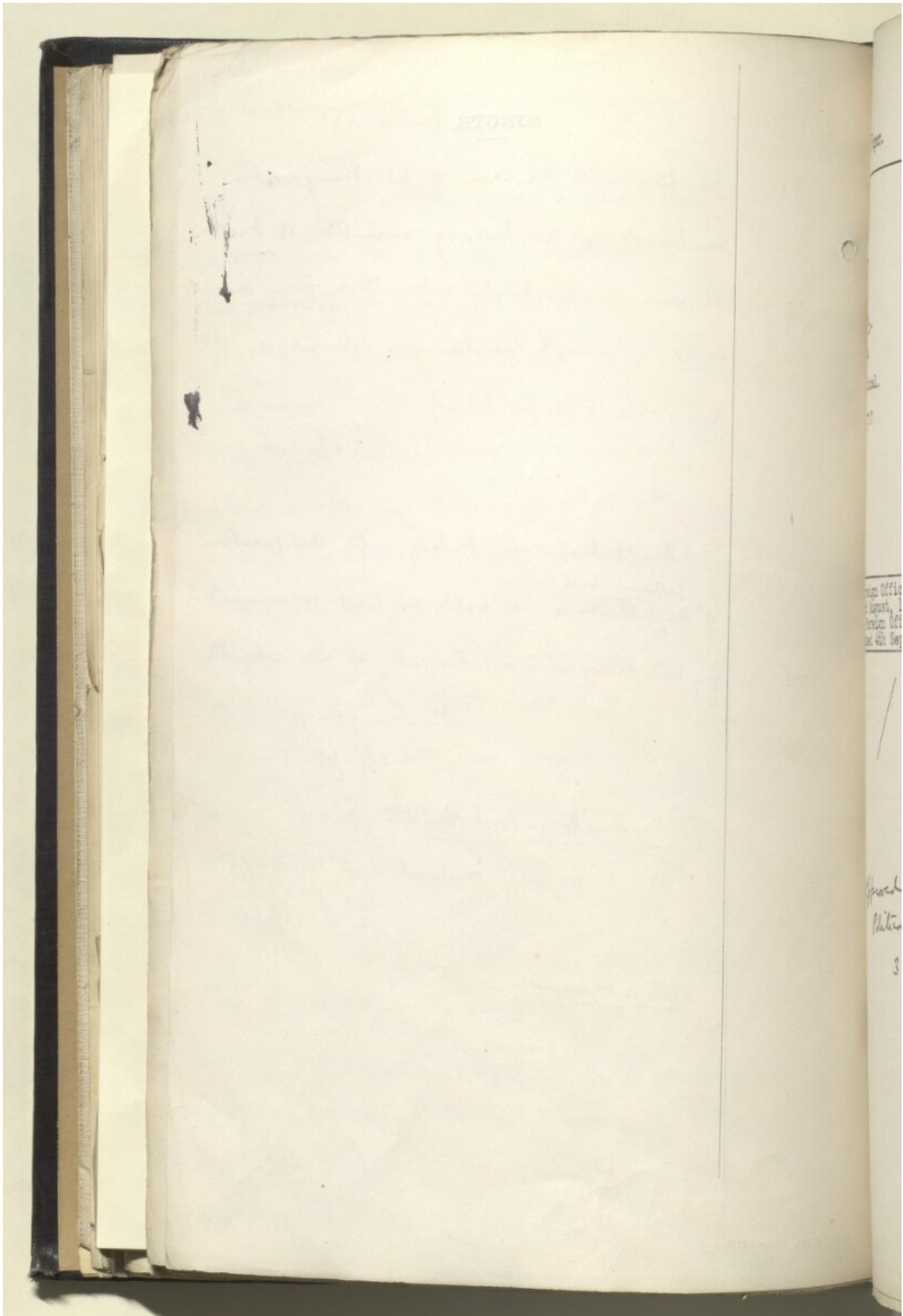
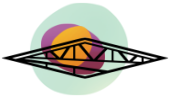
Political Secretary.

I enc.

J.W. Newnash

29.9.16

F.
6170
1916.





Draft Paper.

Department.

(144)

Draft.

India

Political.

No. 70.

To Foreign Office P.2841, dated
3rd August, 1916.
From Foreign Office, 169190/234/K,
dated 4th September, 1916.

Approved
Political Committee
3 Oct. 1916.

INDIA OFFICE,

20 Oct. 1916.

My Lord,

With reference to Your Excellency's telegram of the 16th July, and to my telegram of the 19th September, 1916, regarding the appointment of a Treasury Officer at Bushire, I forward for the information of your Government, a copy of the marginally noted correspondence with the Foreign Office, from which you will learn that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, while agreeing to the proposed continuance of the appointment, are unable, on the information before them, to approve the grant to the Treasury Officer of a local allowance of Rs.50 a month; and that their Lordships, in conveying this decision, intimate that they have adopted the principle that individual officers or bodies of officers in particular places, whose salaries are borne on Imperial funds, cannot be relieved at public cost of a burden which is world-wide in its incidence.

2. 3/



2. If, in these circumstances, you desire to press further for the acceptance of your proposal, I request that I may be furnished, for communication to the Foreign Office, with a full statement of the reasons on which your recommendation is based. I should also be glad to be informed, with reference to your telegram of 21st August, whether, in view of the principle laid down by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, you still desire to recommend that Mr. G.A.G. Mungavin, while holding the appointment of British Vice-Consul at Lingah, should be granted an allowance of Rs.100 per mensem for the period of the war, in addition to the sanctioned emoluments of the post.

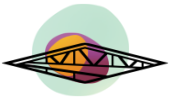
*W. J. P.
C. W.*

APPROVED COUNCIL

(Sd.) JUSTIN CHAMBERLAIN.

13 OCT 1916

R. W.



DRAFT TELEGRAM.

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

Despatched

Si 19/9/1916

SOGALGINES

Your telegram of 16 July

SOLDARES

Your telegram of 15 Sept

SUPER PICTA

Treasury Officer Bushire

ALLAPSUM

retention of appointment

NO DAMINA

for further period prepared

REMISS^{IV}UM

is sanctioned

CONSATIO

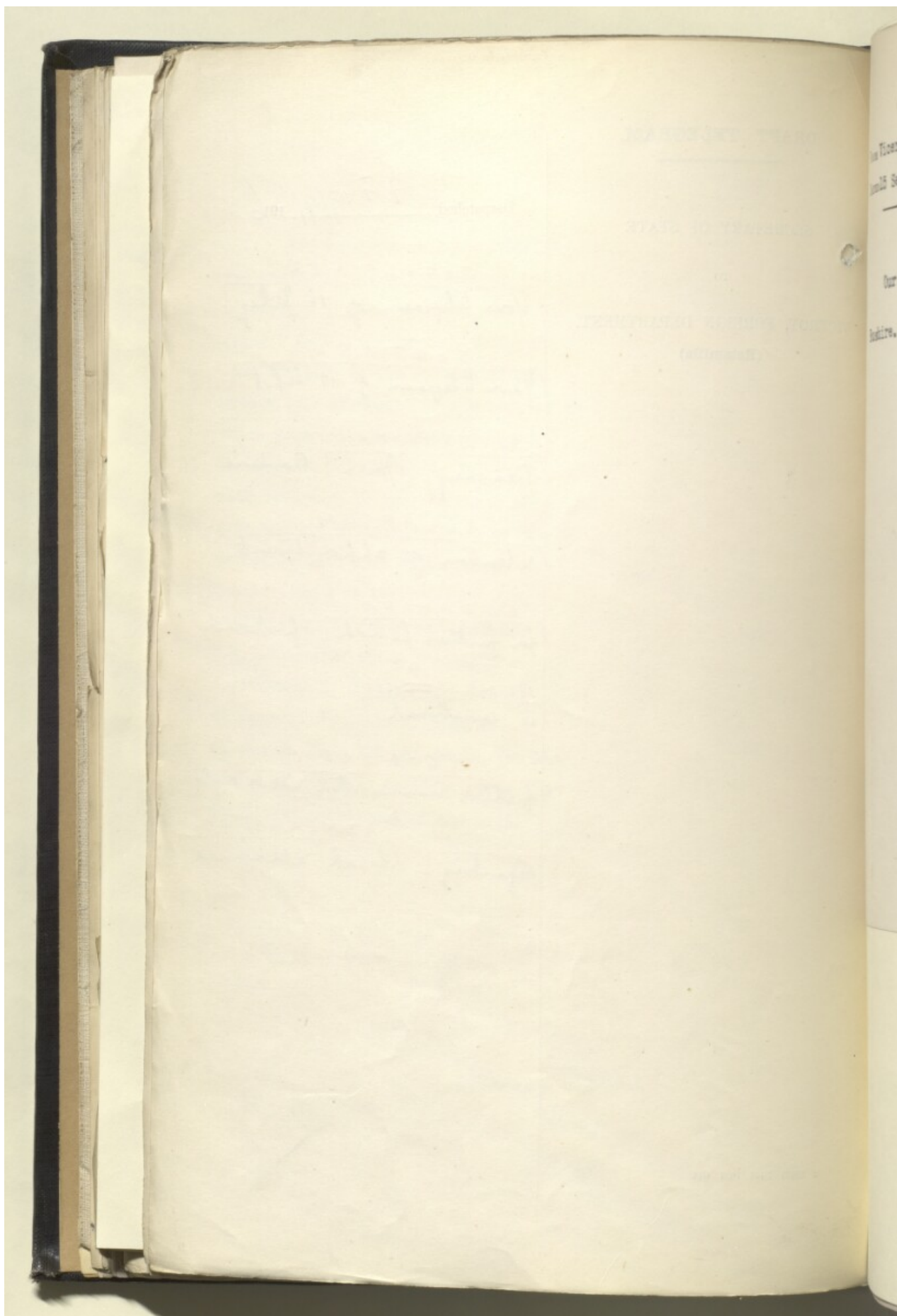
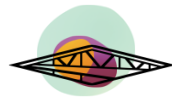
further communication will be made

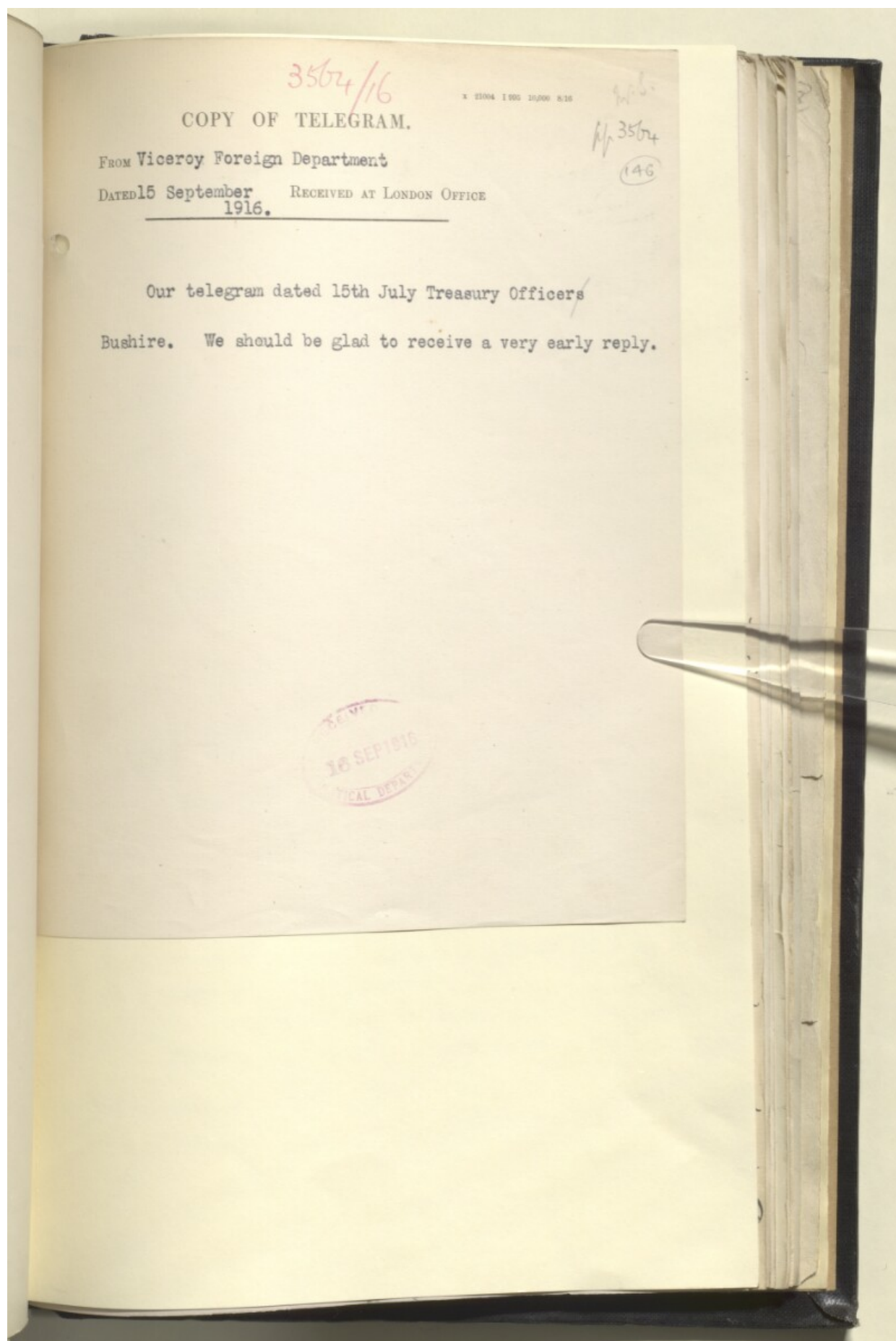
ADMEABATUR

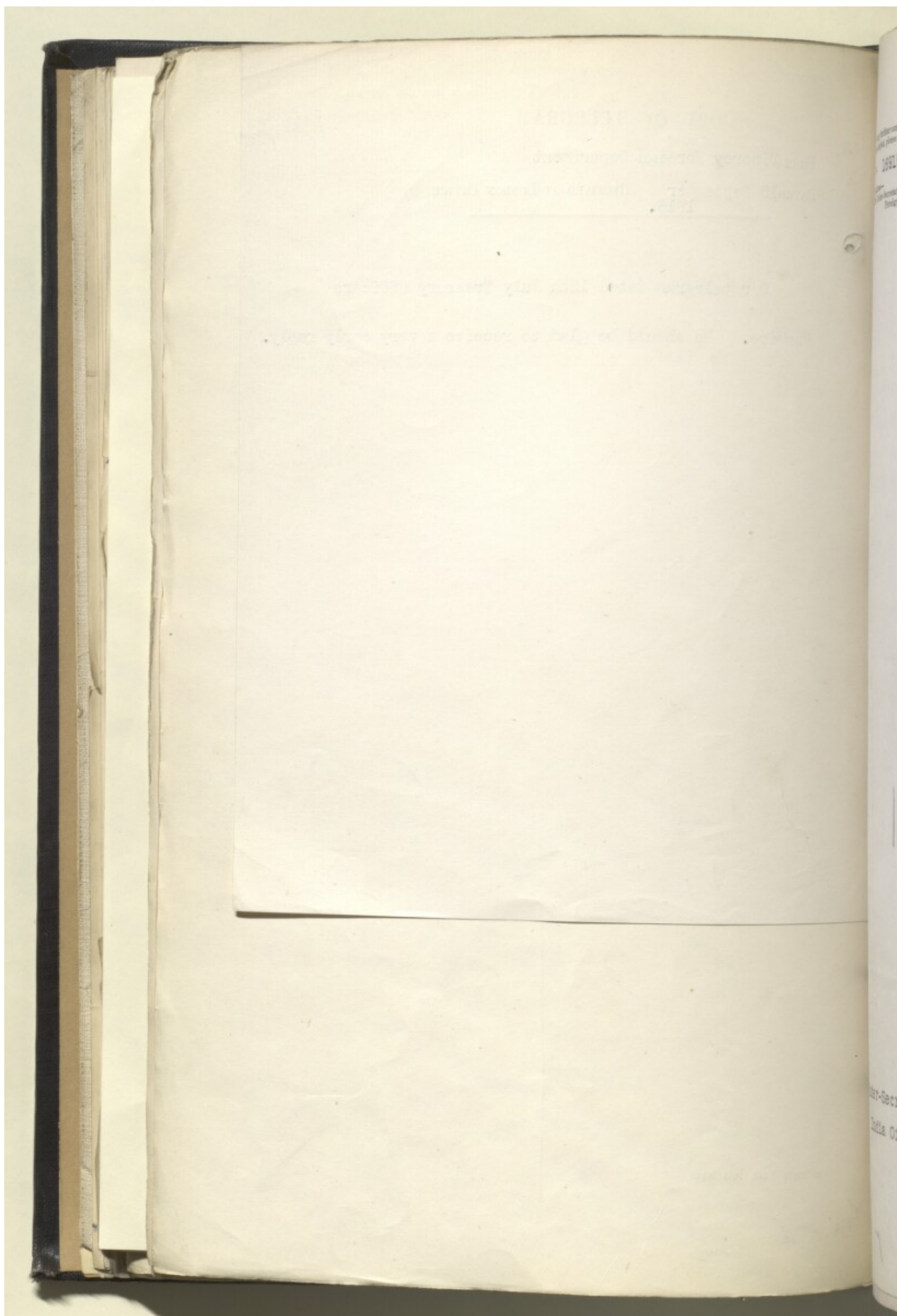
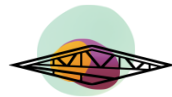
regarding local allowance

Copy sent to Council.

x 20465 1468 1000 4/16









In any further communication
on the subject, please quote

No. 169190/234/K.

and address—
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.

FOREIGN OFFICE 343/15

4 SEP. 1916

(147)

P
3564
1916

Sir:-

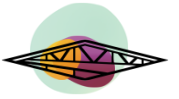
With reference to your despatch P. 2841 of the 3rd ultimo respecting the recommendation of the Viceroy of India that the appointment of an additional Treasury Officer at His Majesty's Consulate General at Bushire should be maintained for a further period, I am directed by Viscount Grey of Fallodon to state, for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, that the continuance of the appointment referred to for the duration of the war, and for a further period of six months after the conclusion of peace, is sanctioned.

Having regard to their general practice in dealing with applications for extra allowances to meet increased prices due to the war, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury state that they are unable on their present information to concur in the further proposal of the Government of India for the grant to the Treasury Officer at Bushire of a Local Allowance of forty pounds per annum.

I am to add that in conveying this decision the Treasury intimate that they have adopted the principle that

The Under-Secretary of State,
India Office.





that individual officers or bodies of officers in particular places whose salaries are borne on Imperial Funds cannot be relieved at a public cost of a burden which is world wide in its incidence.

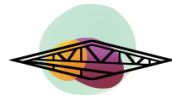
I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

Maurice de Munsee



(148)

Register No. 2841 Put away with 5184
Political Department. 13

Telegram
Letter from Viceoy Dated 16 } July 1916.
Rec. 17

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<u>20 July</u>	<u>Ata</u>	<u>Persian Gulf</u>
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....	<u>20</u>	<u>T.W.H.</u>	Temporary appt. of Treasury Officer, Bushire
Under Secretary.....	<u>2. 8. 16</u>	<u>W.R.</u>	Proposal (1) to continue appt. till 6 months
Secretary of State.....			after the end of the war; (2) to grant the Treasury
Council.....	<u>2</u>	<u>T.W.H.</u>	Officer a local allowance of Rs 50 a month
			(£ 40 per annum)

Copy to India (of letter to F.O.) 10 Aug. 1916.

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Draft Letter to Foreign Office recommending

29 July - Approved Pol Committee

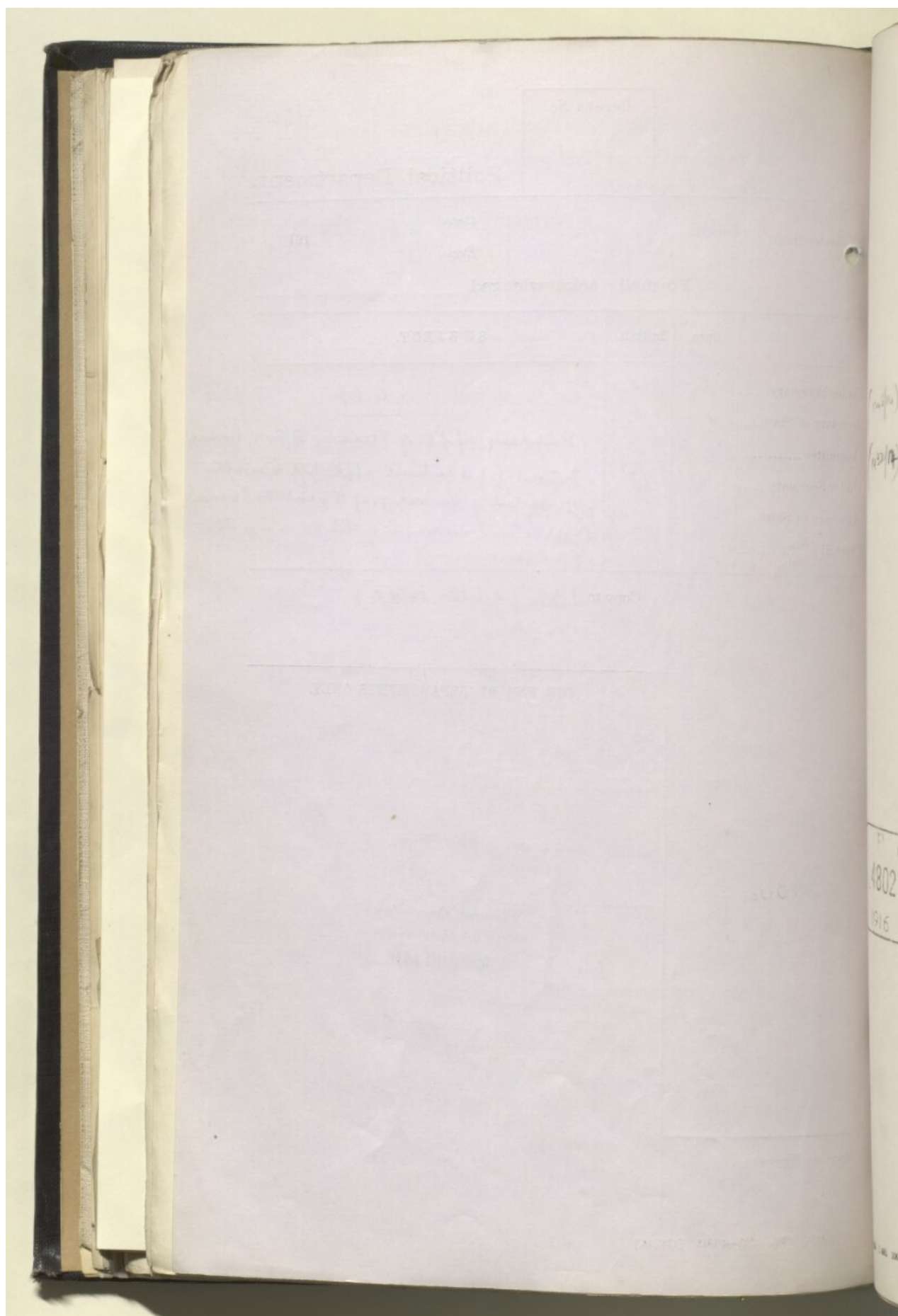
Finance Committee
make no observations.
2 AUG 1916

3 Aug. Letter to F.O.

APPROVED COUNCIL
18 AUG 1916

Previous Papers: 2358/14

19096. I. 481. 1000.—4/1915. [1366/14.]





149

MINUTE.

The reasons which led to the appt. in 1914 of a Special Treasury Officer at Bushire (Treasury work having previously been done by the Extra Assistant Resident) ^{are} ~~were~~ explained in the Viceroys' telegram of 30 March 1914 & Sir P. Cox's letter of the 4th May 1913 (both flagged). The appointment was sanctioned for 2 years only, on a salary of Rs 250 a month plus house rent allowance of Rs 25 a month; total emoluments Rs 275 per annum = £ 220 per annum.

To the Secretary, Finl Dept.

For any remarks, we must presumably obtain Treasury concurrence before sanctioning?

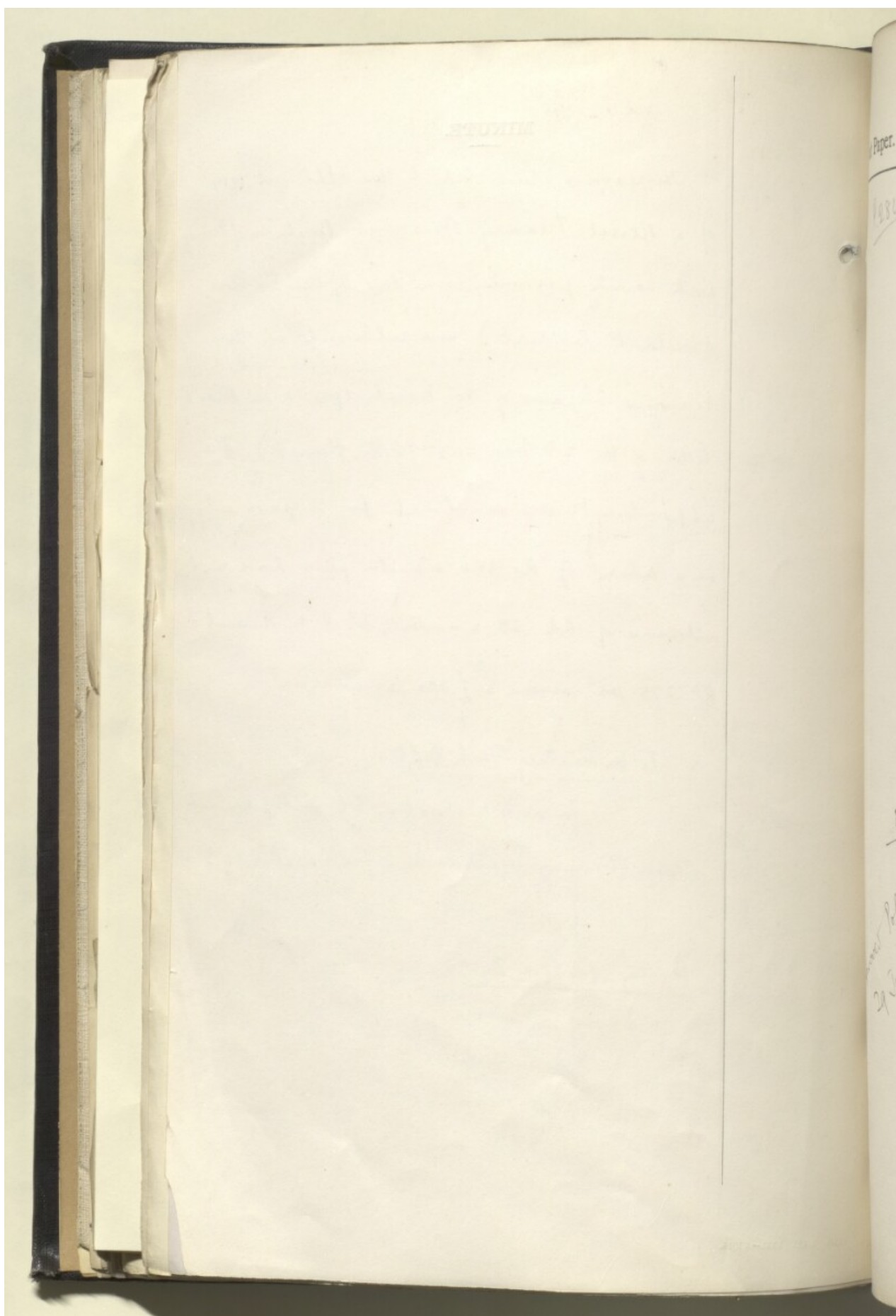
A. H. H. H.
18/7/16

Secretary, Political Dept.

I agree.

H. H. H.

15.7.16.





Ind Poll No. 70 150

Draft Paper. Department.

P.2841

3 Aug. 1916

8/1. 7.0. Sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter of the 18th June 1914, No. 25148, regarding the temporary appointment for two years of an a separate Treasury Officer at the Bushire Residency, I am directed by the S. of S. for I. in C. to enclose, for submission to the S. of S. for F. A., copy of a telegram from the Viceroy recommending the continuance of the appointment for the duration of the war & for a further period of six months after the conclusion of peace. The G. of I. further recommend the grant to the Treasury Officer of a local allowance of Rs 50 per mensem (£ 40 per annum) in addition to the salary and house

8-16 July 1916.

Approved Pol. Committee
29 July 1916

m
0/3



house rent allowance already
drawn by him.

The S. of B. in C. supports the G. of I.'s
recommendation's, in the circumstances
explained in the telegram, & he
trusts that ^{Viscount} (Sir E.) Grey, if he sees
no objection, will move the Ld. Commrs
of H.M.'s Treasury to accept a moiety
of the cost involved as a charge
upon the Imperial Exchequer.

The favour of an early reply
is requested.

(S^d) A. Hirtzel,

W.

W.

W.

Finance Committee
make no observations.

2 AUG 1916

APPROVED COUNCIL

18 AUG 1916

W.

W.

W.

W.

P
2841

V 20761 1756 5000 6/16

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM Viceroy, Foreign Department,
DATED 16th July 1916.
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE

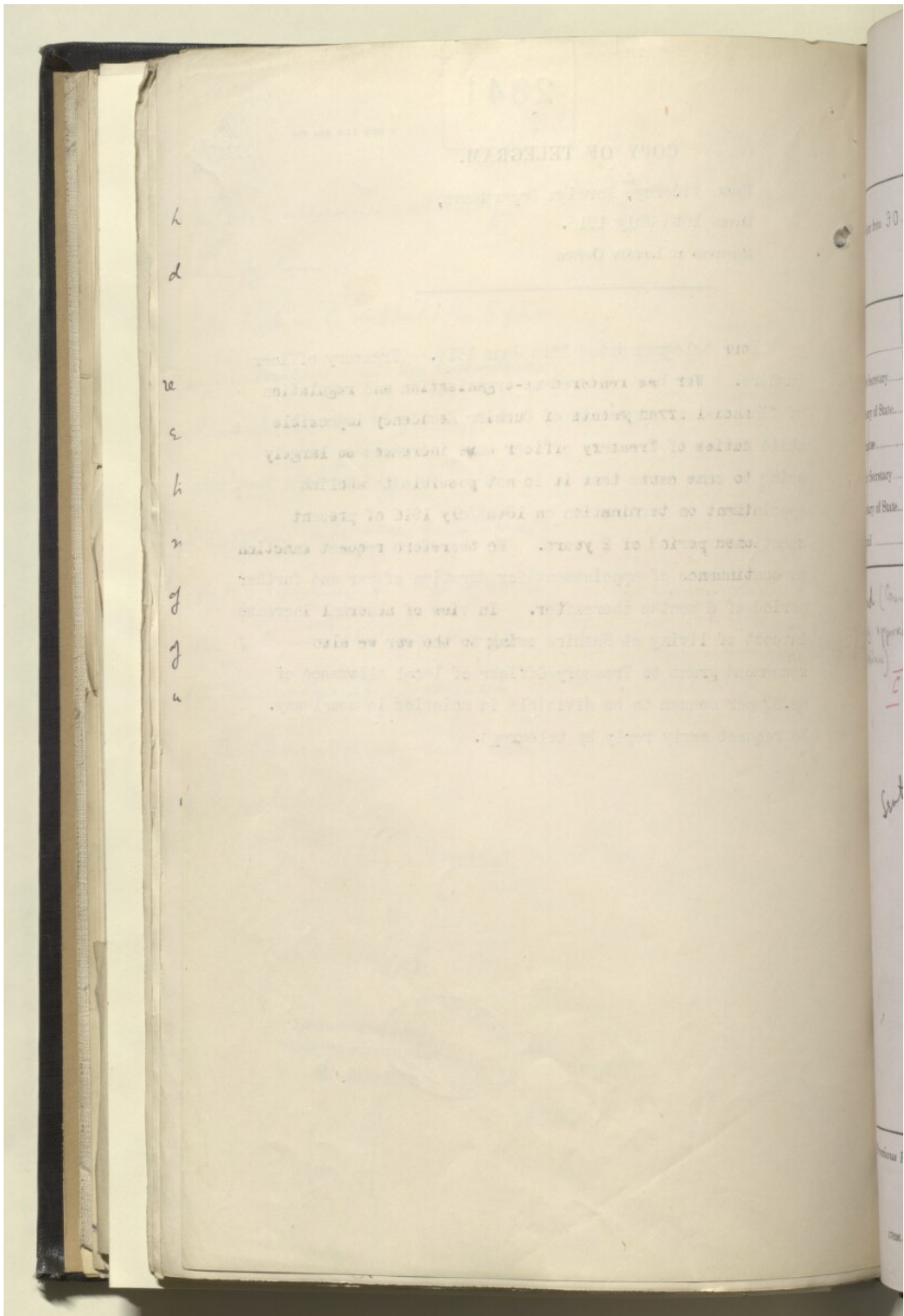
W.S.
W/2358/14

12

151

Your telegram dated 25th June 1914. Treasury officer Bushire. War has rendered re-organisation and regulation of financial arrangements of Bushire Residency impossible while duties of Treasury officer have increased so largely owing to same cause that it is not possible to abolish appointment on termination on 18th July 1916 of present sanctioned period of 2 years. We therefore request sanction to continuance of appointment for duration of war and further period of 6 months thereafter. In view of abnormal increase in cost of living at Bushire owing to the war we also recommend grant to Treasury Officer of local allowance of Rs.50 per mensem to be divisible in moieties in usual way. We request early reply by telegraph.







(152)

Register No.
516

~~Put away with~~ **5184**
13

Political Department.

Letter from 30.

Dated 7 Feb. 1915.
Rec. 8 Feb.

Formally acknowledged _____

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	9 Feb.	all	<u>Persian Gulf.</u> Proposal to raise <u>status</u> of Political Residency, Bushire, to that of a 1st Class Residency: Treasury agree to bear half the cost.
Secretary of State.....	9	P.W.H	
Committee.....			
Under Secretary.....			
Secretary of State.....			
Council			

Send (Council has already approved the expenditure)
9. II. 15

Copy to India (of F.O. letter)
12/2 ✓ F.O. (.. tel to Viceroy)
15/2

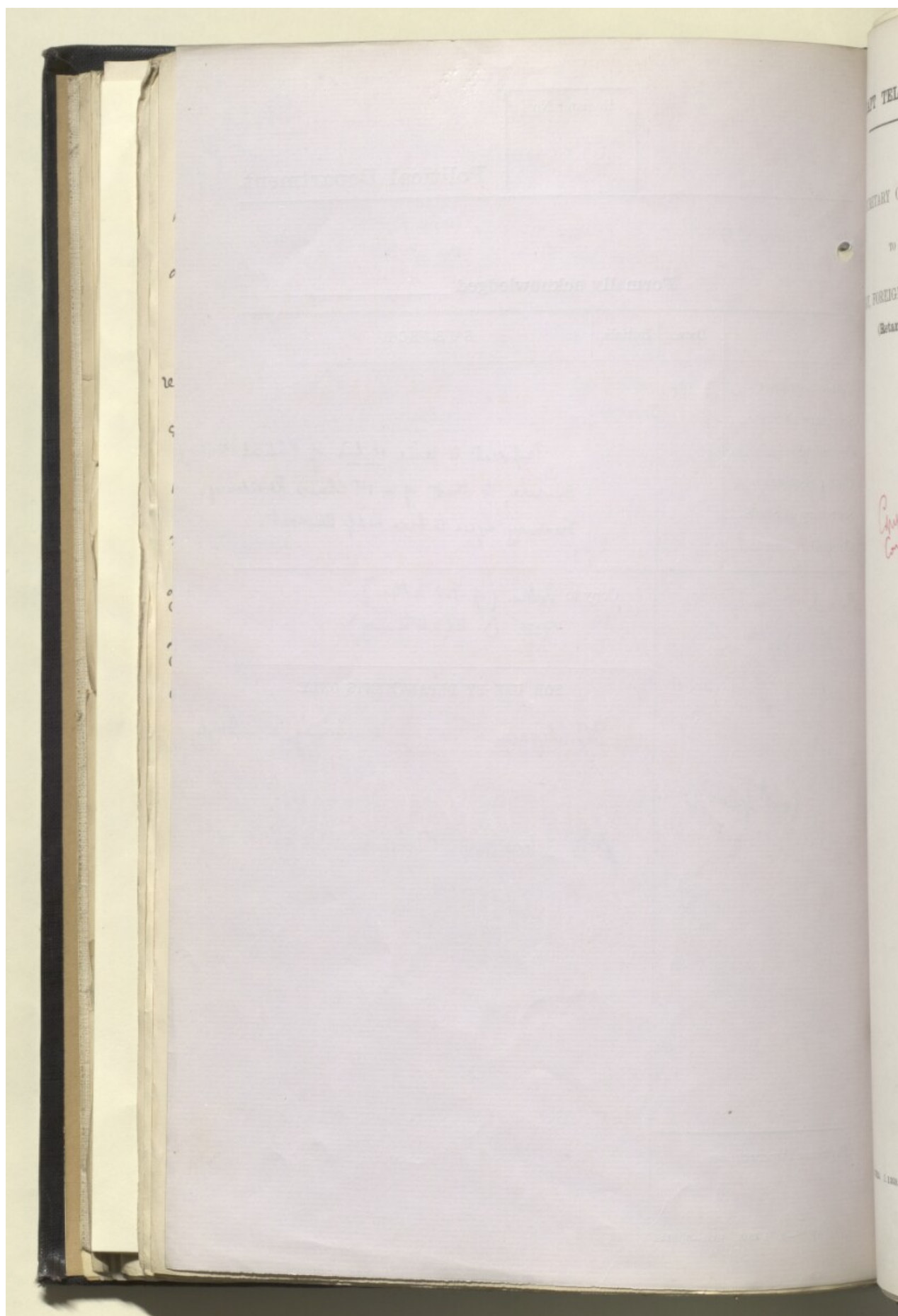
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Off. telegram to Viceroy sanctioning accordingly.

9 February - telegram to Viceroy

Previous Papers:—
4063/14
235/15

17626.—2. I. 1355. 1000.—9/1914.





(153)

DRAFT TELEGRAM.

Despatched (Pa) 191

SECRETARY OF STATE

TO

VICEROY, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(Retamilla)

Copy sent to Council Table

DIMISSIONE

Your Financial despatch No.

RUMANDO

366 24th Sept. last Bushire

ALTA BO

Residency Your proposals are approved

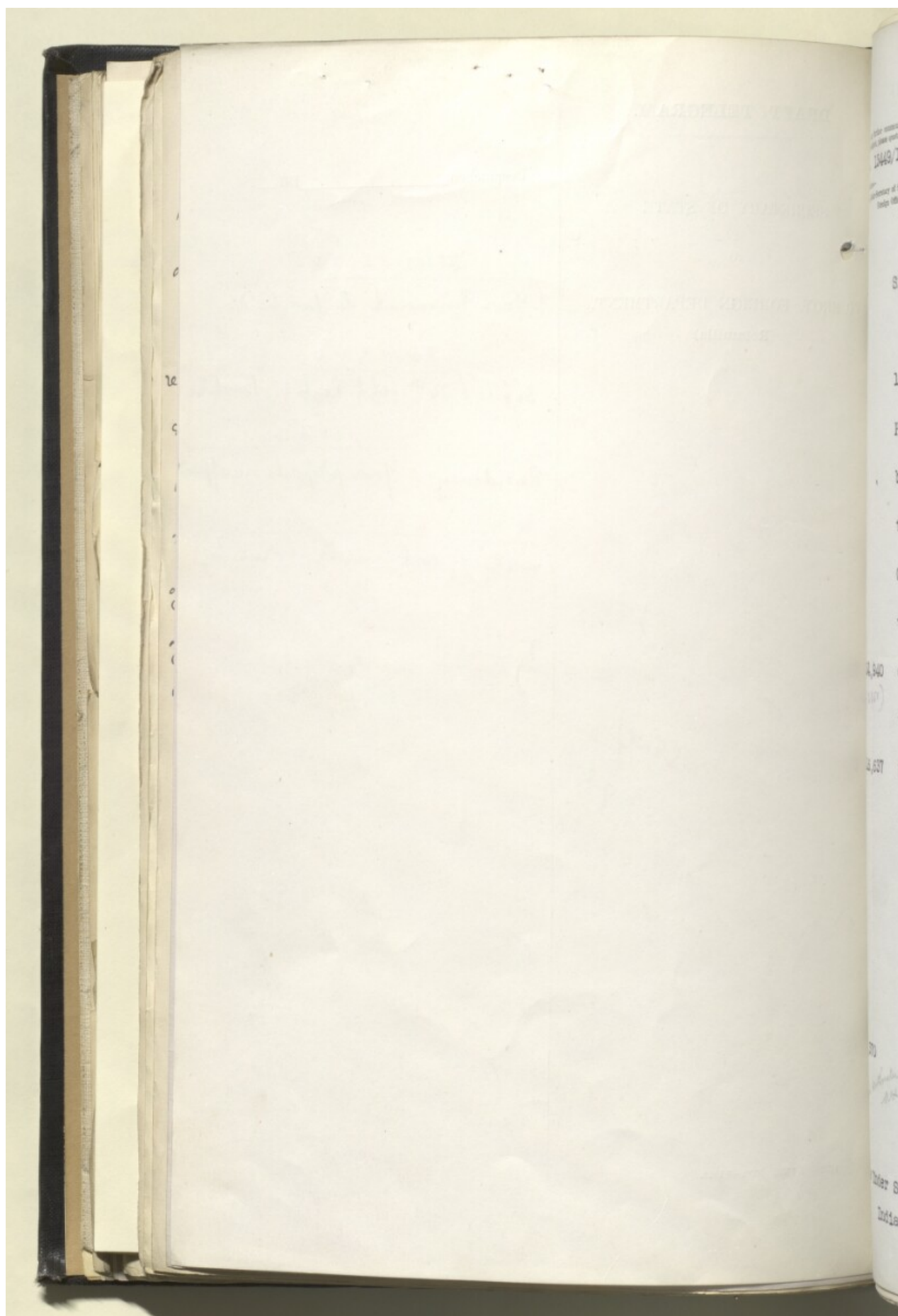
LEVI 90

majority of cost will be borne by

Treasury

Sent to S. B. 9.2.15

17624. I. 1853. 1000.—9/1914.





In any further communication
on the subject, please quote

No. 13449/15.

and address—
The Under-Secretary of State,
Foreign Office,
London.



FOREIGN OFFICE

February 7th, 1915.

Sir:-

With reference to your letter, P.4063/14, of the
10th of November last, regarding the status of the
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, I am directed
by Secretary Sir Edward Grey to state, for the informa-
tion of the Marquess of Crewe, that the Lords
Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have signified
to him, that they accept as a charge upon Imperial funds
one half of the expenditure, estimated at Thirty four
thousand nine hundred and forty Rupees initial and
Sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty seven Rupees
recurring, involved in the proposal of the Government
of India that the appointment should be raised to the
rank of a First Class Residency.

Rs.34,940

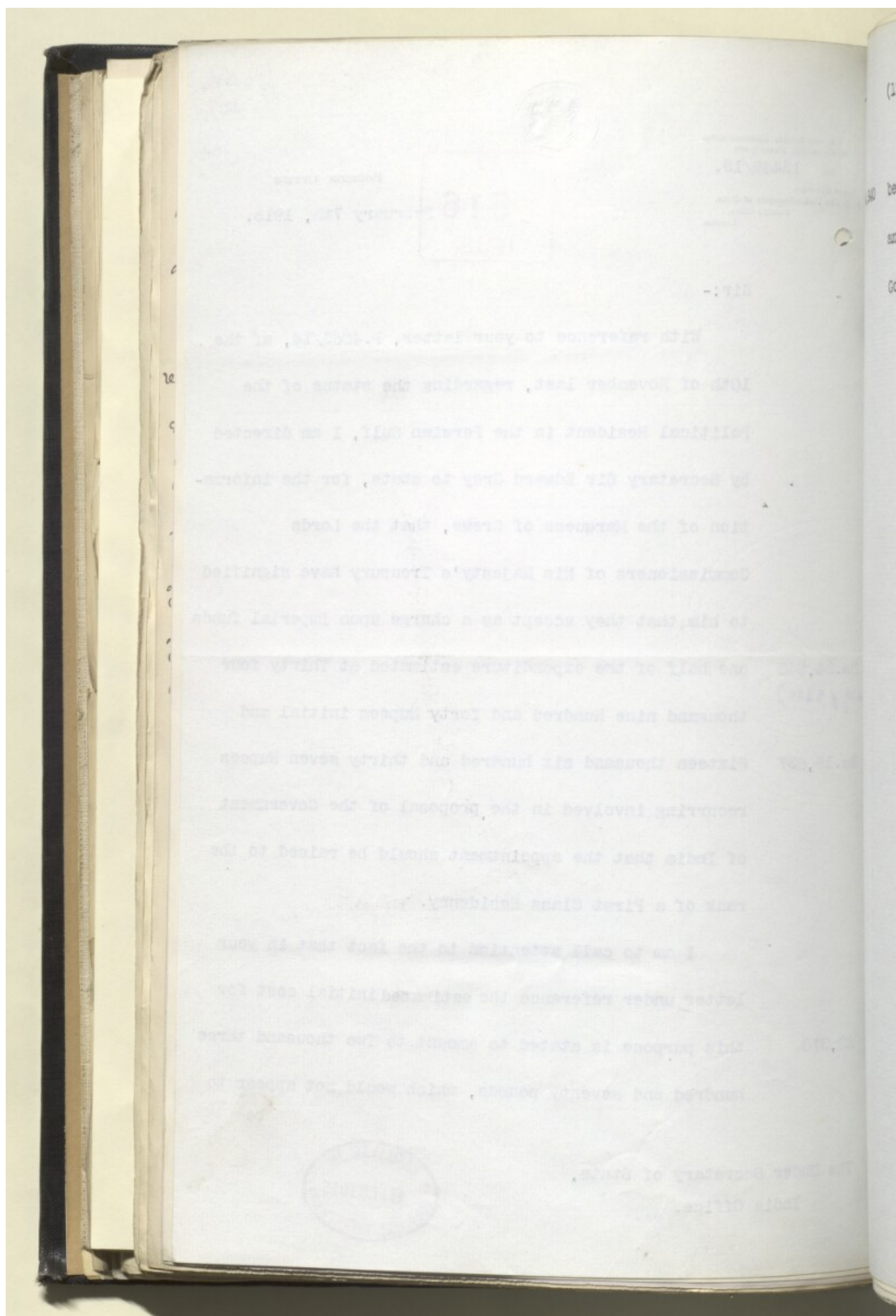
Rs.16,637

£2,370

I am to call attention to the fact that in your
letter under reference the estimated initial cost for
this purpose is stated to amount to Two thousand three
hundred and seventy pounds, which would not appear to
be

The Under Secretary of State,
India Office.







(13449/15)

155

Rs.34,940 be the equivalent of Thirty four thousand nine hundred and forty Rupees mentioned in the despatch from the Government of India.

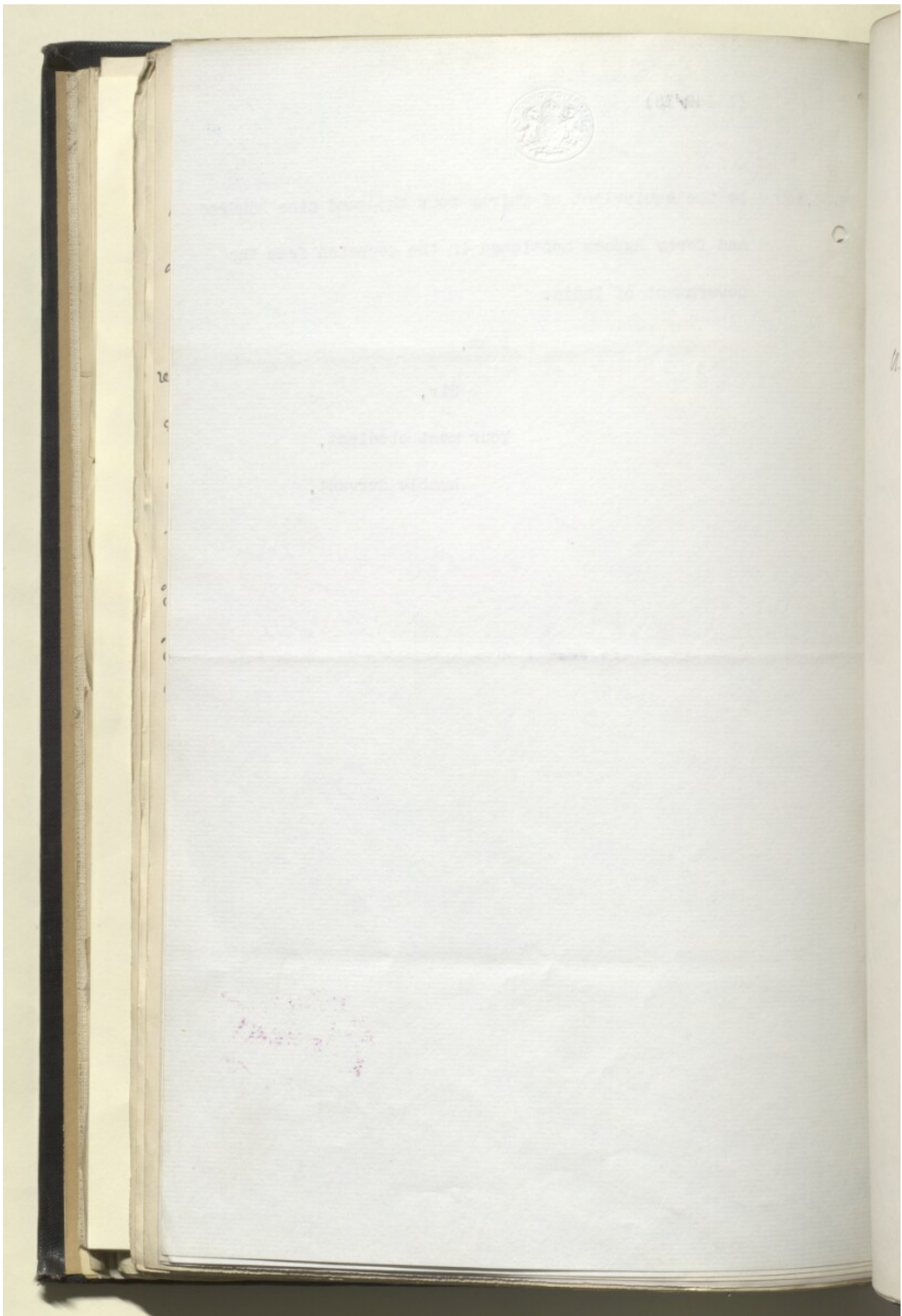
I am,

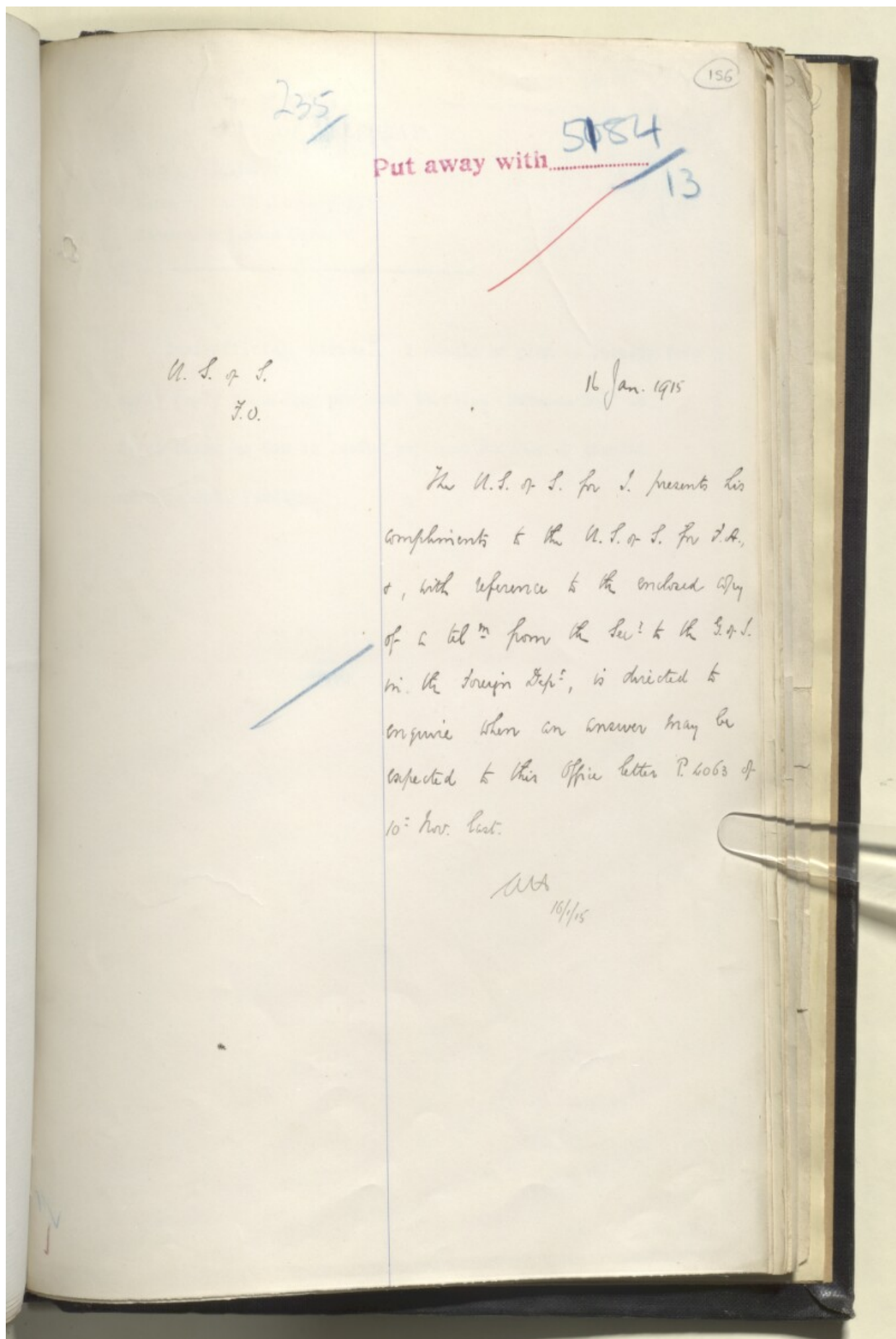
Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

E. A. Lowe



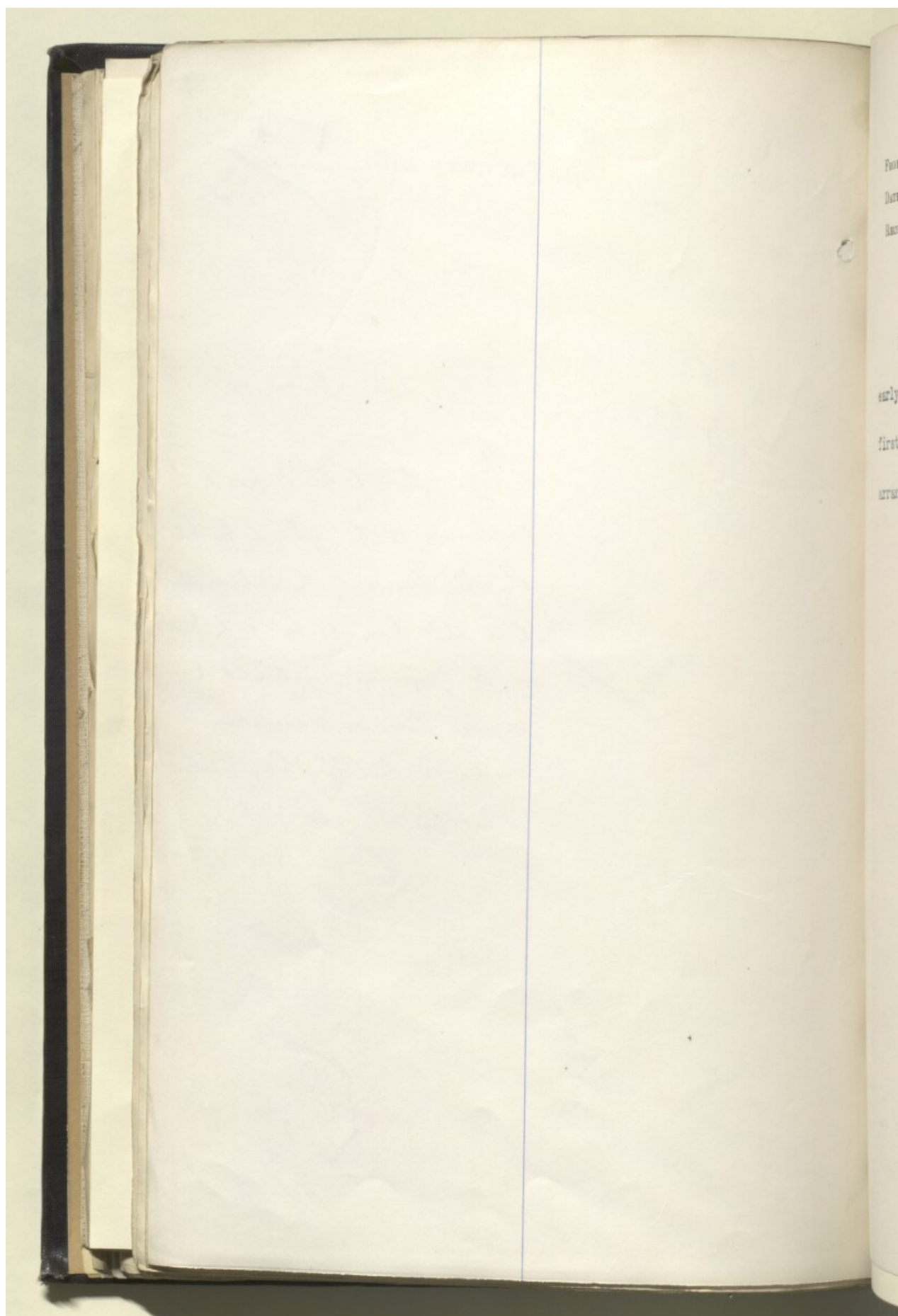


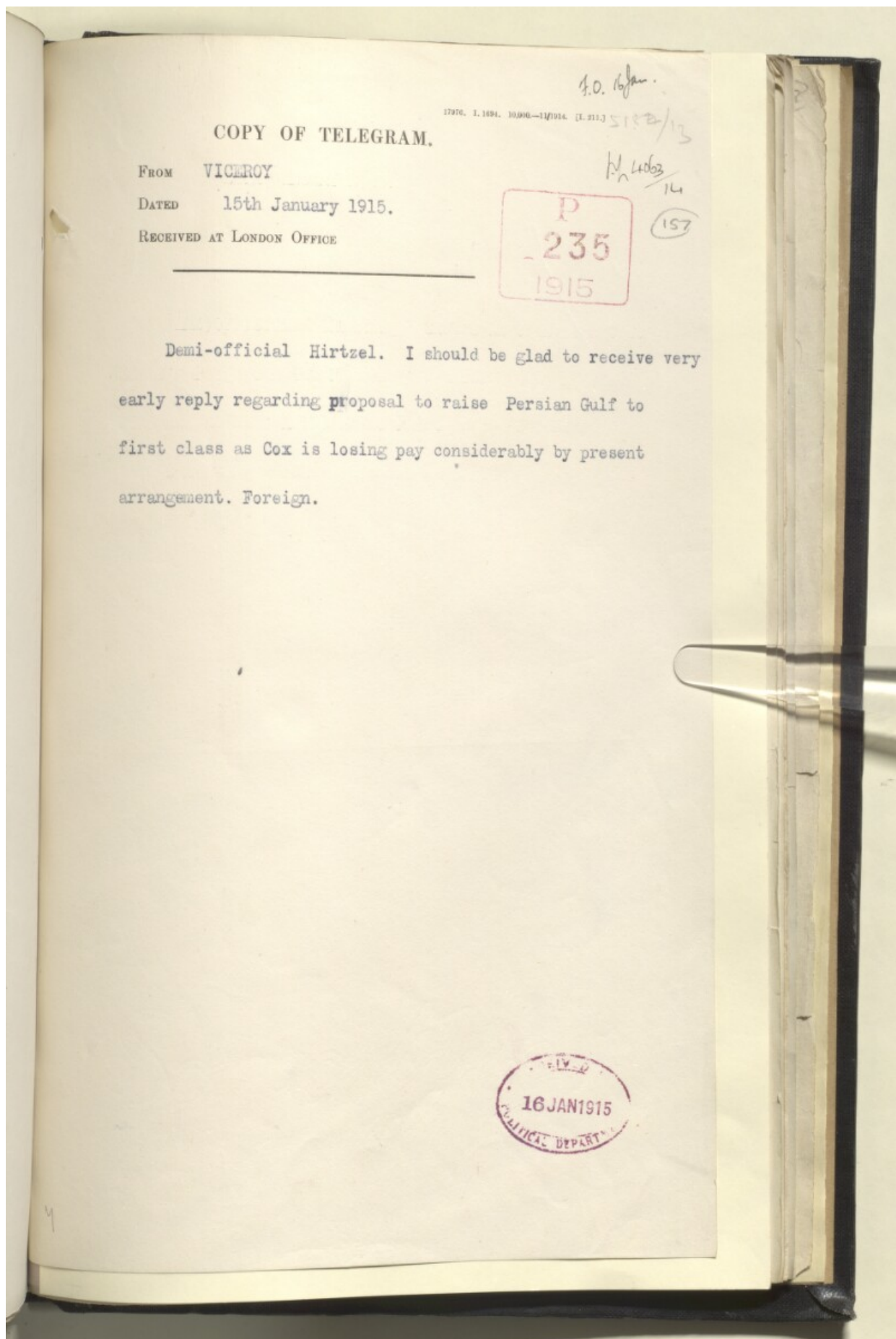
U. S. of S.
F.O.

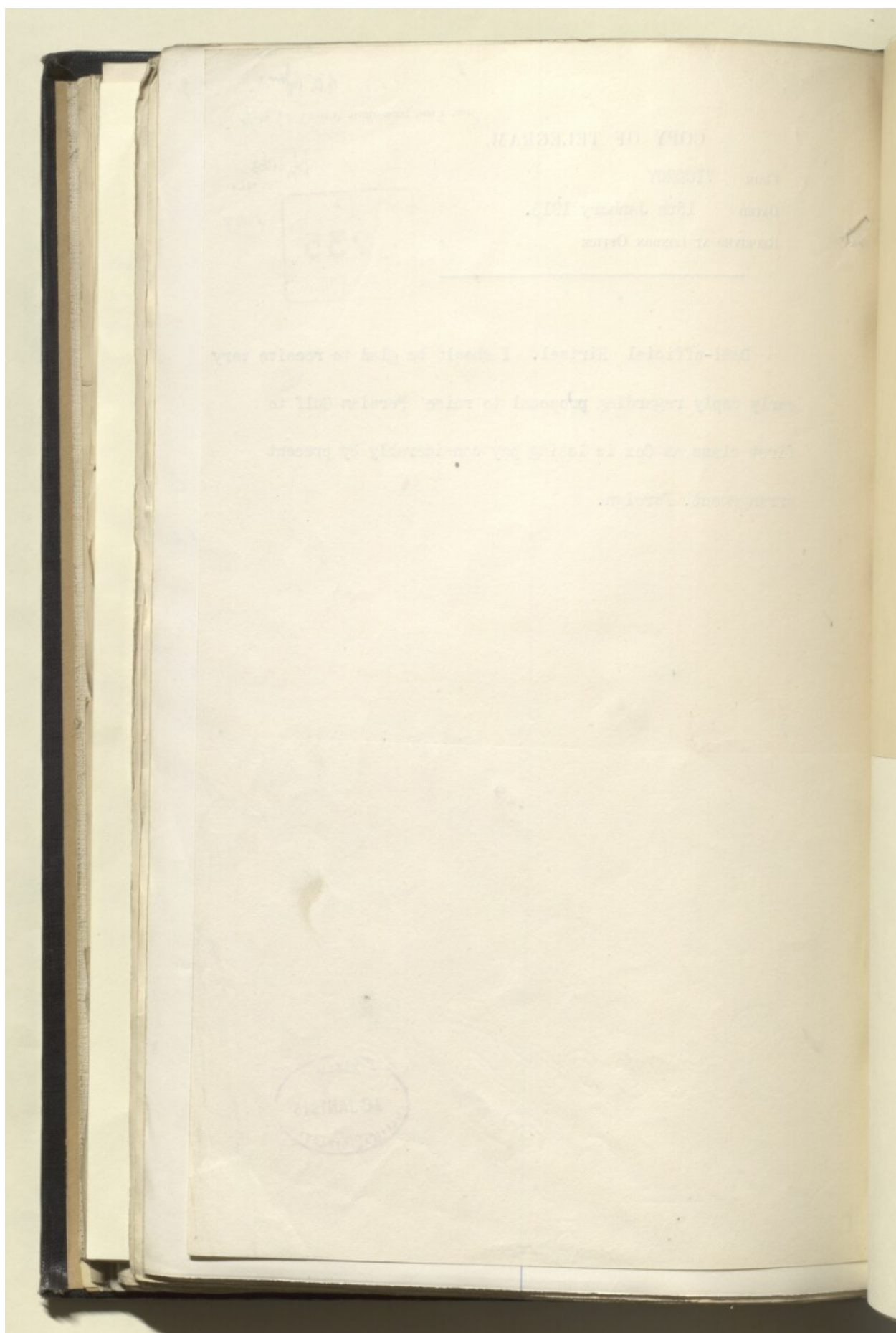
16 Jan. 1915

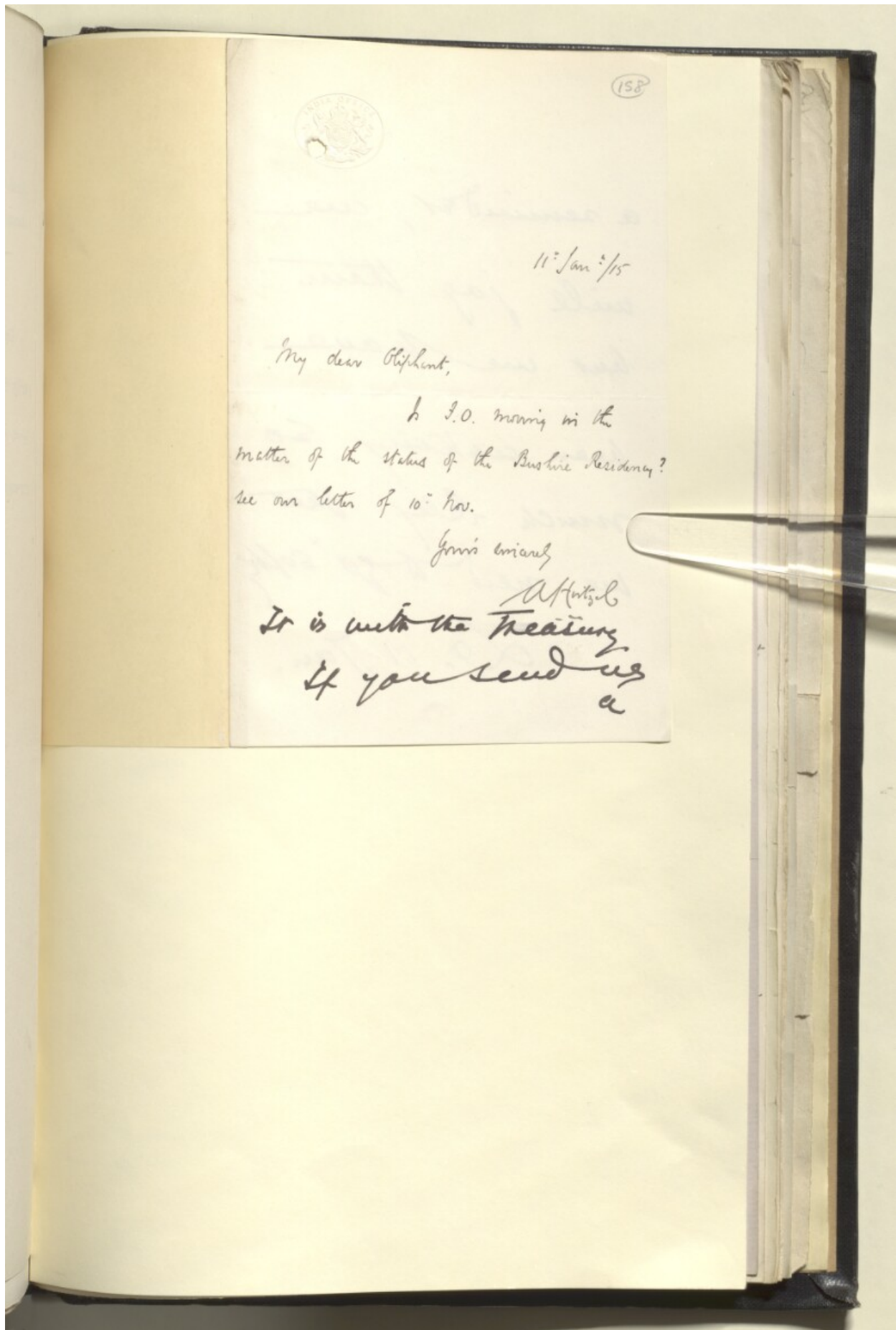
The U.S. of S. for S. presents his
compliments to the U.S. of S. for S.H.,
& with reference to the enclosed copy
of a letter from the Secy to the Secy.
in the Foreign Dep't, is directed to
enquire when an answer may be
expected to this Office letter P. 6063 of
10th Nov. last.

16/1/15













a reminder, we
will jog them:
but we have

been asking so
much lately that
we need to go soft

Lo. 11 Jan.



Indicated

Register No. **4063**

Put away with **5184**
13

Dated 24 Sept. 1914.
Rec. 19 Oct

Letter from India

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	5 Nov.	WA	Persian Gulf Proposal to raise status of Political Residency to that of 1 st class Residency
Secretary of State.....	6	T. W. H.	
Committee.....	6	E.	
Under Secretary.....	10	WA	
Secretary of State.....			
Council..... (as per report)	10	T. W. H.	

Copy to India

Copy to India
13 NOV 1914

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Ltr. letter to I.O. supporting

Approved Pol. Com'ee.,
10 NOV 1914

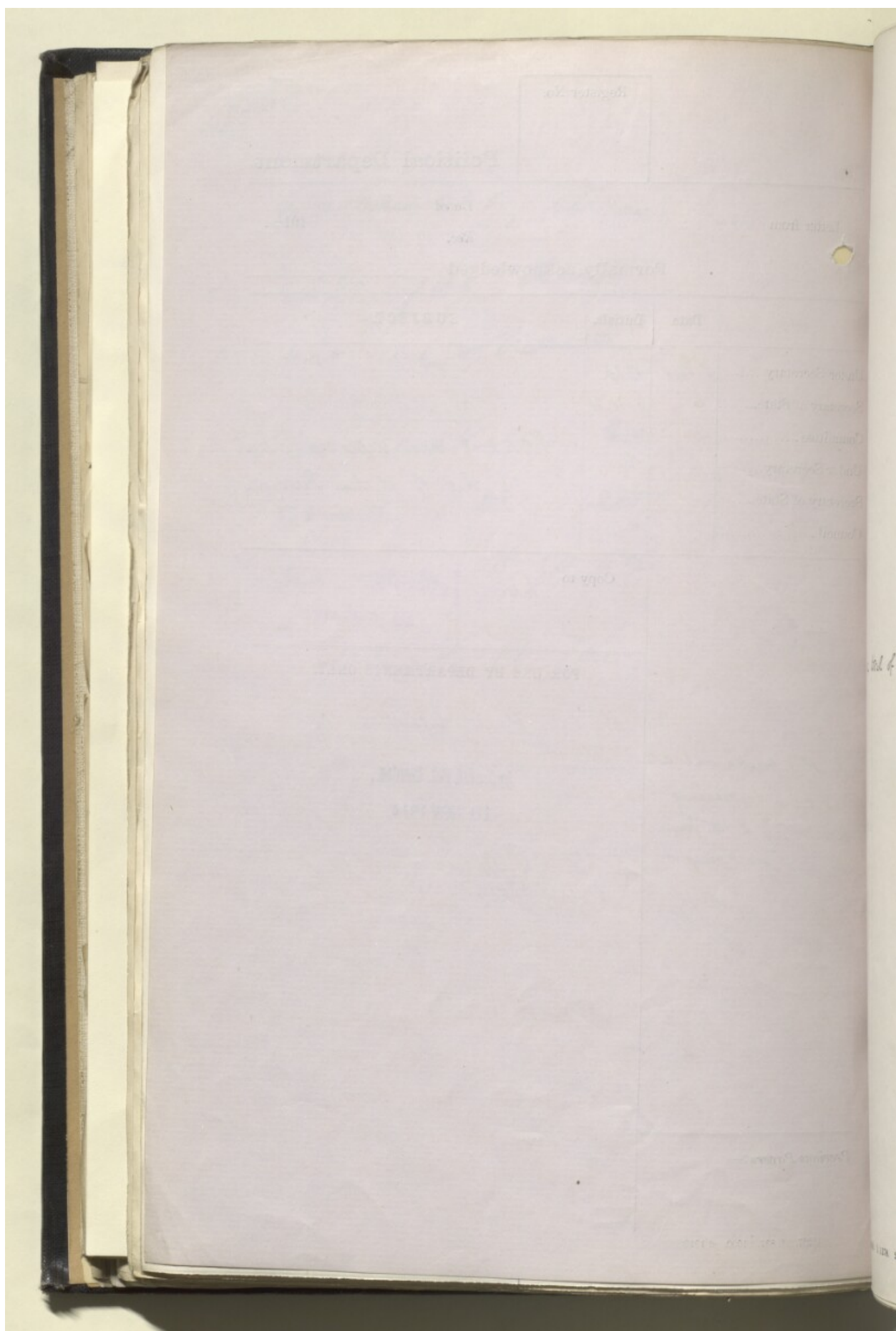
10th Nov { Approved Council.
letter to I.O.

The Secy of I. make out a strong case for raising the Residency to the first class and for doing it now.
T. W. H.
6/11

Viceroy has told me that he wishes this an urgent matter
6. XI. 14

Previous Papers:—
1432

15267. 1. 827. 1000.—6/1913.





160

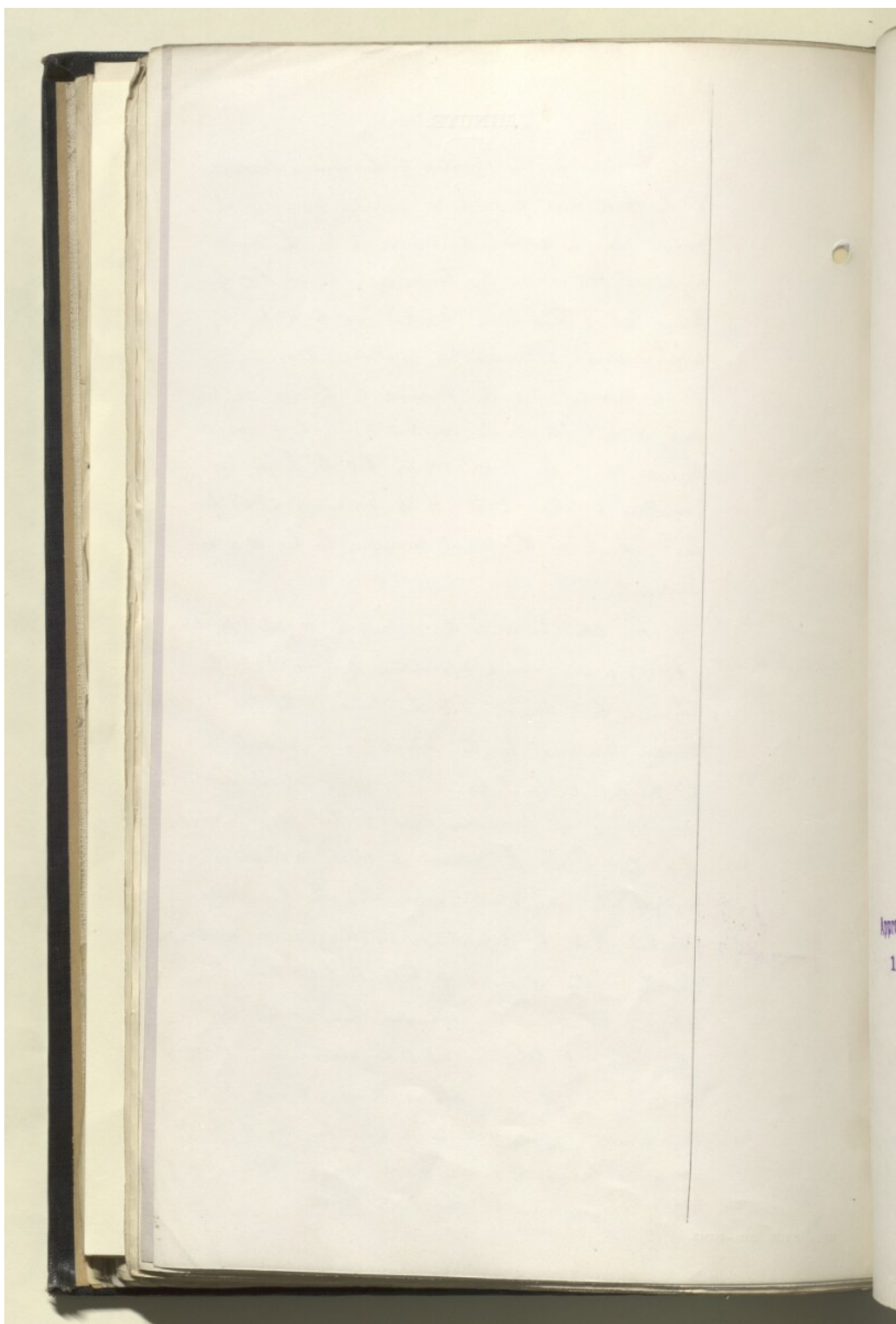
MINUTE.

The case for the elevation of the Bushire Residency to the first class seems to be completely made out. It is perhaps now, & is likely to continue to be, the most important post under the Foreign Dep^t except that of Foreign Sec^y & Chief Comm^r H. B. & P., & it is probably more arduous, & possesses less amenities, than any. It is essential that the conditions of the app^t should be such as will attract the very best men, & at present they are not. It is well-known that Sir P. Cox was unwilling to return to it if it remained a 2nd class Res^y, though in the present emergency he has done so temporarily.

at a total of about £100

In order to avoid the immediate initial expenditure (£2370) & an annual expenditure of some £50^s, the Financial Sec^y suggests that the status of the app^t should remain unaltered for the present, & a personal allowance be granted to Sir P. Cox. This is a proposal that does not at all commend itself to this dep^t. Recognising that this is not the moment to incur expenditure unnecessarily, one must assume that the G. & L. are satisfied that the expenditure in this case is necessary, for their letter is dated a fortnight later than the telegram in which they indicated the principles which they proposed to follow in respect of retrenchment. Moreover, status & pay are two different things, & while it is, in my opinion, urgently necessary to raise the pay of the app^t, it is no less so - & will become more so before peace & plenty come again - to enhance its dignity.

15616. I. 1178. 2000.-9/1913.





U. S. & S.
S.O.

Bood.

10th Nov 1914

I am directed by the S. & S.
for S. to forward, for the information
of the S. & S. for S.A., copy
of a letter that has been received
from the S. & S. recommending that
the app^t of Political Resident in
the Persian Gulf sh. be raised in
status to a first-class Residency
at an estimated cost of £2370
initial, & £1110 annual recurring.

The importance of this app^t
& its ever growing responsibilities are
so well known to Sir E. Grey that
the Marquess of Curzon thinks it un-
necessary to say anything further
in support of the S. & S.'s recom-
mendation than that the present
moment appears to him to be one

Approved Pol. Com'ee.,
10 NOV 1914



at which it is peculiarly desirable
that the status of H.M.'s principal
political representative in the Persian
Gulf sh. be enhanced.

H.L. trusts that Sir E. Grey will
commend the proposal to the favourable
consideration of the L.C. of the Treasury.

SB

APPROVED COUNCIL

10 NOV 1914

H.S.

W.

SW
M

sd T. W. Holderness.



Reference Paper.

Political and Secret
Department.

Letter No. 4063 Rec. 1914

Referred to Secretary Foreign Dept. 22nd day of Oct. 1914.

for favour of remarks. From the political point of view the proposal is highly desirable.

A. H. H. H.

I agree that a good case is made out for improving the status of the Bushire Residency & in view of the increased importance of the appointment I & I² in ordinary times have raised no objection to the conversion of the post into a first class Residency. But the present is not a favourable time for incurring fresh administrative charges if this can be avoided. Please see copy of telegraphic correspondence with the Govt. (attached). I observe that the Govt. delayed submitting Sir P. Cox's letters for 2 years after its receipt & the matter is obviously not of vital urgency. The Govt. has not yet apparently experienced difficulty in retaining the services of any particular officer in the appointment & if that question were to arise it would be more economical to deal with it by means of a formal allowance. I would suggest that

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16086.-2. I. 1638. 2000.-11/1913.



that the G of S's letter is forwarded to the F.O.,
 who, if my view is accepted, might be ~~the~~ informed that
 the S. does not propose, in view of the general financial
 situation to sanction the proposal at the present time
 tho' he recognises the strength of the case for improving
 the status of the Residency. The F.O. is asked if they
 concur in this view & if so whether they wd be prepared to
 share the cost of any proposed allowance that might be
 necessary if the circumstances referred to above were to arise.
 A case for granting an allowance may arise at once if as proposed
 Sir P. Cox vacates the Sub. pos. then. Major R. D. is also to
 return to the more pressing duties of the Bushire Res. (M. 4)
 Even if the G of S's proposal is ultimately accepted,
 action on these lines wd postpone the initial charges
 approximately Rs. 35,000 & the extra expenditure if a
 proposed allowance has to be granted wd be less than the
 additional recurring charge involved by the G of S's proposal.

As regards the last part of para 4, as the Waglanistan
 app^t has no connection with Bushire, it is hardly reasonable
 to require any savings on its account as a set-off to the new
 charges now proposed.

W. Robinson

2.10.14



163

Curtailment of Administrative Expenditure.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department,
19th August 1914.*

Your despatch dated 2nd July, No. 216. Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay. In view of general financial position I am disposed to postpone proposals of this kind which obviously are of no immediate urgency. What are your views?

From Viceroy, 9th September 1914.

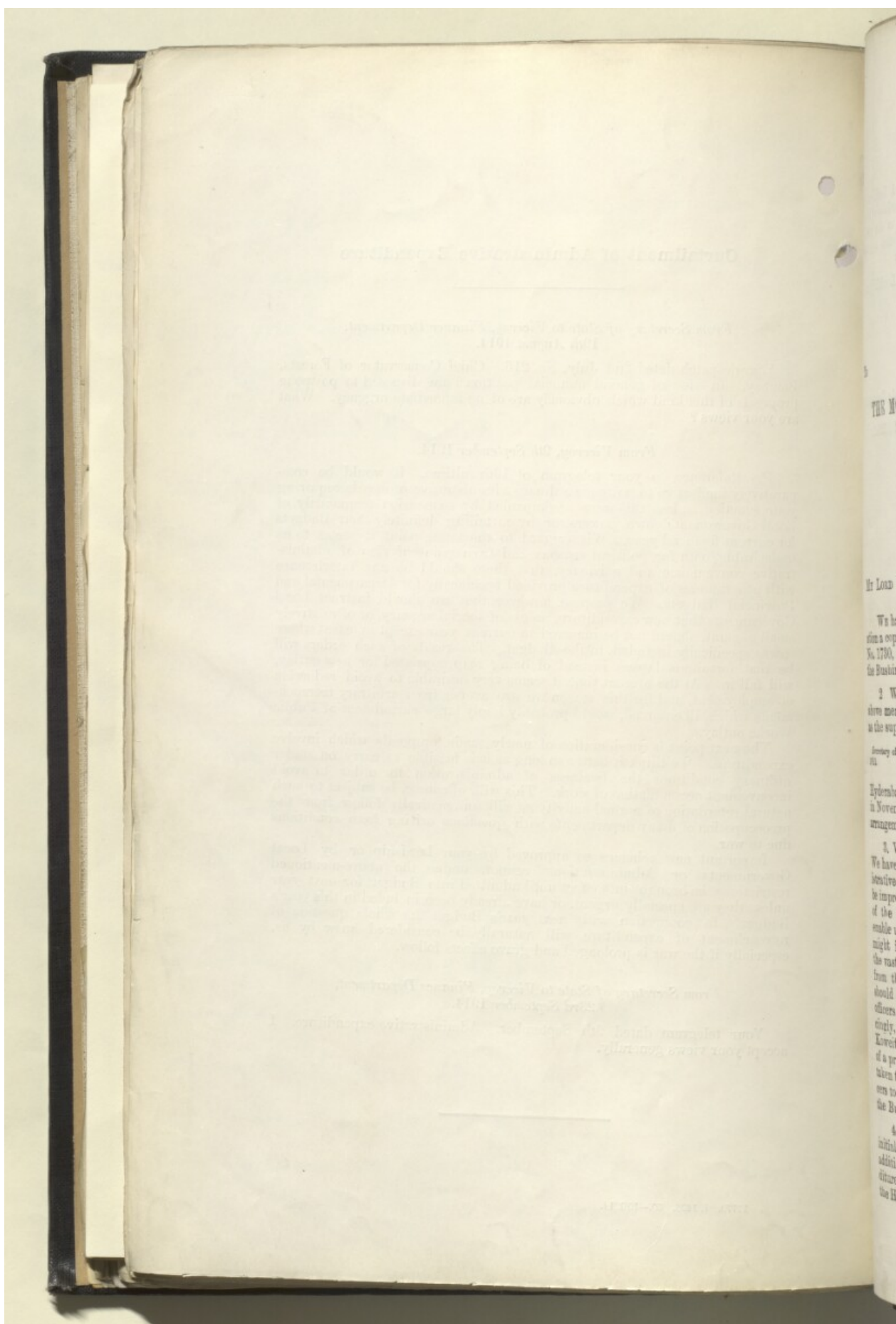
P.—Reference to your telegram of 19th ultimo. It would be comparatively ineffective to postpone ordinary administrative proposals requiring your sanction, unless this were accompanied by suspension temporarily of Local Governments' own powers, or by curtailing definitely their Budgets for current financial year. With regard to the latter point, it seems to us undesirable, both for political reasons and from point of view of administrative convenience and efficiency, that there should be any interference with programmes of expenditure provided specifically for Departmental and Provincial Budgets. We propose, however, that we should instruct Local Governments that new expenditure, unless of special urgency, or of relatively small amount, should not be incurred in current year except in cases where it was specifically included in the Budget. The result of such orders will be that fortuitous lapses, instead of being reappropriated for new outlay, will fall in. At the present time it seems very desirable to avoid reduction of employment, and for this reason we are averse from arbitrary retrenchments which, if enforced, would probably imply large curtailment of Public Works outlay.

The next point is consideration of newly made proposals which involve expenditure. We think it better so long as it is feasible to carry on under ordinary conditions the business of administration in order to avoid inconvenient accumulation of work. This will, of course, be subject to such natural retardation of normal activity as will automatically follow from the preoccupation of many departments with questions arising from conditions due to war.

Important new schemes so approved by your Lordship or by Local Governments or Administrations cannot, under the above-mentioned restrictions, be brought into effect until admitted into Budget for next year unless they are specially urgent, or have already been included in this year's Budget. In connection with next year's Budget the whole question of retrenchment of expenditure will naturally be considered anew by us, especially if the war is prolonged and grave effects follow.

*From Secretary of State to Viceroy, Finance Department,
23rd September 1914.*

Your telegram dated 9th September. Administrative expenditure. I accept your views generally.



THIS NO

Mr Lord

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 No. 1780, of
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SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUESS OF CREWE, K.G.,
His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 24th September 1914.

MY LORD MARQUESS,

We have the honour to submit for your Lordship's favourable consideration a copy of the letter from our Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, No. 1730, dated the 4th of August 1912, in which he advocates the claims of the Bushire Residency to be raised to the status of a Residency of the 1st class.

2. We have for some time been impressed with the desirability of the above measure, but we have been reluctant to advocate its introduction so long as the supernumerary appointment created for Mr. Fraser in the grade of Residents, 1st class, remained unabsorbed. Mr. Fraser has now been transferred from Medicine and is officiating as Resident at

Secretary of State's telegram, dated 25th October 1911.

Hyderabad, and it is hoped that on the termination of his acting appointment in November next, it will be found unnecessary to revert to the abnormal arrangement sanctioned in 1911.

3. We desire to give our strong support to Sir Percy Cox's representation. We have no hesitation in saying that the time has come when, both for administrative and political reasons, the status of the Bushire appointment should be improved. This conclusion if not based on the ground that an advancement of the Resident's rank and an increase of his emoluments are required to enable us to retain the services of a particular officer—though this consideration might in certain circumstances become cogent—but on the general ground of the vastly enhanced importance of the appointment at the present time, both from the Indian and Imperial points of view, and of the necessity that we should be in a position to command for it the services of our ablest political officers. Sir Percy Cox's letter of the 4th of August states the case convincingly, and recent developments in the Persian Gulf, *e.g.*, the discovery of oil at Koweit, Bahrain and elsewhere, the acquisition by His Majesty's Government of a predominant share in the Persian Oil Company, the measures now being taken to restore order in Southern Persia and the proposal to lend British officers to the gendarmerie have tended still further to increase the importance of the Bushire charge.

4. From the attached statement, it will be seen that we estimate the initial cost of the proposal to be Rs. 31,940, and calculate that it will entail an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 16,637 *per annum*. This additional expenditure, both initial and recurring, will be shared according to practice between the Home and Indian Governments. As a set-off against the moiety debitable





to Indian revenues we propose to keep the appointment of Resident in Waziristan vacant so long as Mr. Donald is performing other functions or is on leave. This can, we consider, be done without any detriment to the public interests. The question of the permanent abolition of the Waziristan appointment will be taken up before Mr. Donald retires from the service.

5. We trust that our proposal will commend itself to your Lordship and receive the sanction of His Majesty's Government.

We have the honour to be,

MY LORD MARQUESS,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servants,

(Signed) HARDINGE OF PENSHURST.

" BEAUCHAMP DUFF.

" R. W. CARLYLE.

" HARCOURT BUTLER.

" SYED ALI IMAM.

" R. H. CRADDOCK.

" W. S. MEYER.

" R. W. GILLAN.

Enclosure

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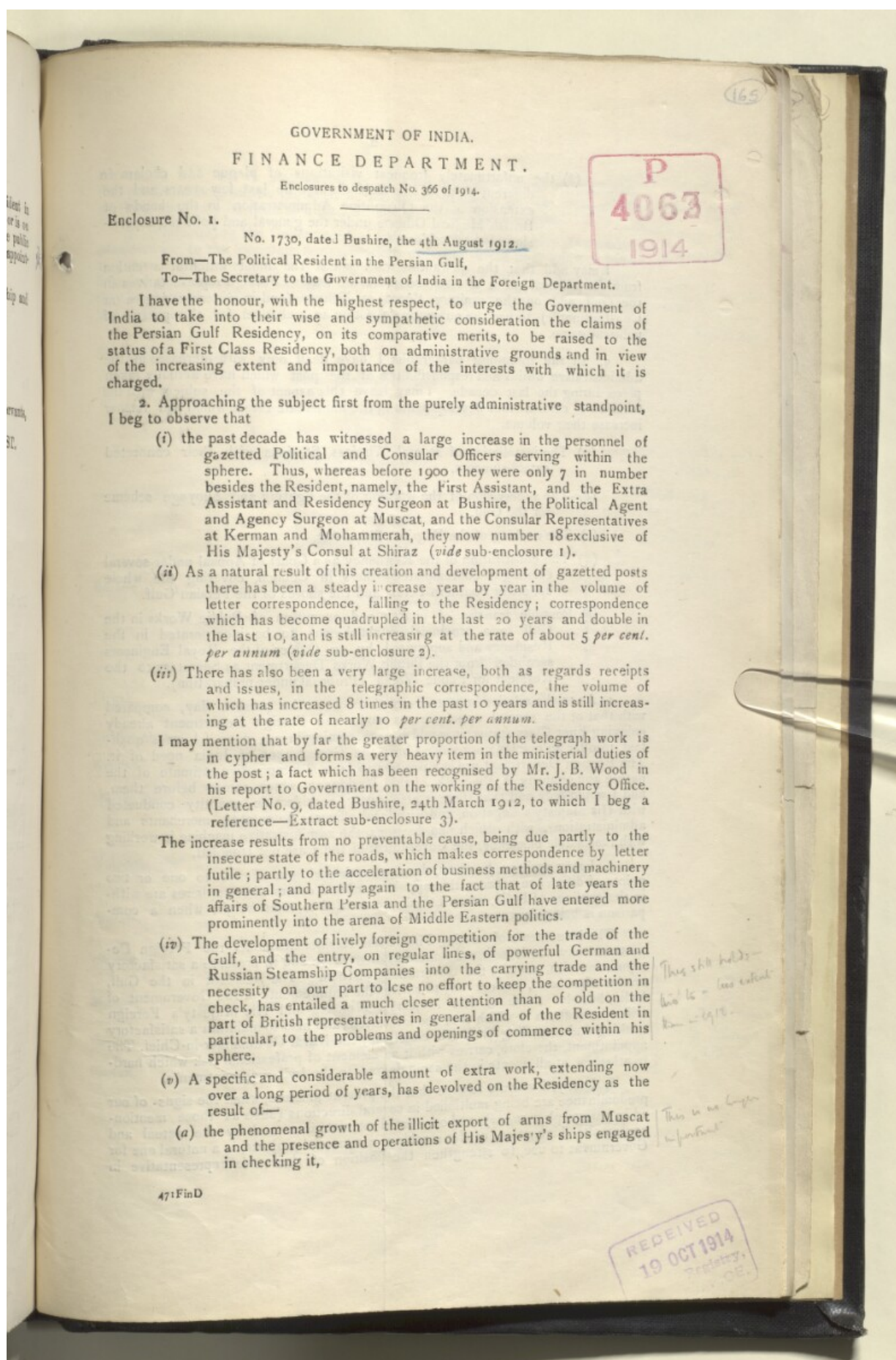
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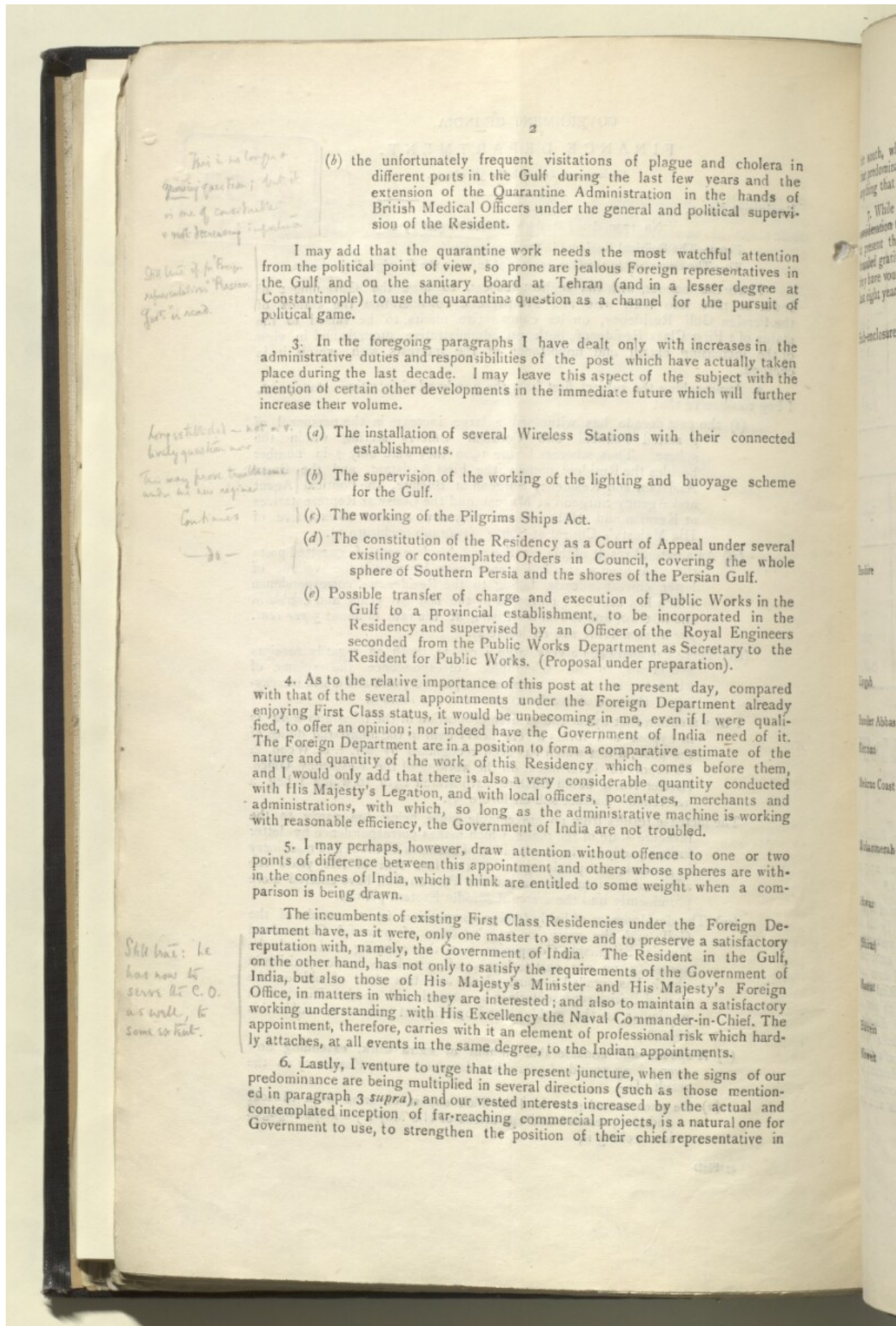
(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)





This is no longer a
quarantine question; but it
is one of considerable
importance.

Still less of a Foreign
representative's Residency
question in itself.

Long established - not a
body question now

This may prove troublesome
under the new regime

Continues

Shirazi has
has now to
serve the C.O.
as well, to
some extent.

- (b) the unfortunately frequent visitations of plague and cholera in different ports in the Gulf during the last few years and the extension of the Quarantine Administration in the hands of British Medical Officers under the general and political supervision of the Resident.

I may add that the quarantine work needs the most watchful attention from the political point of view, so prone are jealous Foreign representatives in the Gulf, and on the sanitary Board at Tehran (and in a lesser degree at Constantinople) to use the quarantine question as a channel for the pursuit of political game.

3. In the foregoing paragraphs I have dealt only with increases in the administrative duties and responsibilities of the post which have actually taken place during the last decade. I may leave this aspect of the subject with the mention of certain other developments in the immediate future which will further increase their volume.

- (a) The installation of several Wireless Stations with their connected establishments.
(b) The supervision of the working of the lighting and buoyage scheme for the Gulf.
(c) The working of the Pilgrims Ships Act.
(d) The constitution of the Residency as a Court of Appeal under several existing or contemplated Orders in Council, covering the whole sphere of Southern Persia and the shores of the Persian Gulf.
(e) Possible transfer of charge and execution of Public Works in the Gulf to a provincial establishment, to be incorporated in the Residency and supervised by an Officer of the Royal Engineers seconded from the Public Works Department as Secretary to the Resident for Public Works. (Proposal under preparation).

4. As to the relative importance of this post at the present day, compared with that of the several appointments under the Foreign Department already enjoying First Class status, it would be unbecoming in me, even if I were qualified, to offer an opinion; nor indeed have the Government of India need of it. The Foreign Department are in a position to form a comparative estimate of the nature and quantity of the work of this Residency which comes before them, and I would only add that there is also a very considerable quantity conducted with His Majesty's Legation, and with local officers, potentates, merchants and administrations, with which, so long as the administrative machine is working with reasonable efficiency, the Government of India are not troubled.

5. I may perhaps, however, draw attention without offence to one or two points of difference between this appointment and others whose spheres are within the confines of India, which I think are entitled to some weight when a comparison is being drawn.

The incumbents of existing First Class Residencies under the Foreign Department have, as it were, only one master to serve and to preserve a satisfactory reputation with, namely, the Government of India. The Resident in the Gulf, on the other hand, has not only to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, but also those of His Majesty's Minister and His Majesty's Foreign Office, in matters in which they are interested; and also to maintain a satisfactory working understanding with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. The appointment, therefore, carries with it an element of professional risk which hardly attaches, at all events in the same degree, to the Indian appointments.

6. Lastly, I venture to urge that the present juncture, when the signs of our predominance are being multiplied in several directions (such as those mentioned in paragraph 3 *supra*), and our vested interests increased by the actual and contemplated inception of far-reaching commercial projects, is a natural one for Government to use, to strengthen the position of their chief representative in

the south, with
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position that
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Enclosure

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the south, who, as an instrument for the local maintenance and promotion of that predominance, will be rendered all the more effective for the purpose by anything that may be done to enhance the status of his appointment.

7. While asking the Government of India to be pleased to give favourable consideration to the foregoing representations in favour of the post which I have at present the honour to fill, I beg to express to them my respectful and unbounded gratitude for the indulgent consideration and consistent support which they have vouchsafed to me, as the incumbent of their Residency during the last eight years.

Sub-enclosure No. 1

List of Gazetted Officers
serving in Sphere of Bushire Residency,
1912.

(Resident in the Persian Gulf).

		First Assistant	...	...	...
		Residency Surgeon	...	...	...
		Second Assistant	...	...	...
Bushire	...	Extra Assistant	...	...	...	7
		Commercial Adviser and Vice-Consul	...	...	...
		Consular Assistant	...	...	...
		Lieutenant Royal Engineer, as Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	...	...	...	2
Lingah	...	Assistant Resident and His Majesty's Vice-Consul.	...	...	...	1
Bunder Abbas	...	Assistant Resident and His Majesty's Consul	...	...	...	1
Kerman	...	His Majesty's Consul	...	...	...	1
Mekran Coast	...	Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs and <i>ex-officio</i> Assistant for Mekran Coast.	...	...	...	1
Mohammerah	...	His Majesty's Consul and Assistant Resident.	...	...	...	2
		Mobile Assistant Quarantine Medical Officer, I.M.S.	...	...	...
Ahwaz	...	His Majesty's Vice-Consul and Assistant Resident.	...	...	...	1
(Shiraz)	...	His Majesty's Consul (Levant Service)	...	...	...
Muscat	...	Political Agent	...	...	...	2
		Agency Surgeon	...	...	...
Bahrein	...	Political Agent	...	...	...	1
Koweit	...	" "	...	...	...	1



4

Sub-enclosure 2.

Correspondence dealt with by Bushire Residency.

Letters.

Year.					Receipts.	Issues.	Totals.
1890	...	...	...	...	1,346	1,753	3,099
1900	...	...	...	...	2,605	2,591	5,196
1910	...	...	...	...	6,112	6,112	12,224
(1911)	...	...	...	...	(6,183)	(6,476)	(12,659)

Telegrams.

Year.					Receipts.	Issues.	Totals.
1890	...	...	...	...	Not registered.	...	...
1900	...	...	...	...	234	209	443
1910	...	...	...	...	1,482	1,710	3,192
(1911)	...	...	...	...	(1,711)	(1,786)	(3,496)

Sub-enclosure 3.

Extract from a letter No. 9, dated 24th March 1912, from J. B. Wood, Esq., C.I.E., Foreign Department, on special duty, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

As an illustration of the volume of work now performed by the Residency Office, I may mention that the number of the receipts and issues has risen in the last 10 years from 2,682 and 2,747 in 1901 to 7,936 and 8,156 in 1911.*

*Figures include telegrams.

A further illustration of the responsibility of the Resident is afforded by the fact that the number of cypher telegrams received and despatched by him in 1911 amounted to 1,609, while the number dealt with during the three weeks of the present month actually amounts to 300. I think that I may safely assert that there is no local office in India which has anything like the volume of secret and important telegraphic correspondence that falls to the lot of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. It is difficult to compare his work with that of officers of the same rank in India, since the conditions are so greatly dissimilar. But the time is, I think, fast approaching, when the Government of India must consider whether the arduous and responsible character of the Resident's duties does not demand the raising of his status and the scale of his establishment to that of a First Class Resident. In any case, it is clear that with a responsibility so grave and so pressing it would be the height of folly to hamper his work by insisting on further curtailment.



5

Enclosure No 2.

Statement showing the additional expenditure involved by raising the status of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf to that of a Resident of the First Class.

INITIAL EXPENDITURE.

RS. A. P.

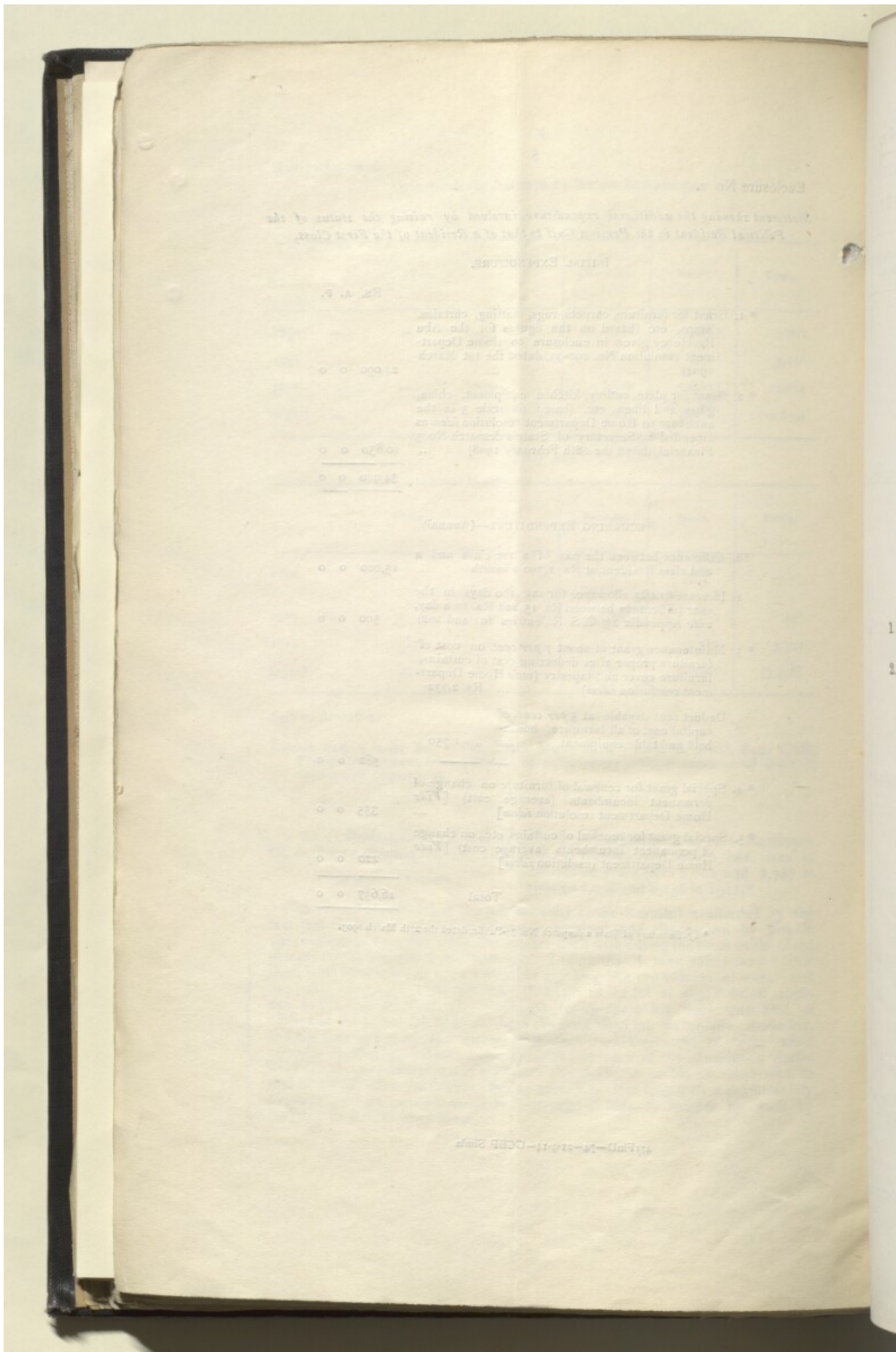
* 1. Grant for furniture, carpets, rugs, matting, curtains, lamps, etc (based on the figures for the Abu Residency given in enclosure to Home Department resolution No. 490-99, dated the 1st March 1904)	24,090	0	0
* 2. Grant for plate, cutlery, kitchen equipment, china, glass and linen, etc. (based on scale 3 in the annexure to Home Department resolution <i>idem</i> as amended by Secretary of State's despatch No. 5 Financial, dated the 28th February 1908) ...	10,850	0	0
	<u>34,940</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

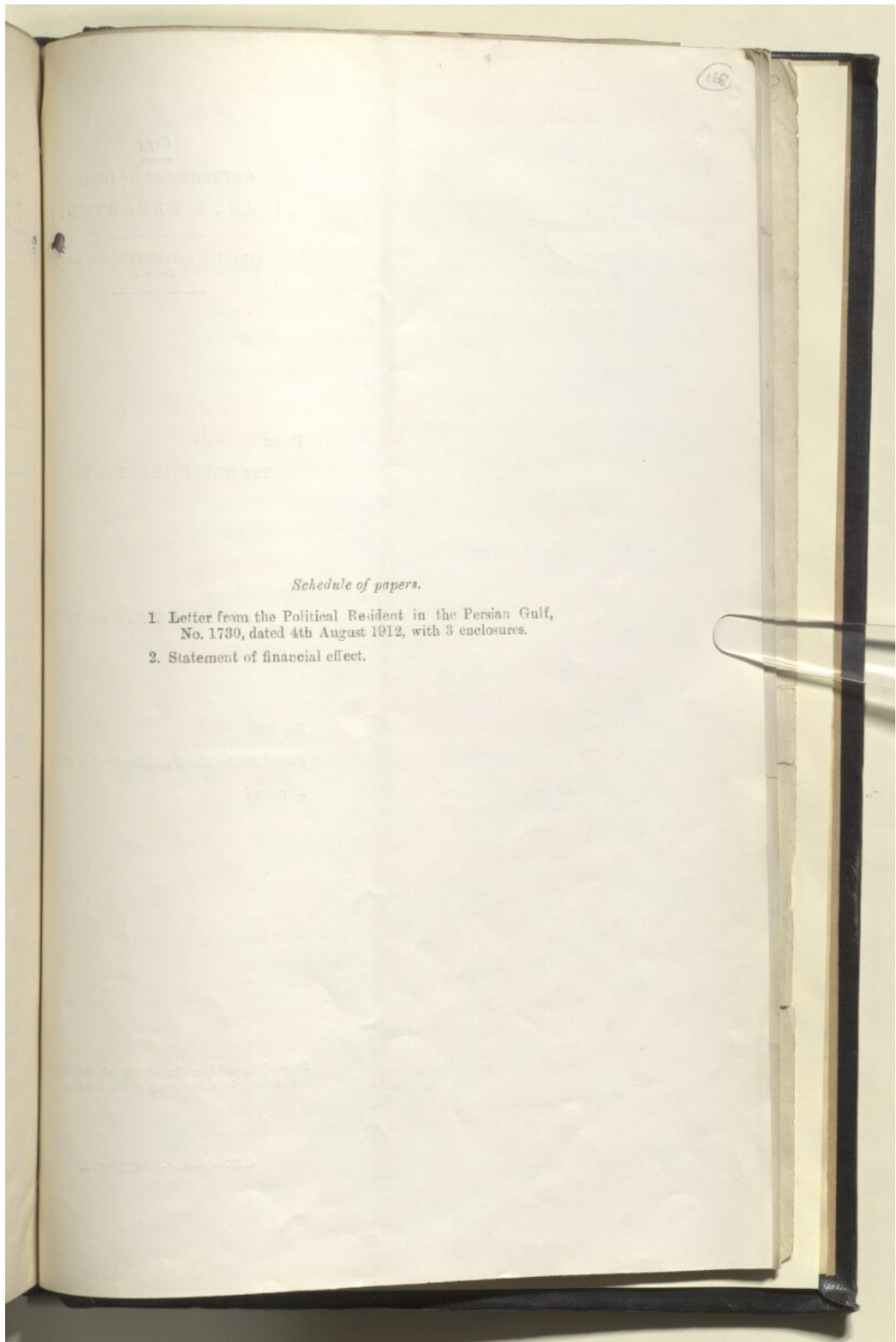
RECURRING EXPENDITURE—(Annual).

1. Difference between the pay of a 1st class and a 2nd class Resident at Rs 1,250 a month ...	15,000	0	0
2. Increased daily allowance for say 100 days in the year (difference between Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 a day, <i>vide</i> Appendix 25, C. S. R., entries 101 and 102) ...	500	0	0
* 3. Maintenance grant at about 7 per cent. on cost of furniture proper after deducting cost of curtains, furniture cover and tapestry (<i>vide</i> Home Department resolution <i>idem</i>) ... Rs. 2,332			
Deduct rent payable at 5 per cent. of capital cost of all furniture, household and table equipment ... " 1,750	582	0	0
* 4. Special grant for renewal of furniture on change of permanent incumbents (average cost) [<i>Vide</i> Home Department resolution <i>idem</i>] ...	335	0	0
* 5. Special grant for renewal of curtains, etc., on change of permanent incumbents (average cost) [<i>Vide</i> Home Department resolution <i>idem</i>] ...	220	0	0
Total ...	<u>16,637</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

* Cf. Secretary of State's despatch No. 34-Public, dated the 27th March 1903.

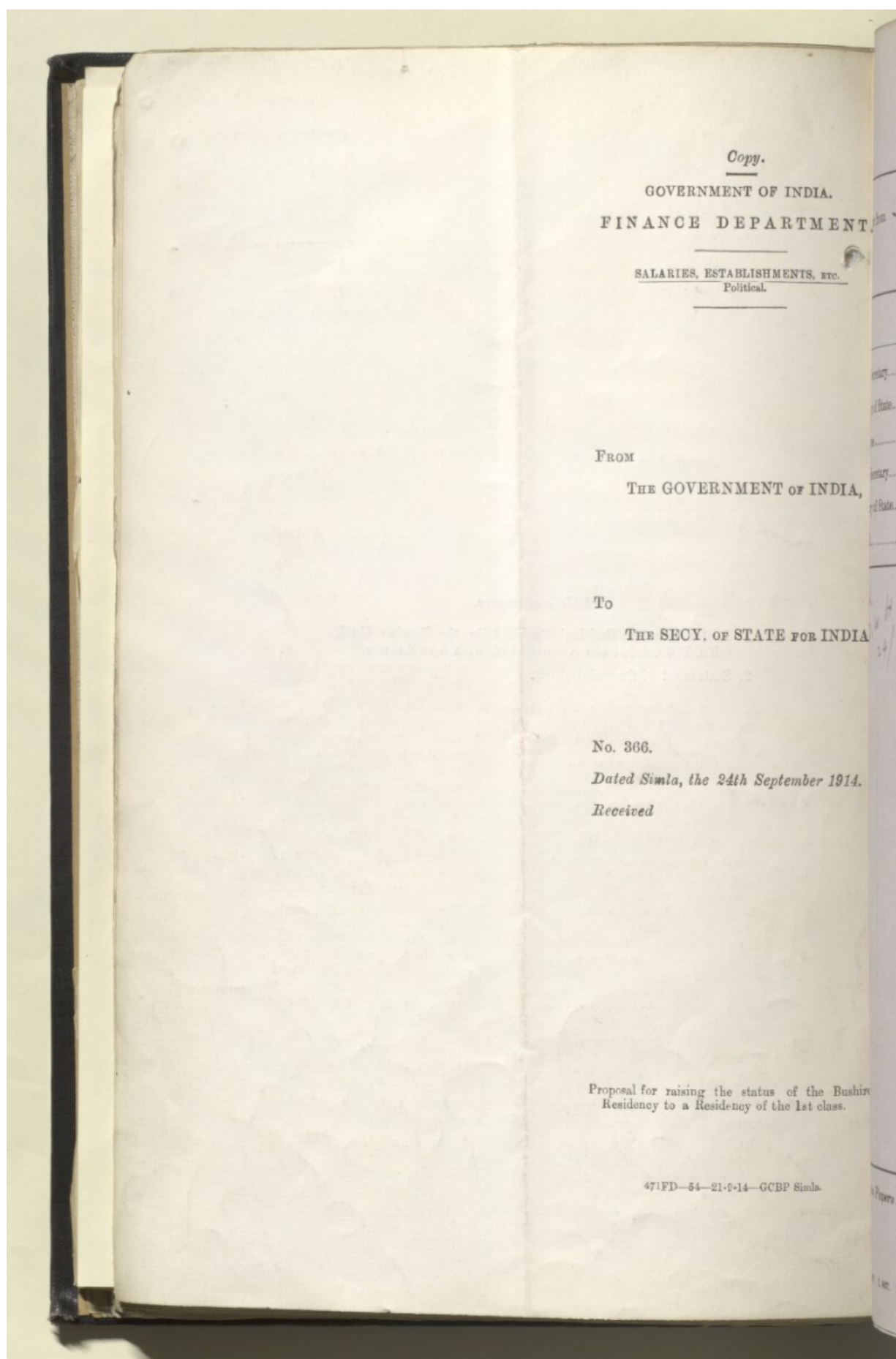
471 FinD—74—21-9-14—GCBP Simla





Schedule of papers.

1. Letter from the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,
No. 1730, dated 4th August 1912, with 3 enclosures.
2. Statement of financial effect.



Copy.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT
SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.
Political.

FROM

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

To

THE SECY. OF STATE FOR INDIA

No. 366.

Dated Simla, the 24th September 1914.

Received

Proposal for raising the status of the Bushire
Residency to a Residency of the 1st class.

471FD-54-21-0-14-GCBP Simla.



Register No. **2358** Put away with **5184** Political Department. **13** (169)

Letter from **To. 25148** Dated **18 June** 1914.
Rec. **19 June** 1914.

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	20 June	W.H.	<u>Persia</u> acceptance by Treasury of proposal to appoint, for two years, an additional Treasury officer at Bushire.
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....	22	W.H.	
Under Secretary.....	23	W.H.	
Secretary of State.....			
Council.....			

Send **7. W. H.**
24/

Copy to India - 26 June 14
40. 10

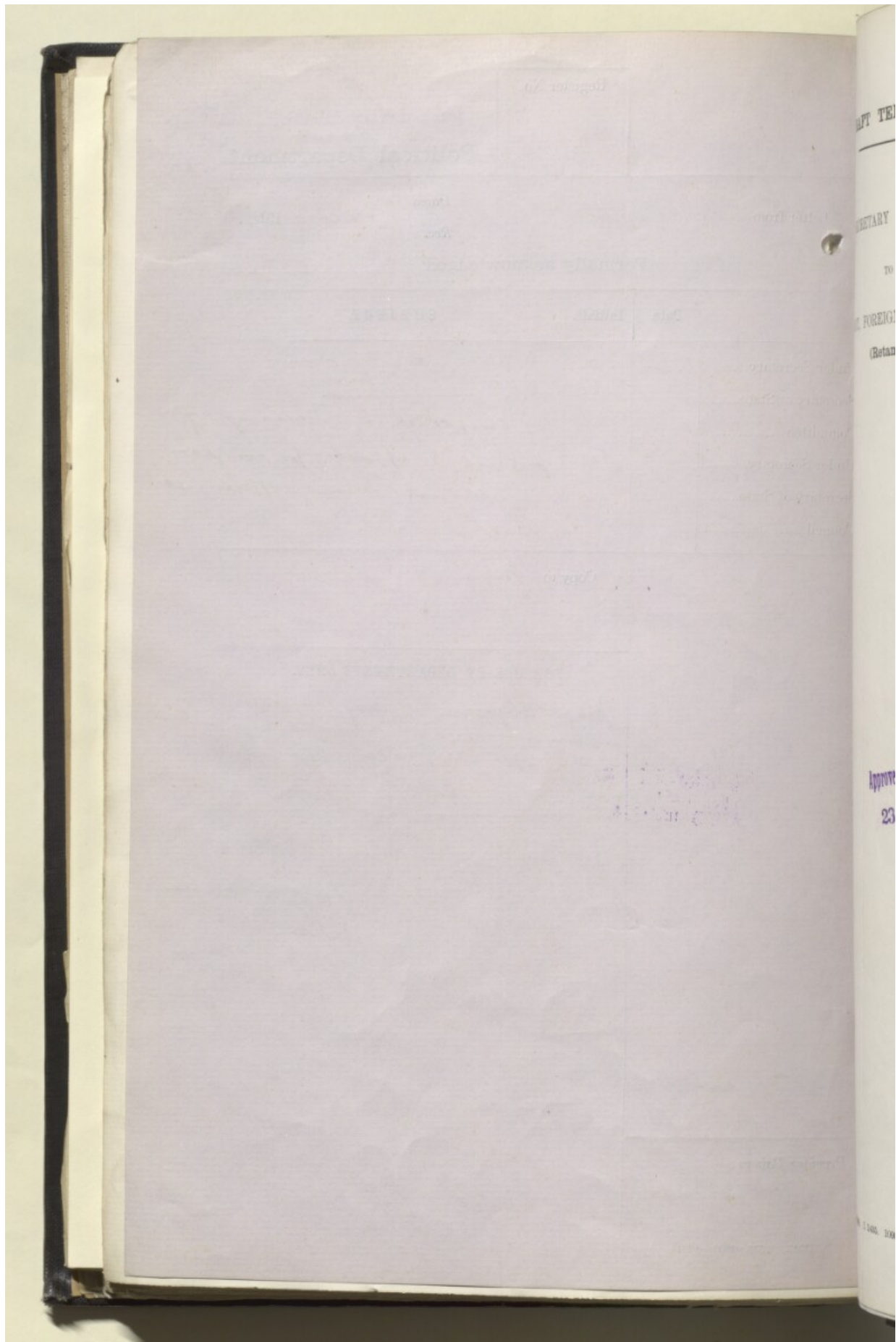
FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

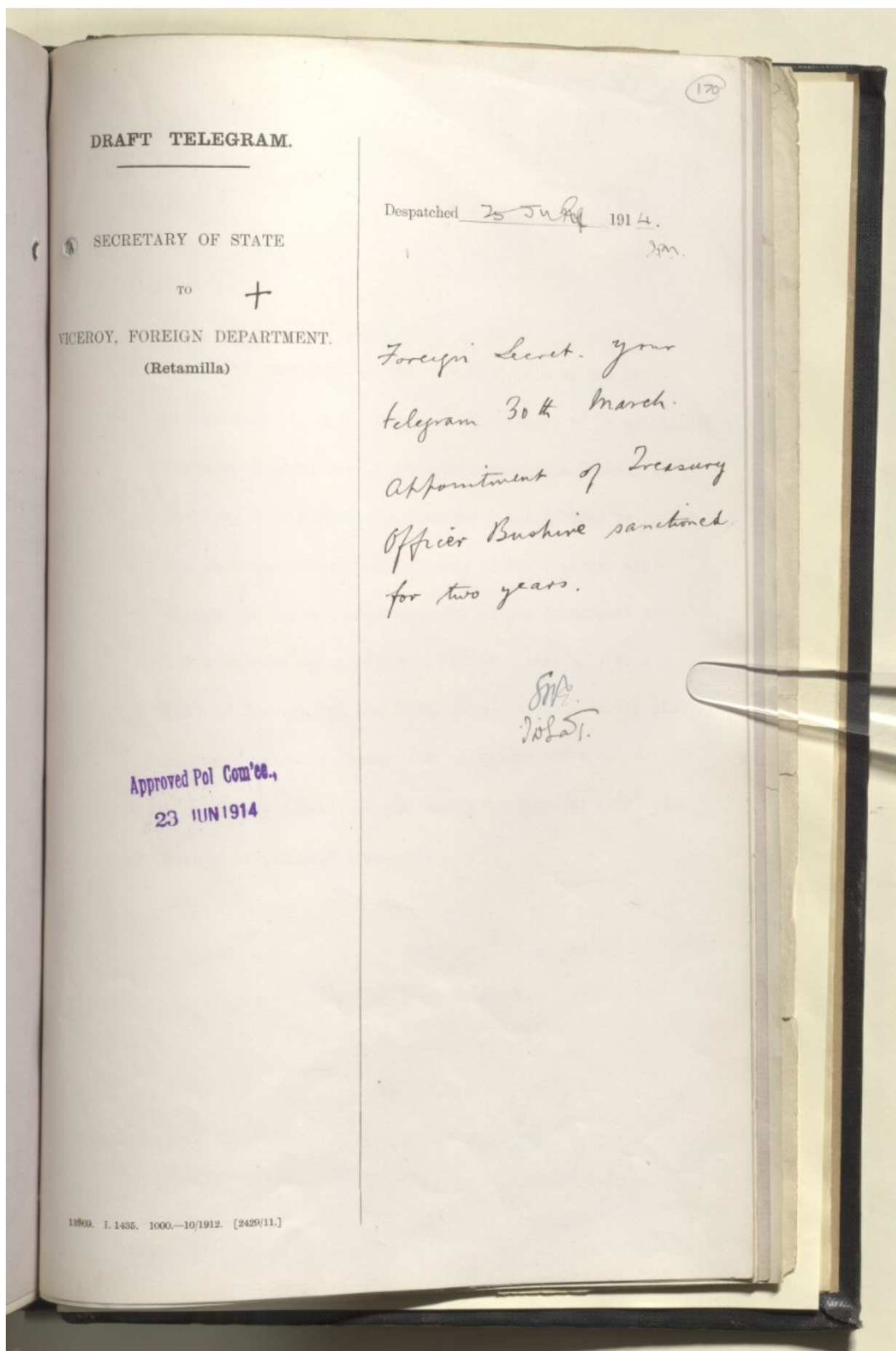
Draft telegram to Viceroy informing of
23 June 1914. Draft app? Pol. Comm.

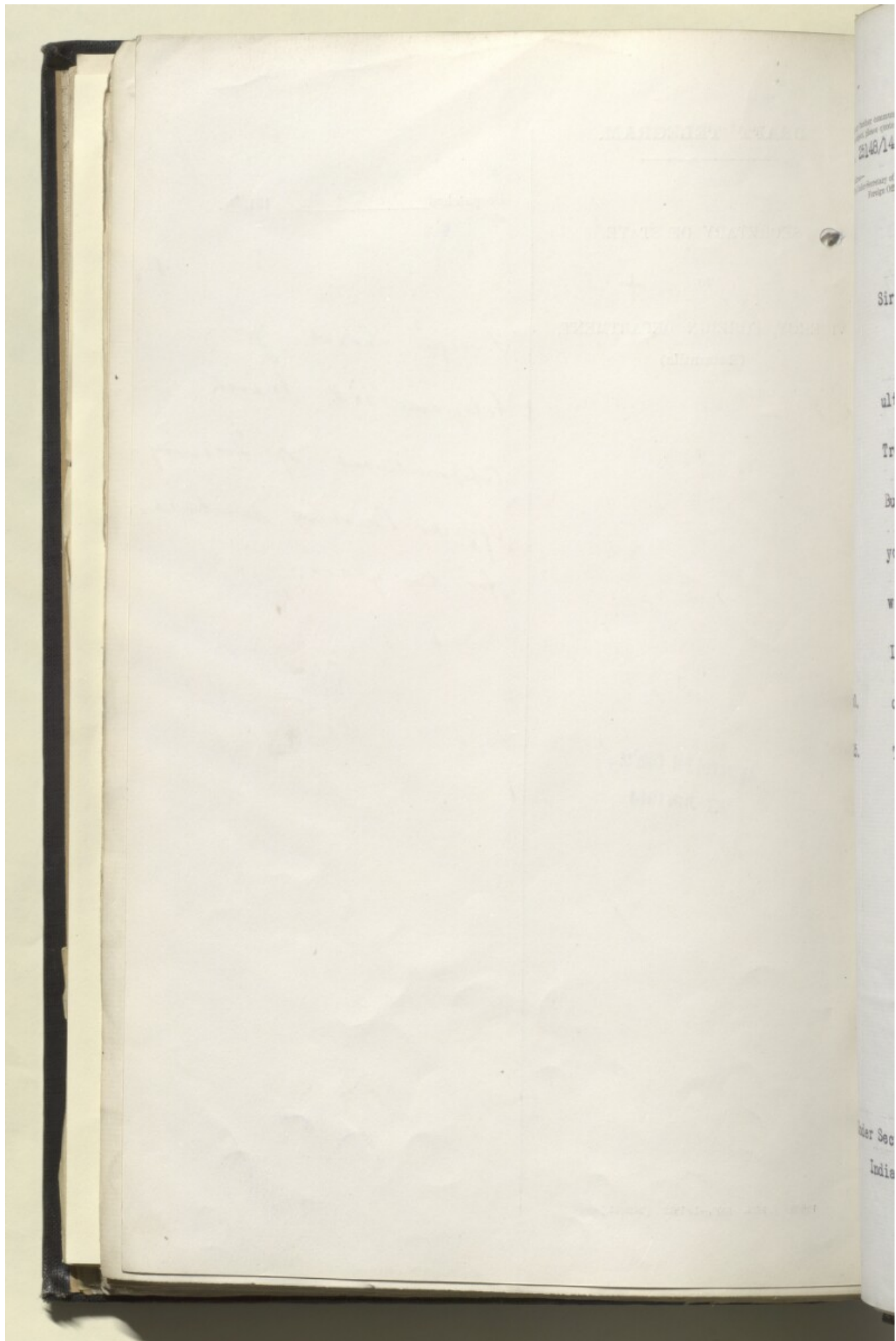
25 June - telegram to Viceroy

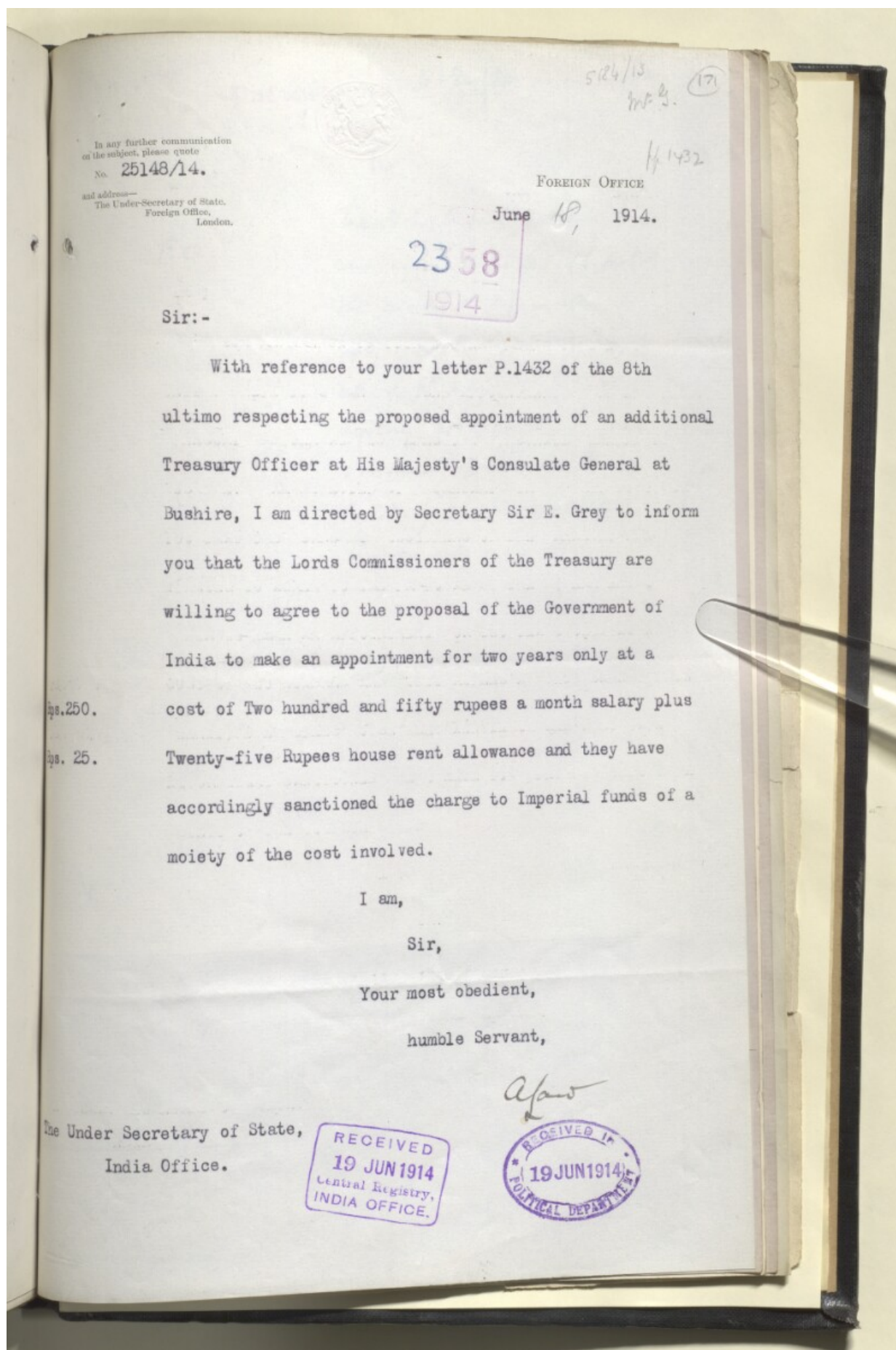
Previous Papers:—
5184/13

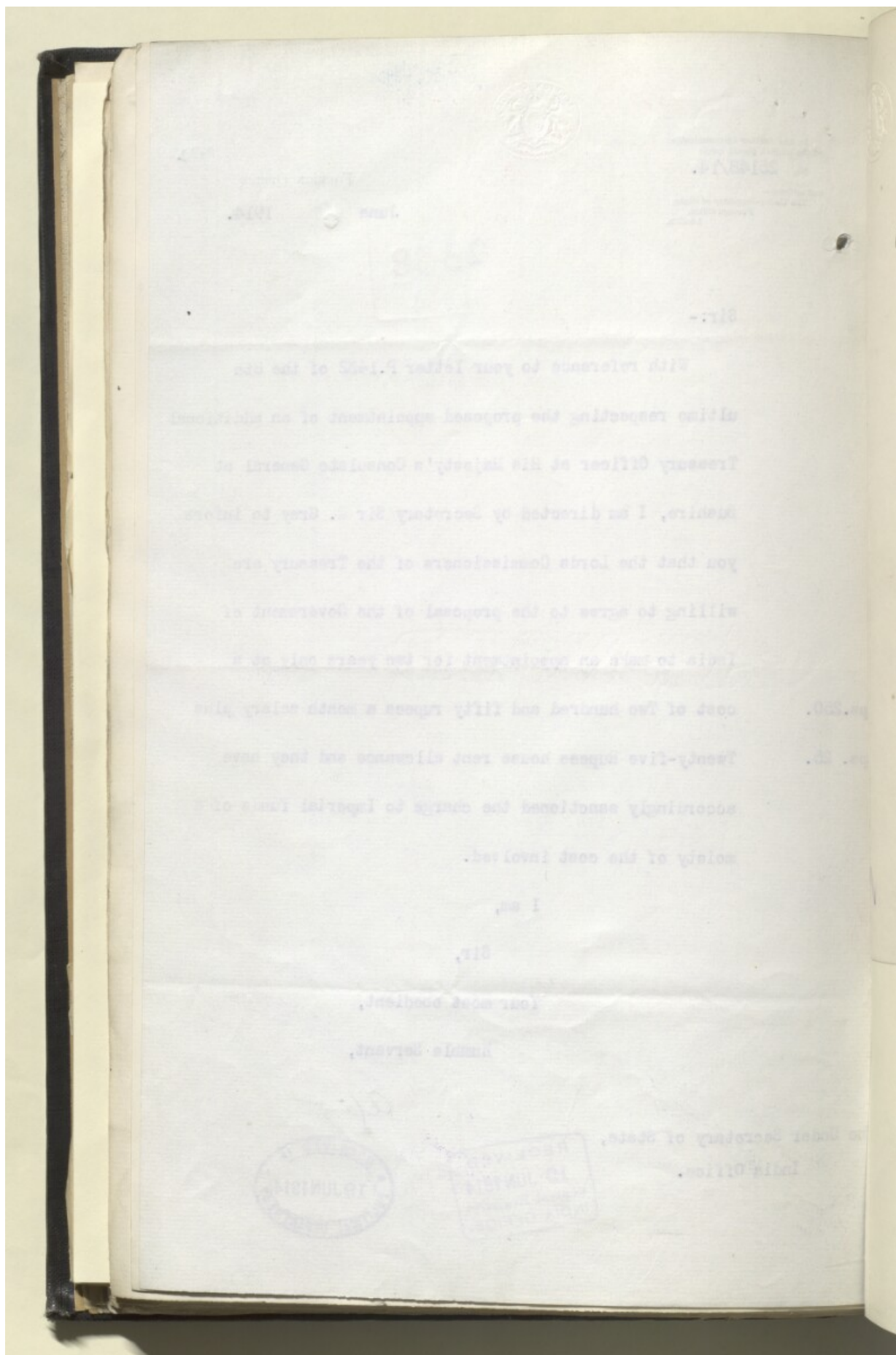
15297. 1, 837. 1000.—6/1913.

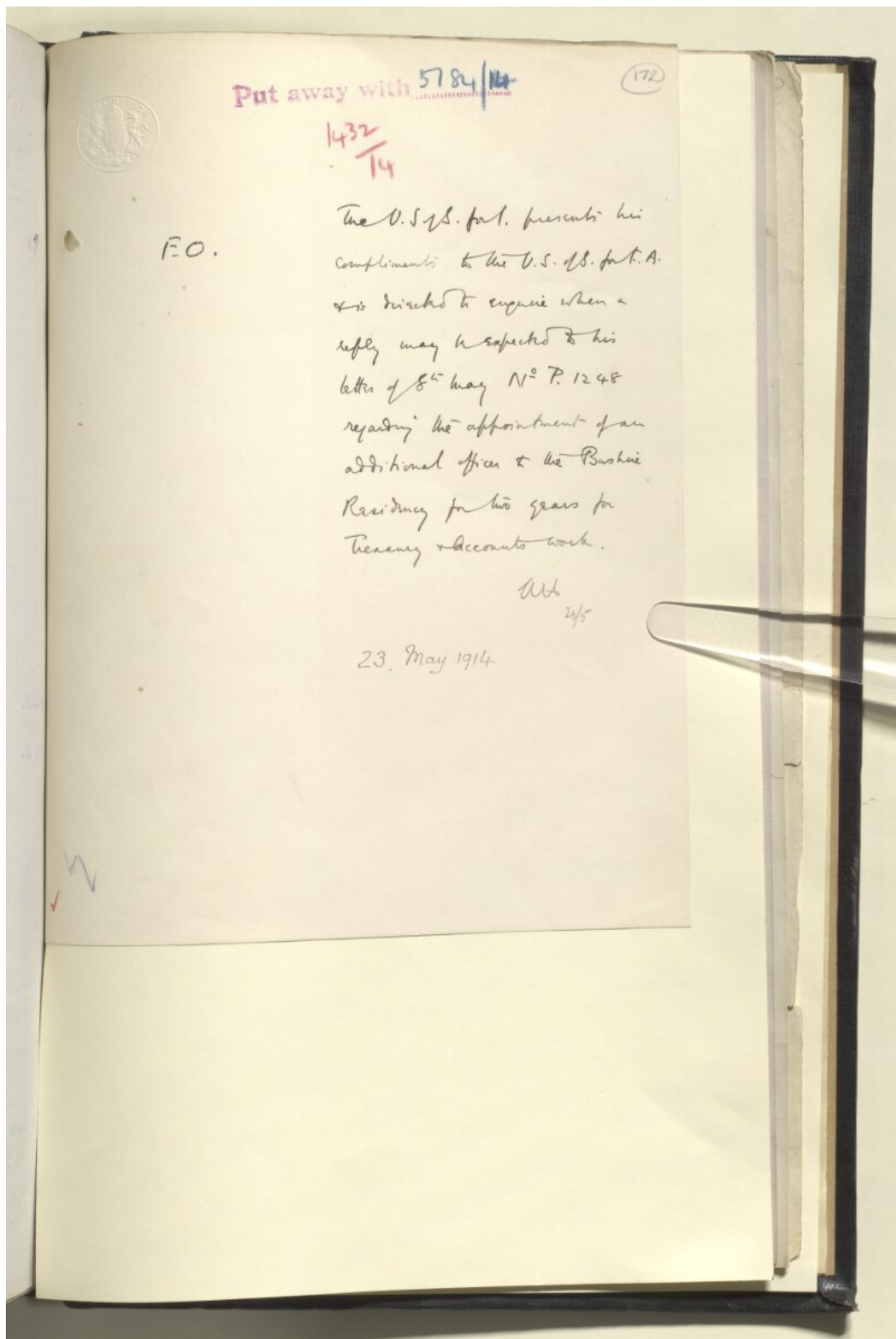


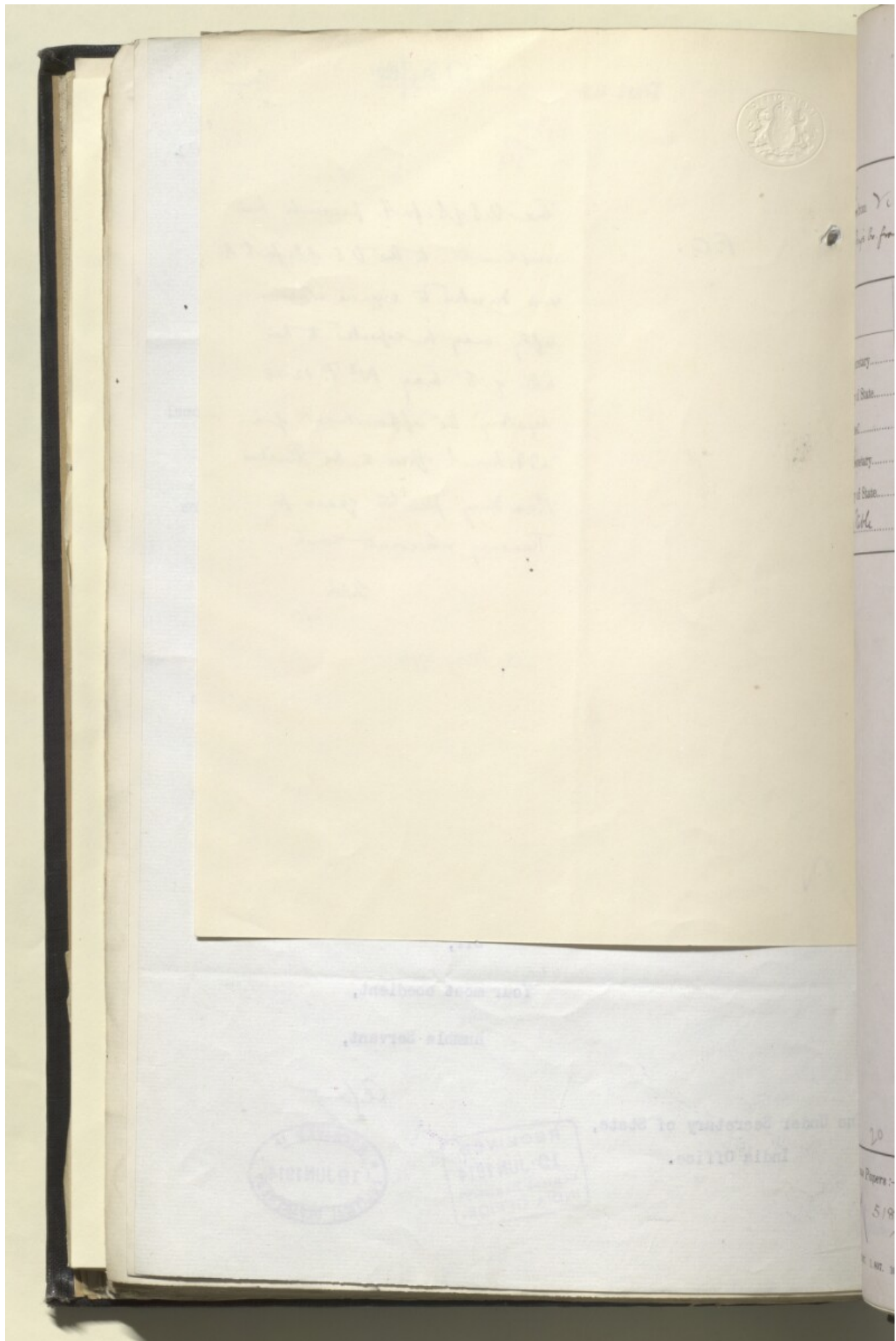














Register No.
1432
1248

Put away with 5184/13
Political Department.

Letter from Viceroy (1248)
Dated 30 March 1914
Rec. 31
Secy's Co. from India, 13 m, 26 March recd. 11 April 1914 (1432)
Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	24 Ap.	J.S.S.	Persia
Secretary of State.....			
Committee.....	24	J.W.H.	Proposed to appoint a Treasury Officer for two years as a temporary measure to relieve the Exchequer Assistant Resident at Bushire of certain financial work.
Under Secretary.....	29.4.14	J.W.H.	
Secretary of State.....			
Council.....	30	J.W.H.	Cost - for two years - Rs. 3300 per annum.

Copy to- India

Copy to India
15 MAY 1914

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENTS ONLY.

Off. letter to F.O. recommending

28th April 1914
Approved Political Committee

FINANCIAL COMMITTEE MAKE NO OBSERVATION
29 APR. 1914

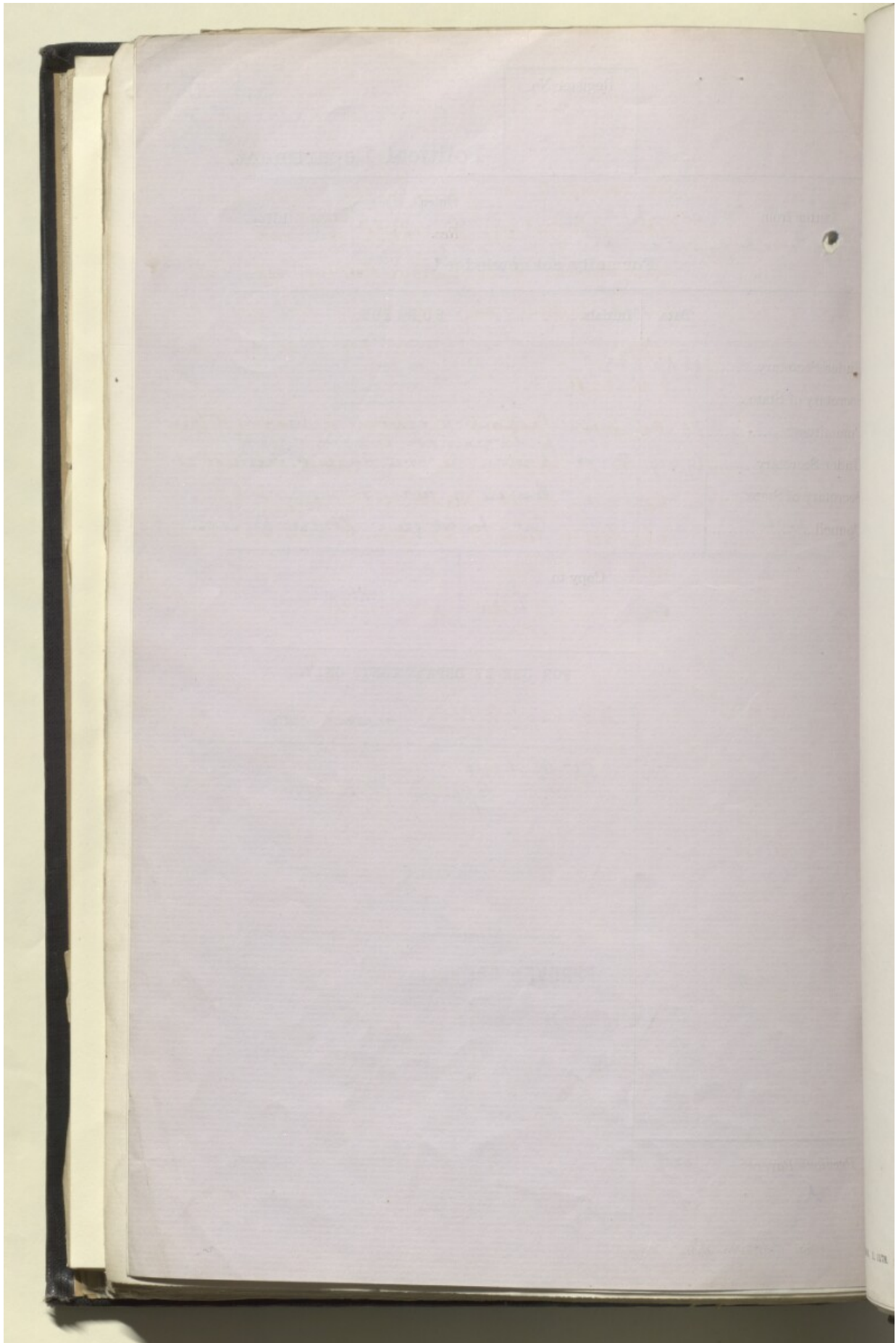
APPROVED COUNCIL
8 MAY 1914

8 May 1914. Letter to F.O.

20

Previous Papers:—
5184/13

15267. I. 887. 1000.—6/1913.





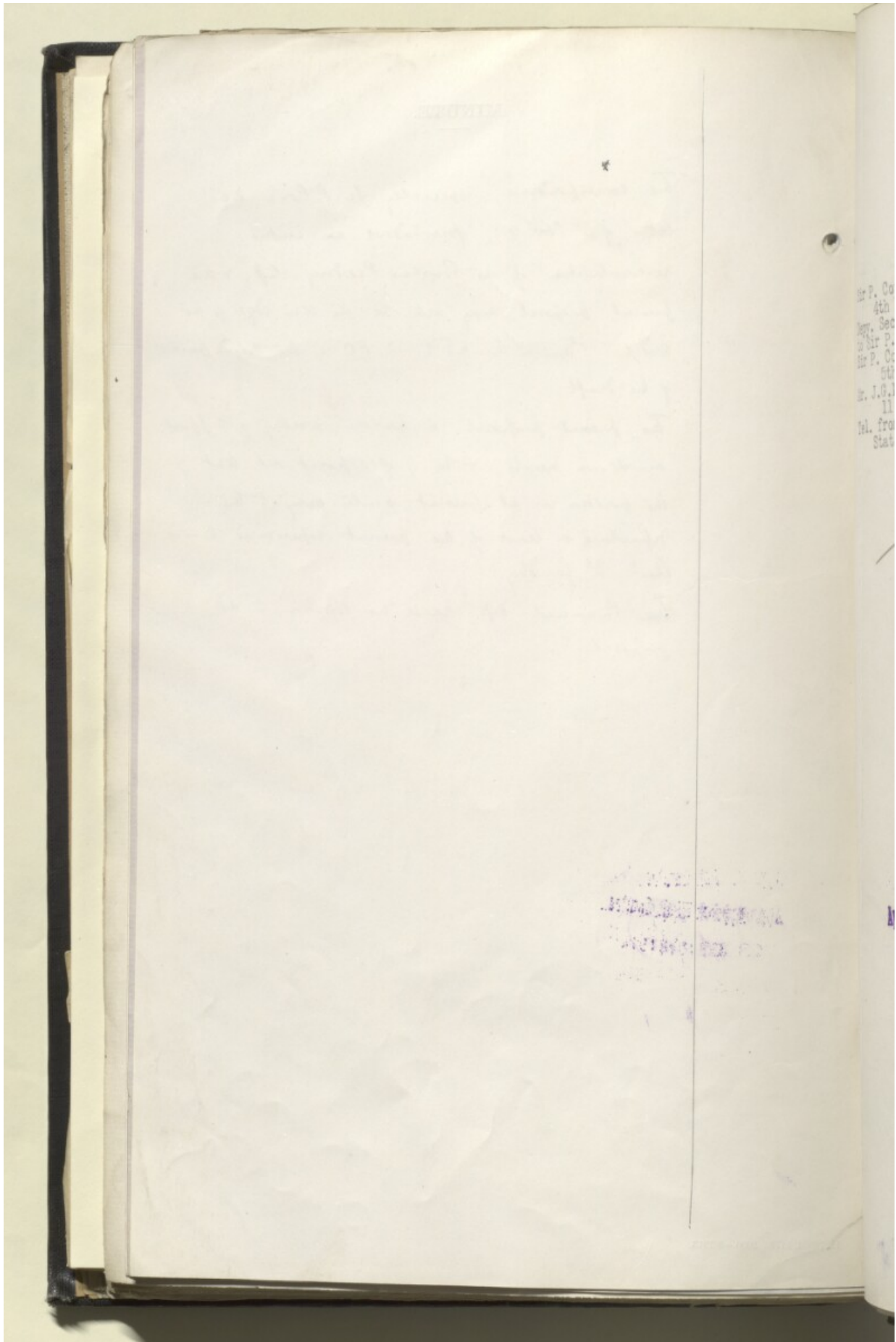
(174)

MINUTE.

The correspondence, especially Sir P. Cox's 20. letter of 5th Nov^r 1913, foreshadows an entire re-constitution of the Bushire Residency staff, & the present proposal may well be the thin edge of the wedge. This is hinted to the F.O. in the second para: of the draft.

The present proposal is, however, worthy of support on its own merits, & the G.O. point out that the position is at present acute owing to the departure on leave of the present experienced second Asst, Mr. Gaudy.

The Financial Dep^t raise no objection to the proposal.





Draft F.O.

Sir P. Cox to Govt. of I.
4th May 1913.
Dey. Sec. Govt. of India
to Sir P. Cox 17 Oct. 1913.
Sir P. Cox to Mr. Wood,
5th Nov. 1913.
Mr. J.G. Lorimer to Mr. Wood,
11 January 1914.
Tel. from Viceroy to S. of
State, 30 March 1914.

Approved Pol. Com'ee.

28 APR 1914

Cox

8 May 1914

Sir,

I am directed by the S. of S.,
for I. in C. to transmit for the
consideration of the S. of S. for
F.A. copy of the marginally noted
correspondence regarding a proposal
to appoint an additional Treasury
officer to the staff of the Resid-
ency at Bushire.

Sir P. Cox is of opinion that
the increasing volume of work pass-
ing through the Residency will
necessitate a complete re-constitu-
tion of its machinery; but for the
present the only change that is
proposed is to appoint an additional
officer to perform the "Treasury and
Accounts" work which at present is
done by the Extra Assistant Resident
in addition to his other duties. Mr
Lorimer, during his charge as Acting
Resident, found that the congestion
of work had been if anything under-
stated by Sir P. Cox whose great
personal experience alone rendered
the position possible.

The two specific causes which
have mainly led to the overburdening
of the Extra Assistant Resident, viz
(1) the introduction of the Office
Allowance system in the Consular
posts subordinate to Bushire, and
(2) the lighting and buoyage scheme
in the Persian Gulf, may to some
extent



extent diminish; and the Govt. of India
~~propose that~~ for the present propose
 that the additional appointment should
 be for two years only to tide over the
 period of greatest difficulty. The
 cost will be Rs. 250 p.m. salary plus
 Rs. 25 house rent allowance, i.e. Rs.
 3300 or £220 per annum.

I am to request that if the S. of
 S. for F.A. sees no objection to the
 Govt. of I's. proposal, which has the
 strong support of the S. of S. in C.,
 he will be so good as to move the L.C.
 of the Treasury to accept a half of the
 cost involved as a charge on Imperial
 Revenues, at as early a date as possible.

(sd T. W. Volderness.

DB

SW

Mr.
 J. S. K.

FINANCE COMMITTEE MAKE NO OBSERVATION

29 APR 1914

APPROVED COUNCIL

8 MAY 1914

RB



(176)

Reference Paper. Political and Secret
Department.

Letter No. 1248 Rec. 191

Referred to the Secretary, Finance Dep^t 17th day of April 1914.

for form of observations
At Huzel

2101
1914

Political Secretary

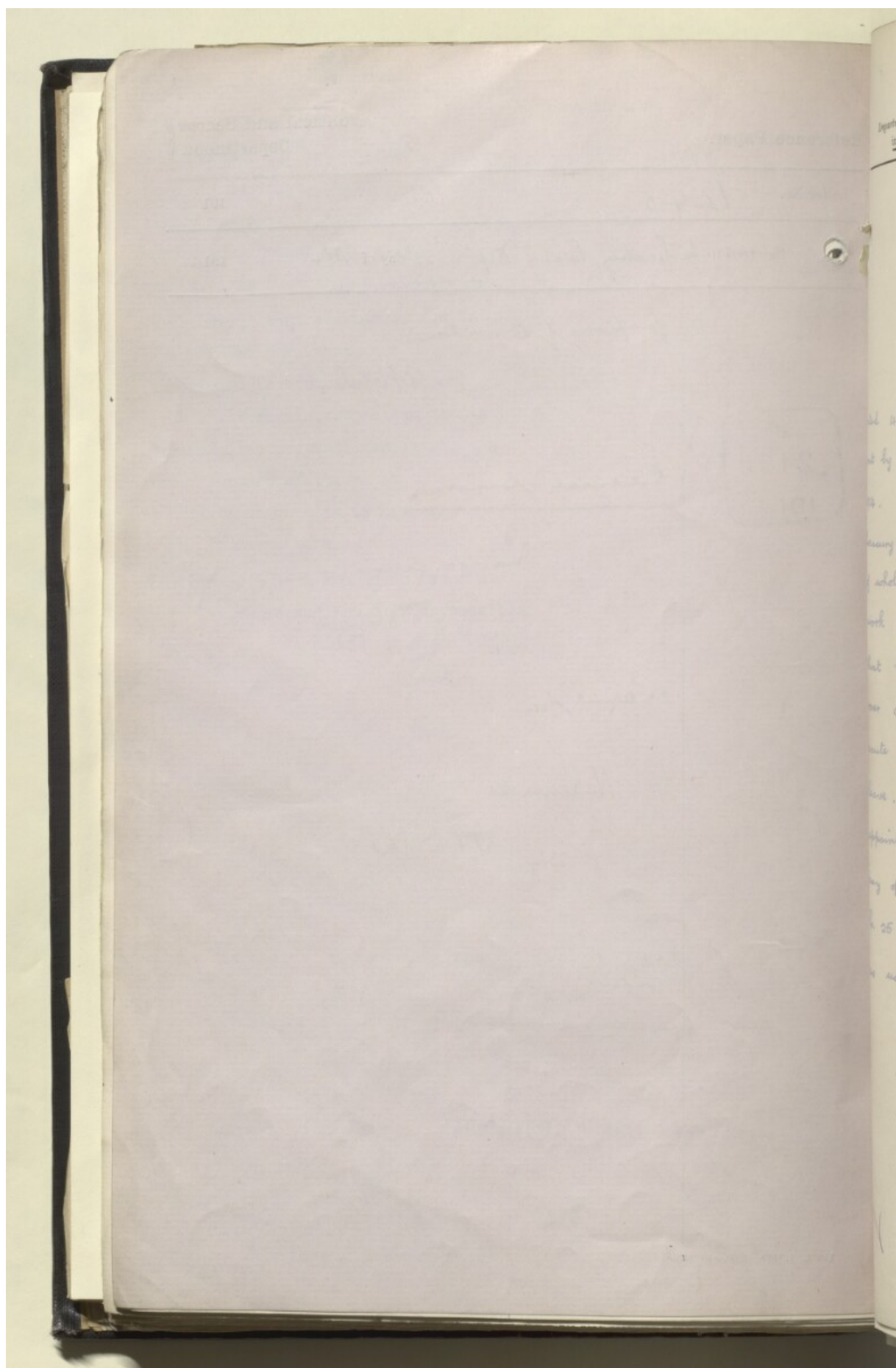
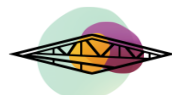
the objection.
S. F. Stewart

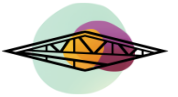
21st April / 14

No remarks

23/4 F. Drake

14064. L. 1529. 1000.—10/1012.





Put away with 5784/13

15120. L. 694. 10,000.—G/1912. [941/12.]

Departments are requested, if they suspect that there is any mistake in this telegram, to communicate immediately with the Private Secretary to the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State.

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

FROM Viceroy
DATED 30th March 1914
RECEIVED AT LONDON OFFICE 8. 2 p.m.

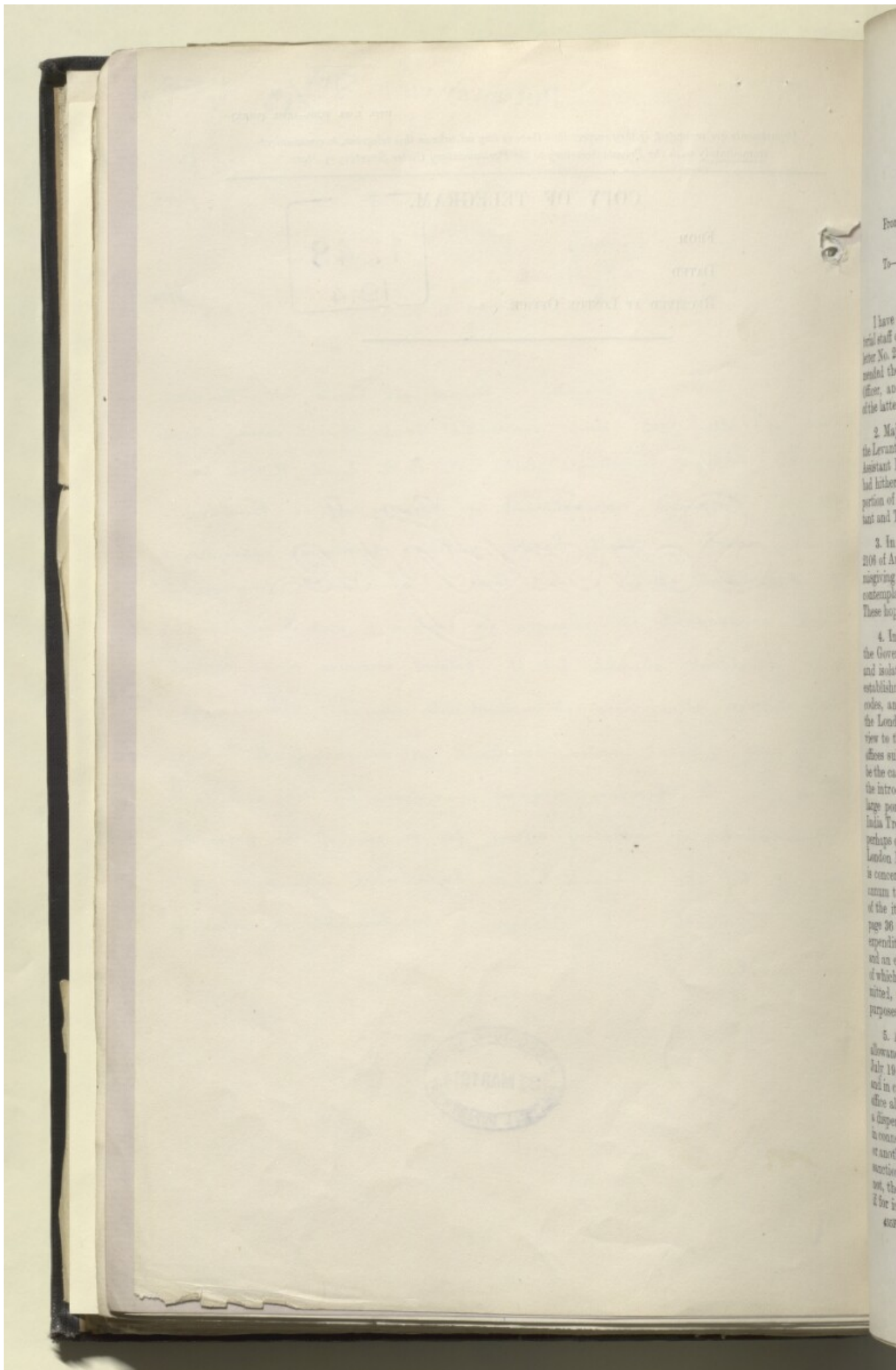
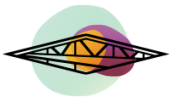
1248
1914

(177)

Due at 2.0 11 April/14

Foreign Secret. Please see Cox's letter No. 1428 dated 14th May 1913 and connected semi-official correspondence sent by Foreign Secretary's letter No. 13 M. dated ^(11/22/14) March 26th 1914. Proposed appointment of Treasury officer, Bushire. Treasury work in itself hardly justifies permanent appointment of whole-time officer; but there is considerable financial work consequent on changes in system; and it is desirable that Resident should for the present exercise strict control over office allowances of subordinate offices. Position is acute as present extra assistant is compelled to take leave. I therefore request sanction by telegram to the appointment of Treasury officer for period of two years on pay of Rs. 250 a month with house rent allowances of Rs. 25 a month. Charges to be divisible in moieties as usual.







P
1432
1914

No. 1428, dated Bushire, the 4th May 1913.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR P. Z. COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

I have the honour to address Government in regard to the gazetted and ministerial staff of my office, and in this connection to invite a reference to this office letter No. 2386, dated the 19th September 1909, in which Major Trevor recommended the amalgamation of the duties of Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, and that of Superintendent, in the person of the former, and the abolition of the latter.

2. Major Trevor based his recommendation on the ground that an officer of the Levant Service having been appointed as Vice-Consul at Bushire and the Extra Assistant Resident having been thereby relieved of the Consular work which he had hitherto performed, it would be possible for the latter to perform a certain portion of the duties of the Superintendent in addition to his own as Extra Assistant and Treasury Officer.

3. In the note on "Bushire" which formed an enclosure to my letter No. 2106 of August 1910, I endorsed Major Trevor's proposal though not without some misgiving and mainly in the hope that the modified system of accounts then under contemplation would lead to a reduction in the Treasury Branch of the office. These hopes, however, I regret to say, have not been fulfilled.

4. In paragraph 3 of their letter No. 2085-Est. A., dated July 6th, 1912, the Government of India were pleased to say that they recognised that in distant and isolated posts it was difficult except at excessive cost to maintain a clerical establishment capable of dealing with accounts on the lines prescribed by audit codes, and decided on the analogy of the system prevailing in Consulates under the London Foreign Office to initiate a scheme of "Office Allowances" with a view to the reduction of clerical labour. That this has been the result as regards offices subordinate to this Residency is, I think, or at any rate will eventually be the case. The reverse, however, has been the effect upon my own office, where the introduction of the new scheme has in practice transferred to my shoulders a large portion of the supervisory duties hitherto performed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. That this has been the case is, I venture respectfully to think, perhaps due to a misconception as to the system prevailing in Consulates under the London Foreign Office. This system, as I understand it, consists, so far as Persia is concerned, in the grant to a Consular Officer of a sum varying from £200 per annum to £300 per annum for the upkeep of his office. Beyond an enumeration of the items which may properly be charged to the allowance in question (vide page 36 of the Consular Instructions, 1907) no rules are laid down in regard to its expenditure. No accounts beyond a receipt for the allowance drawn quarterly and an entry in the "Quarterly Accounts Current" with regard to the same both of which are sent direct to the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office, London, are submitted, nor does its total include any items specifically sanctioned for political purposes.

5. A glance at the details which go to make up the totals of the various office allowances laid down in Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est. A., dated the 6th July 1912, will, I think, show that the latter are on a completely different footing, and in consequence need different treatment. There will be found included in the office allowance of one Consulate expenditure on behalf of a hospital, of another a dispensary; in a third the allowance is swelled by special grants to meet charges in connection with "touring," etc., etc. All charges of this nature have at one time or another received the careful consideration of Government and have been sanctioned mainly on political grounds with a specific object in view, and it is not, therefore, I take it, intended nor would it be in the interests of Government if for instance an officer with a disinclination to tour expended his allotment on

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RECEIVED
11 APR 1914

INDIA, FOREIGN SECRETARY'S
No 13 M, dated
26 MAR 1914

embellishing the Consulate premises, or finding himself pressed for funds in other directions, abolished his dispensary.

6. Under the old scheme, the duty of seeing that funds provided for a particular object were expended on that object, fell on the Comptroller, India Treasuries. This duty now naturally falls on my own office, and it is in this connection especially that heavy extra work has devolved on the Treasury Officer.

7. In paragraph II (f) of the memorandum which formed an enclosure to this office letter No. 424, dated the 3rd September 1905, I noted certain of the difficulties under which the Treasury Branch of this office laboured, owing to the miscellaneous accounts work which apart from *bona fide* Treasury work, it was called upon to perform, and I now venture to draw attention to one or two further points in the same connection which do not find mention in that memorandum.

First among these I would put the large amount of work connected with the Indian sowars of up-country escorts, i.e., escorts attached to Foreign Office Consulates and the Legation. This work results from Bushire being the channel through which in certain cases sowars of the various escorts mentioned remit money to their families in India, and through which their postal correspondence is conducted. Both entail a very considerable amount of correspondence, both with the Post Office, when money orders fail to reach their destination, and with the Consulates concerned, and also the upkeep of a mass of intricate accounts in small sums, the settlement of which is by no means facilitated by the difficulties of inter-communications with stations up-country.

8. Closely connected with this question is the frequent use made of this Residency for what may be termed, for lack of a better word "Forwarding Agency" work, i.e., requests by officers up-country to arrange for the clearing of goods both private and Government property from the Custom House, the payment of necessary fees, arrangements for their despatch up-country, etc., etc.

The presence of our troops in Southern Persia has not unnaturally led to a very considerable increase in this type of work.

9. I beg respectfully to say, however, that I do not draw attention to the points above mentioned in any spirit of complaint. I mention them merely to indicate the type of miscellaneous work which of late years has shown a marked tendency to develop, and which forms an ever increasing drain on the time of the Treasury Office.

The work, however, is due to specific and known causes, namely, the presence of our escorts and troops in Persia and if not performed by this office, would have to be dealt with by other means no less costly to Government. It may be urged that work of this nature, so far as it is connected with the presence of our troops, might be performed by the Military authorities stationed at Bushire.

I have in this connection received every possible assistance from the Officer Commanding the troops here, but it is difficult, stationed as our troops are 7 miles from the town, for him to co-operate effectively, and correspondence with the Customs Department and the making out of the necessary declaration forms, all of which have to be in Persian, has perforce to be done in my office.

10. I have dealt above mainly with that portion of the work which falls on my Extra Assistant as Treasury Officer, and I now turn to a consideration of certain of the other duties quite apart from Treasury and Accounts work which he is at present expected to perform.

The work which undoubtedly takes up most time and which perhaps interferes more with the routine work of the office than any other is the continual "interviewing" which the Extra Assistant is called upon to do, as much often as half the day being employed in this manner. The questions dealt with are mainly applications for Tazkereh Passes, applications by pilgrims for pecuniary assistance, complaints by British subjects, disputes between local boatmen, the coal establishment and the ships of His Majesty's Navy in regard to the discharges and loading of coal, discussions with Persian workmen and merchants in regard to the price of



building materials, and the cost of local purchases, in fact the hundred and one small details involved in the upkeep of the Residency and its appurtenances.

The conduct of work of all the above categories necessitates a good colloquial knowledge of the local dialect and certain of the questions dealt with involving as they do important political principles, a thorough acquaintance with our attitude in regard to them. It is not possible, therefore, for me to entrust this branch of the work to any of the clerks in the office even if their other duties allowed of their undertaking it.

11. The more important of other branches of the Residency work dealt with by the Extra Assistant are the registering of all inward and outward confidential letters, the entire charge of the coal depôt, the supervision of the Toshakhana, and the upkeep of the Residency launch. Each one of these duties may not involve any very vast amount of work by itself, but their sum total, necessitating as they often do frequent and lengthy absences from the office, cannot but interfere, as I think the Government of India will agree, with the proper execution of the Extra Assistant's duties *qua* Treasury Officer.

12. A further duty which will now fall to that branch of the office under the more immediate supervision of the Extra Assistant is that connected with the administrative arrangements of the scheme of lighting and buoys in the Persian Gulf.

In paragraph 5 of my letter No. 1805, dated 11th August 1912, I recommended that until a special officer had been deputed to be the Lighting and Surveying authority for the Gulf, the Resident should be that authority for the time being. The work connected with this scheme has already attained dimensions with which I find it exceedingly difficult to cope, and though a great deal of it is doubtless due to the extra work inseparable from the inception of any scheme of so extensive a nature, I foresee that a considerable amount of additional work will be thrown permanently by it on this office.

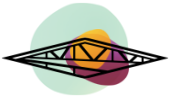
13. Summed up briefly, the position is that after two years' experience (my late ex-Extra Assistant left in April 1911), I find that the amalgamation of the post of the Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, and that of Superintendent has not been found workable. It has resulted in throwing on the Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer a larger share of work than he is able to perform and there is a danger therefore of both branches of the work falling to him, suffering in consequence.

As the Government of India are aware, I am by the terms of the last paragraph of paragraph 6 of Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est.A., dated 6th July 1912, held directly responsible for seeing that the Treasury work at Bushire does not suffer by the new arrangements outlined in that communication. I would, however, venture most respectfully to represent that under the circumstances to which I have drawn attention above, the responsibility is one which I am compelled to accept with no inconsiderable amount of misgiving.

14. The Treasury work, as I have pointed out, is already heavy, and the creation of a new post in Luristan and the appointment of an Officer of the Indian Political Department to Shiraz will necessarily add to these duties.

15. In the above circumstances, I request the favourable consideration of Government to the appointment of a Treasury Officer in addition to that of the Extra Assistant Resident.

My reasons for asking for a Treasury Officer and not an additional Extra Assistant are that Mr. P. J. Gandhi, the present incumbent of both posts, has now served 24 years in the Persian Gulf, 14 of which have been spent in Bushire. He has a good working knowledge both of Persian and Arabic and has a thorough grasp of local customs and conditions. He is thus peculiarly fitted to perform those duties which would in the ordinary course of events fall on the Extra Assistant and his services in that capacity are likely to be of more advantage to Government than would be those of an incumbent nominated specially for that post from elsewhere.



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16. I therefore propose the creation of a fresh post of a Treasury Officer on a salary of Rs. 250-5-300, *plus* a house rent allowance of Rs. 25, thus involving an extra charge to Government of Rs. 3,700 per annum. The usual proposition statement in connection with this proposal is being submitted through the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and I earnestly request that the Government of India will be pleased to take the proposal into their favourable consideration.

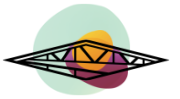
No. G. A. 670, dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1913.

From—J. C. MITRA, Esq., Officiating Comptroller, India Treasuries,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

In forwarding herewith a proposition statement received from the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, duly verified, I have the honour to state as follows:—

- (1) The average costs of the appointments of First and Second Assistant Resident should be that of a time-scale officer of the Political Department, *i.e.*, Rs. 1,656-10-8 and Rs. 700 respectively as shown in the proposition statement.
- (2) The average cost of the appointment of Surgeon should be Rs. 850 and his exchange compensation allowance Rs. 53-2-0 instead of Rs. 916, and Rs. 57-4-0 respectively as shown in the statement.
- (3) The appointment of "Mobile Assistant" is not a permanent one. A medical officer in Military employ is, in times of epidemic, temporarily deputed to the Gulf, and receives for the period of such deputation, an allowance of Rs. 10 a day and travelling allowance under Civil Service Regulations, in addition to his Military pay and allowances. The present incumbent draws pay as Captain Rs. 400, staff salary Rs. 100, exchange compensation allowance Rs. 31-4-0 and deputation allowance Rs. 10 a day. As it is not a permanent appointment it need not be shown in the proposition statement.



ORDER RANKS OF ESTABLISHMENT— DEPARTMENT.	Office to which the proposi- tion refers.	NATURE OF CHARGE.										PROPOSITION.			
		PRESENT SCALE.					PROPOSED SCALE.					PERMANENT.			
		No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.	No.	Designation.	Minimum.	Increment.	Maximum.	Average cost.	Amount.	Amount.
			OFFICERS.						OFFICERS.						
		1	Resident	2,750 0 0	..	2,750 0 0	..	1	Resident	2,750 0 0	..	2,750 0 0	..	..	..
			Sumptuary allowance ..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..		Sumptuary allowance ..	250 0 0	..	250 0 0	..	..	..
			Exchange compensation allow- ance.	138 14 3	..	138 14 3	..		Exchange compensation allow- ance.	138 14 3	..	138 14 3	..	..	..
		1	Assistant Resident ..	..	..	..	1,654 10 8	1	Assistant Resident ..	..	..	..	1,654 10 8	..	..
			Local allowance ..	..	..	..	200 0 0		Local allowance ..	..	..	..	200 0 0	..	..
		1	Second Assistant Resident ..	..	..	..	700 0 0	1	Second Assistant Resident ..	..	..	..	700 0 0	..	..
			Local allowance ..	..	..	..	100 0 0		Local allowance ..	..	..	..	100 0 0	..	..
		1	Extra Assistant Resident ..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	1	Extra Assistant Resident ..	350 0 0	..	350 0 0	..	..	..
			Treasury Officer ..	..	..	..	250 0 0		Treasury Officer ..	..	..	..	250 0 0	..	..
		1	Surgeon .. ..	..	..	..	916 0 0	1	Surgeon .. ..	..	..	..	916 0 0	..	..
			Local allowance ..	..	..	..	400 0 0		Local allowance ..	..	..	..	400 0 0	..	..
			Exchange compensation allow- ance.	..	..	..	57 4 0		Exchange compensation allow- ance.	..	..	..	57 4 0	..	..
		1	Mobile Assistant ..	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	1	Mobile Assistant ..	500 0 0	..	500 0 0	..	..	..
			Quarantine allowance ..	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..		Quarantine allowance ..	300 0 0	..	300 0 0	..	..	..
			Exchange compensation allow- ance.	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	..		Exchange compensation allow- ance.	31 4 0	..	31 4 0	..	..	..
			CLERKS AND OTHERS.												
		1	Head Clerk	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..	1	Head Clerk	180 0 0	..	180 0 0	..	..	..
			House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..		House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Second Clerk	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	138 12 0	1	Second Clerk	120 0 0	..	120 0 0	138 12 0	..	..
			House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..		House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Third Clerk	95 0 0	..	95 0 0	113 12 0	1	Third Clerk	95 0 0	..	95 0 0	113 12 0	..	..
			House rent	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..		House rent	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Head Munshi	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	137 8 0	1	Head Munshi	100 0 0	..	100 0 0	137 8 0	..	..
			House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..		House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Treasury Accountant ..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	143 12 0	1	Treasury Accountant ..	125 0 0	..	125 0 0	143 12 0	..	..
			House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..		House rent	20 0 0	..	20 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Treasury Clerk	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	88 12 0	1	Treasury Clerk	70 0 0	..	70 0 0	88 12 0	..	..
			House rent	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..		House rent	15 0 0	..	15 0 0	..	..	..
		1	Treasury Sheriff ..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	1	Treasury Sheriff ..	40 0 0	..	40 0 0	..	..	..

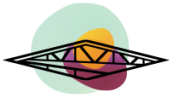
Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5085-Est. A., dated the 6th July 1912.

British Residency, Bushie.

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Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5085-Ext. A., dated the 6th July 1912.



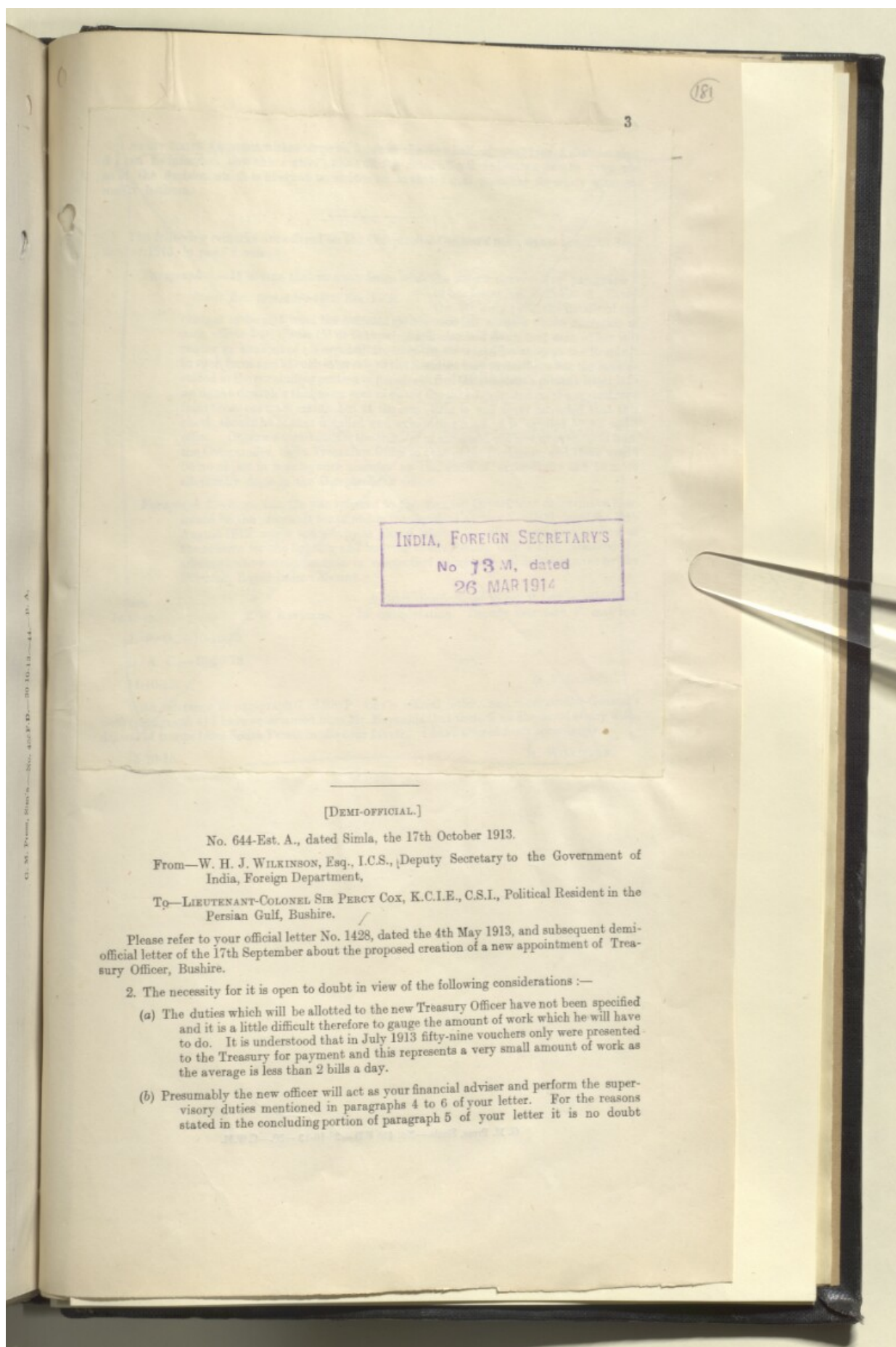
Statement of Proposition for Revision of Establishment—contd.

ORDER SANCTIONING ESTABLISHMENT, GOVERNMENT OF DEPARTMENT.	Office in which the proposed revision is made.	NATURE OF CHANGE.										PROPOSITION.			
		PERCENT SCALE.				PROPOSED SCALE.				PERMANENT.					
		No.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	No.	Designation.	Pay.			Average cost.	Increase per month.	Amount.
Minimum.	Increment.			Maximum.	Minimum.	Increment.				Maximum.					
Number and date.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
British Residency, Dublin.	2	RESIDENCY AGENTS. Residency Agents	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	2	RESIDENCY AGENTS. Residency Agents	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	200 0 0	..	..
		Rest of CHIEF AND MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PAID FROM OFFICE ALLOWANCE.						Rest of CHIEF AND MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PAID FROM OFFICE ALLOWANCE.							..
	2	Medical Establishment.	220 0 0	..	220 0 0	..	2	Medical Establishment.	220 0 0	..	220 0 0	..	220 0 0	..	..
		Rest of MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PAID FROM GRANT FOR MEDICAL EXPENDITURE.						Rest of MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT PAID FROM GRANT FOR MEDICAL EXPENDITURE.							..
	2	Quarantine.	445 0 0	..	445 0 0	..	2	Quarantine.	445 0 0	..	445 0 0	..	445 0 0	..	..
the Foreign Department, No. 2025 Ref. A. dated the 6th July 1912.	13	STEAM LAUNCH ESTABLISHMENT. PAID FROM GRANT FOR MAINTENANCE OF STEAM LAUNCH.	302 0 0	..	302 0 0	..	13	STEAM LAUNCH ESTABLISHMENT. PAID FROM GRANT FOR MAINTENANCE OF STEAM LAUNCH.	302 0 0	..	302 0 0	..	302 0 0	..	..
	Total	6,367 2 3	30 0 0	6,517 2 3	4,652 6 8	Total	6,442 2 3	35 0 0	6,542 2 3	4,683 12 0	Total	6,442 2 3	35 0 0	6,542 2 3	4,683 12 0

Grants of Proposition.—Increase of General and Treasury Work. It is proposed to relieve the Extra Assistant of the Treasury work which he is doing at present. Grounds of the proposal are fully set forth in the Resident's letter No. 1425, dated 30th May 1913, to Government of India, Foreign Department.

P. Z. COX, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Resident Persian Gulf.

G. M. Press, Simla.—No. 455 F.D.—30-10-13—44—B. A.



[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

No. 644-Est. A., dated Simla, the 17th October 1913.

From—W. H. J. WILKINSON, Esq., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR PERCY COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire.

Please refer to your official letter No. 1428, dated the 4th May 1913, and subsequent demi-official letter of the 17th September about the proposed creation of a new appointment of Treasury Officer, Bushire.

2. The necessity for it is open to doubt in view of the following considerations :—

- (a) The duties which will be allotted to the new Treasury Officer have not been specified and it is a little difficult therefore to gauge the amount of work which he will have to do. It is understood that in July 1913 fifty-nine vouchers only were presented to the Treasury for payment and this represents a very small amount of work as the average is less than 2 bills a day.
- (b) Presumably the new officer will act as your financial adviser and perform the supervisory duties mentioned in paragraphs 4 to 6 of your letter. For the reasons stated in the concluding portion of paragraph 5 of your letter it is no doubt



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desirable that some sort of check should be exercised on the expenditure from the contract allowances. It was intended, however, that this check should be of a general nature only, to prevent any striking misuse of the grants, and not a minute and exhaustive examination of details such as is carried out in an audit office. Otherwise spending officers are deprived of that full discretion in the expenditure of these grants, which the new system was intended to give them. Any real audit of expenditure would be done more effectually by the Comptroller than in your office. If those supervisory duties have thrown much work on your office a more suitable remedy would probably be the simplification of the form of accounts prescribed by you in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 3 (5) of Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est. A., of the 6th July 1912.

- (c) Your office will be relieved of the additional work in connection with the lighting and buoying of the Persian Gulf, as soon as the scheme has been properly launched, and the administrative arrangements taken over by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, in accordance with the orders contained in Foreign Department letter No. 1253-E.-A., dated the 10th June 1913.

3. For these reasons the Government of India are disposed to think that there would not be sufficient work for the new officer, if appointed, and that in view of the temporary nature of much of the increase of work the creation of a new permanent appointment would not be justified. If, however, you are still of opinion that it is necessary, will you favour us with your remarks on the criticisms made above?

G. M. Press, Simla.—No. 455 F.D.—28-10-13.—30.—C.W.M.



[DEMI-OFFICIAL.]

Dated Bushire, the 5th November 1913.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR PERCY COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, Bushire,

To—The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. WOOD, C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

Please see Wilkinson's demi-official letter to me, dated October 17th, regarding the proposed creation of a new appointment of "Treasury Officer," Bushire. He will, I hope, pardon my addressing myself in reply to you, but I do so as I should like to take this opportunity of representing to Foreign Department the very difficult and precarious position in which the Bushire office as a whole is placed at the present juncture, and in view of your knowledge of the local conditions, it is easier to discuss the situation with you.

You will see from the record that in August 1912, in my letter No. 1730, I addressed Government urging that the volume and responsibility of the work of this post had reached a stage at which it was entitled on administrative grounds to be regarded and equipped as a first class Residency. Nearly one and a half years have since passed, during which the position has grown more and more burdensome, but no official reply has been received to the above representation nor has any relief been granted. But I am aware from incidental remarks made in private communications which I have since received that the Foreign Department regard the proposal with sympathy; and Wilson, my late second Assistant, who knew of the correspondence, made casual enquiries at the India Office when he was at home recently as to whether the proposal had progressed at all, and although he learnt that nothing had been received on the subject from India, yet he derived the impression that the heavy task of the Bushire Residency was recognised there and that if representations did come from India, they would be likely to receive sympathetic examination at home.

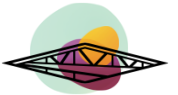
Thus the atmosphere surrounding the proposal seems a propitious one, and for this fact I am most thankful; but the months are dragging into years and meanwhile the actual situation on the spot becomes administratively a greater strain on those concerned from day to day. I am leaving Bushire and shall not be personally affected perhaps much longer; but my object in writing to you now is to urge that the position in the ministerial office is becoming desperate and I fear it cannot continue much longer on the present footing without every possibility of a break down.

The state of things at which we have thus arrived is merely the result of a deliberate progressive policy pursued in the Gulf and it needs to be faced; for Government cannot expect to obtain the benefits accruing from increased representation and enterprise in this sphere, and at the same time demand that the central office and machinery which is responsible for the focussing, collating and transmission of information to them should receive no reinforcement in the numerical strength or equipment of its component parts. Each new office and each new scheme has necessarily imposed its extra quantum of work on the various members comprising the office staff and matters have now reached a breaking point.

I have already asked for a Treasury Officer, and it is a matter of immediate concern that that appointment should receive very early sanction; the creation thereof alone will not, however, dispel our present difficulties. What is needed is a thorough recasting of the lines on which the Residency Office is at present constituted. Such a revision will no doubt involve a considerable increase of expenditure, including, as it should, in my opinion, the creation of a new post of third Assistant, the abolition of non-pensionable clerical posts, and a very material increase in the ministerial appointments of this office.

These changes would naturally be a feature incidental to the elevation of the post to first class status, but I do not see how they can wait indefinitely for that development. They have in fact become urgent, and I now write in the hope that in view of this practical local urgency the Government of India will see their way to make their recommendations to the Secretary of State forthwith. If that be possible and if the papers could reach London by the time I do, the progress of the reference might perhaps be expedited by the fact of my being at hand to give information of any points of local bearing on which the India Office might desire further enlightenment.

I would, however, particularly request that my appeal for speedy treatment of the question of status may in any case not be allowed to hang up consideration of the question of a Treasury Officer. The creation of this appointment, for reasons which I have already stated, is an immediate and pressing necessity, and I may frankly say that if I were remaining on at Bushire I could not continue to accept existing responsibilities in regard to accounts matters in this office unless sanction to its creation were accorded.



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The observations made above anent the importance of keeping the machinery of the Residency Office abreast of current needs, apply equally in principle to our out-offices which, as you know, also came within the scope of the peremptory retrenchment order which emanated from Government in 1910.

In that year in some cases reductions of clerical establishment were ordered, and in others pensionable posts were made non-pensionable, a course which in practice has resulted in it being impossible to find suitable candidates to fill them.

This policy of retrenchment has been put in practice at a somewhat unfortunate epoch and is generating a general spirit of discontent amongst officers which is in no wise lessened by the persecution (I can use no other word) from which they now suffer at the hands of the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Of the majority of officers who select the Gulf as a career, it may, I think, be said that they do so out of a genuine interest in the work in these parts. They arrive expecting work and keen to do it; and to such, as can only be expected, the absence of the necessary machinery to enable them to perform their duties efficiently can but be disheartening. Moreover, apart from the effect of this policy on our own officers, there is another aspect of the case which needs careful watching (specially in places like Mohammerah or Bahrain where considerable British or British Indian communities have formed) and that is, that it is the natural tendency, and indeed obligation of, a Government representative to see that work for Government always takes precedence of local and mercantile work. The inevitable result of this is, when his office is undermanned, that it is impossible for our representative to give adequate time and sympathetic attention to local mercantile needs, any neglect of which, however, speedily produces a discontented community.

I will now reply to Wilkinson's letter in regard to the Treasury Officer.

I cannot but think that the main point of the letter to which it is a reply has not been sufficiently appreciated; namely, that the need for a Treasury Officer at Bushire is due to the fact that the combined duties of Treasury Officer, Accounts Officer and Extra Assistant are more than any one man can perform in an efficient manner.

As regards the Extra Assistant I have in my letter No. 1428 of May 4th 1913, already outlined the duties which fall on him as such, as fully as it is in my power to do on paper, and more I cannot say than that the demands on his time as Treasury and Accounts Officer are seriously hampering my work in other directions and have created a situation with which I am no longer able to cope. As regards his duties as Treasury Officer, I am not sufficiently acquainted with the technical terminology of the Accounts Department to be able to differentiate between what is *bona fide* treasury work and what is not. What, however, I meant by the term "Treasury Officer," when I wrote my letter, was an officer who would deal with financial work connected with my own office and that of those under me. Perhaps "Treasury and Accounts Officer" would be a more suitable designation for him.

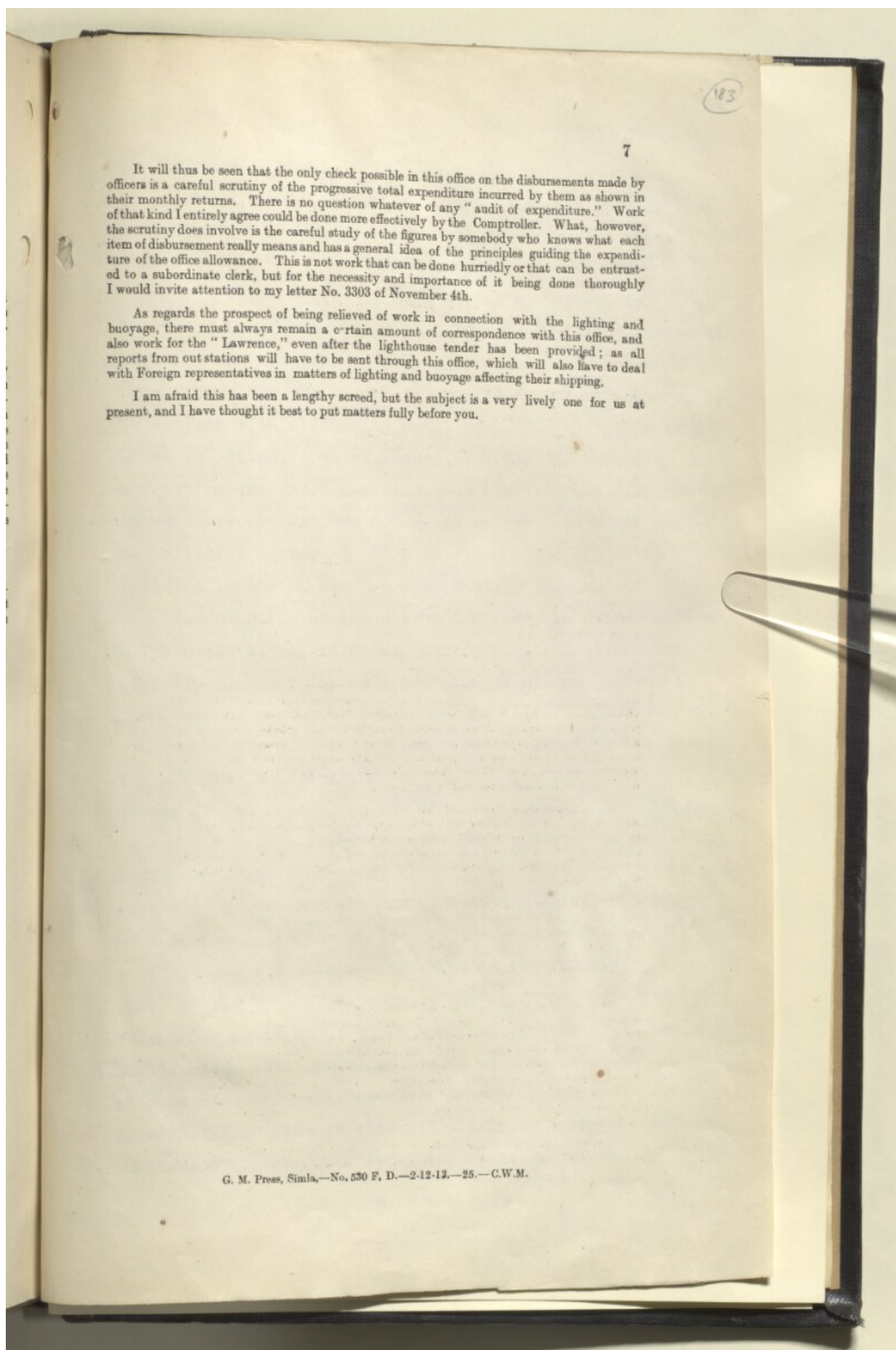
As to the nature and extent of that work, apart from local supervisory duties connected with the new Contract Scheme, with which I will deal later, a good example is afforded by the series of communications under date November 4th which go to you officially by this mail. The latter are merely a small selection from a considerable volume of similar correspondence which has occupied far more than a fair share of my own time and that of my first Assistant, Extra Assistant and Treasury Officer.

As regards the supervisory duties connected with the new contract scheme it is suggested that these might be considerably reduced by the simplification of the form of accounts prescribed by myself in accordance with the orders contained in paragraph 3 (5) of Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est. A., of 6th July 1912.

The suggestion is doubtless due to my failure to define more explicitly what exactly was involved by the word supervision.

This can perhaps best be explained by describing briefly the system of check established in connection with contract grants. The office allowance has been sub-divided into roughly a dozen sub-heads. At the beginning of each financial year subordinate offices submit statements showing the estimated expenditure for the year under each sub-head, and at the end of each month returns showing the totals of the actual expenditure incurred and expenditure to date. The estimates submitted at the commencement of the financial year are, I may mention, purely of general guidance. An officer is in no way bound by them and is always at complete liberty to exceed the amount estimated for any particular sub-head provided always he does not exceed the total of the office allowance.

Further, no details of expenditure are asked for from subordinate offices nor are vouchers of any kind whatsoever submitted by them.

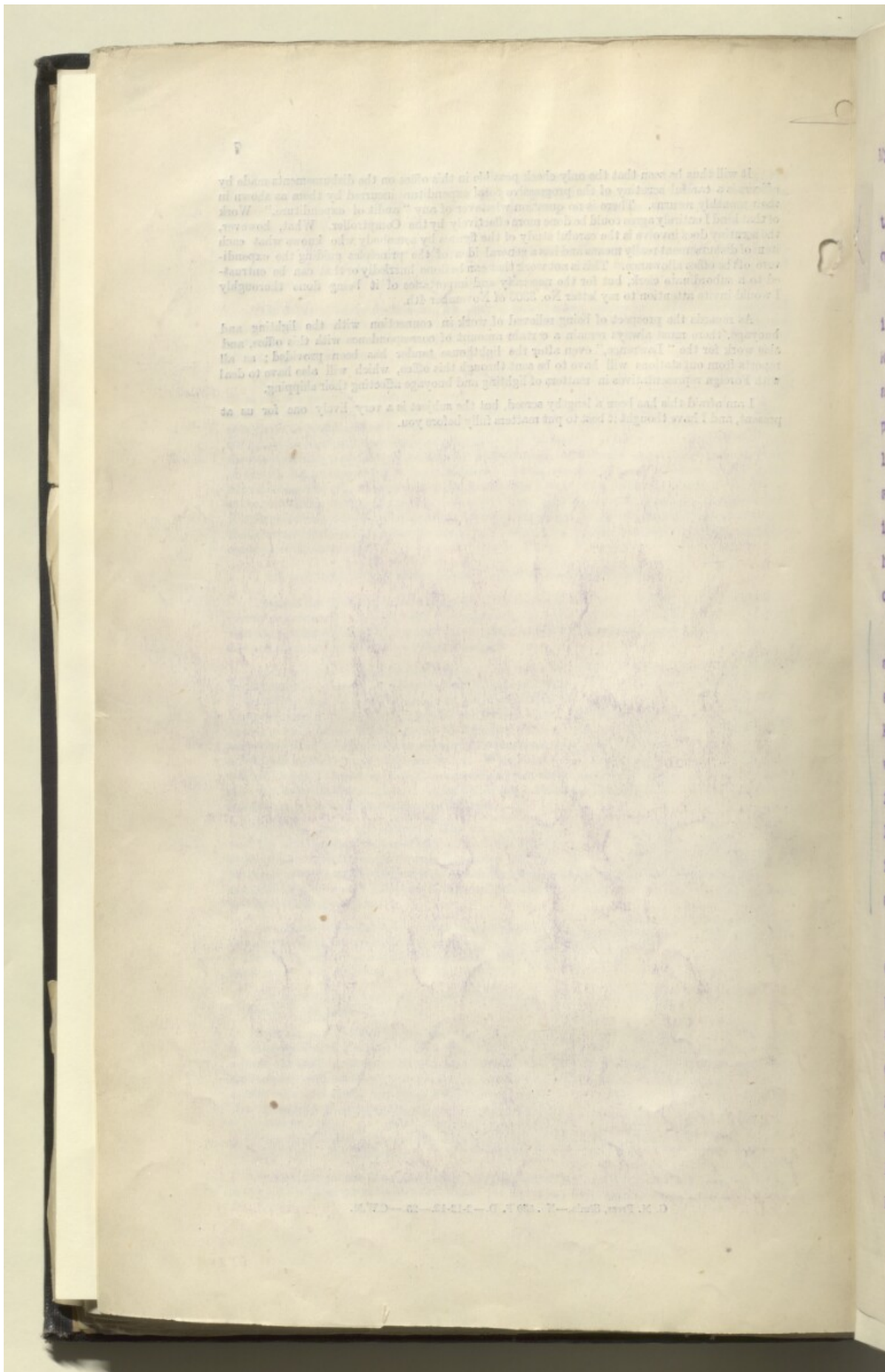


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It will thus be seen that the only check possible in this office on the disbursements made by officers is a careful scrutiny of the progressive total expenditure incurred by them as shown in their monthly returns. There is no question whatever of any "audit of expenditure." Work of that kind I entirely agree could be done more effectively by the Comptroller. What, however, the scrutiny does involve is the careful study of the figures by somebody who knows what each item of disbursement really means and has a general idea of the principles guiding the expenditure of the office allowance. This is not work that can be done hurriedly or that can be entrusted to a subordinate clerk, but for the necessity and importance of it being done thoroughly I would invite attention to my letter No. 3303 of November 4th.

As regards the prospect of being relieved of work in connection with the lighting and buoyage, there must always remain a certain amount of correspondence with this office, and also work for the "Lawrence," even after the lighthouse tender has been provided; as all reports from out stations will have to be sent through this office, which will also have to deal with Foreign representatives in matters of lighting and buoyage affecting their shipping.

I am afraid this has been a lengthy screed, but the subject is a very lively one for us at present, and I have thought it best to put matters fully before you.





11th January 1914.

My dear Wood,

Having been in charge a month, I am able more or less to appreciate the position at Bushire as regards headquarters staff and headquarters work.

What I see makes me anxious, and my anxiety is increased by the knowledge that the present Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, (Mr Gandhi) who has been able, from long experience of Bushire and of his duties, to pull along with difficulty until now, will be taking long leave in spring. Cox explained so fully the necessity for separating the Extra Assistantship and Treasury Officership immediately that I need not do more here than refer you to his official letter No. 1428 of 4th May and his demi-official letter of 5th November last.

The question of the Sabzabad Office, in other words of a Third Assistant, is hardly less serious. Cox perhaps scarcely realised how much depended on his own personal knowledge of past correspondence and files. If he had, he would probably have laid still greater stress on the need for a Third Assistant than he did in his demi-official letter of 5th November. Now that Cox is away, more labour in tracing papers falls upon the Second Assistant in addition to his other very exacting duties.

With a Resident who was himself the chief repository of information in the Residency, the Second Assistant's position was a most unenviable one as regards overwork. In spite of his best efforts he could not, even under Cox, do everything as it ought to be done; and now he is further handicapped. The cyphering branch of his duties suffers with others; you will remember that in August last the Foreign Office animadverted officially on a cypher from Bushire, and already since taking over, I have had to

INDIA, FOREIGN SECRETARY'S

No 13 M, dated
26 MAR 1914

express



11th January 1914.

My dear Wood,

Having been in charge a month, I am able more or less to appreciate the position at Bushire as regards head-quarters staff and head-quarters work.

What I see makes me anxious, and my anxiety is increased by the knowledge that the present Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, (Mr Gendy) who has been able, from long experience of Bushire and of his duties, to pull along with difficulty until now, will be taking long leave in spring. Cox explained so fully the necessity for separating the Extra Assistantship and Treasury Officerhip immediately that I need not do more here than refer you to his official letter No. 1428 of 4th May and his semi-official letter of 5th November last.

The question of the Sabkhabad Office, in other words of a Third Assistant, is hardly less serious. Cox perhaps scarcely realised how much depended on his own personal knowledge of past correspondence and files. If he had, he would probably have laid still greater stress on the need for a Third Assistant than he did in his semi-official letter of 5th November. Now that Cox is away, more labour in tracing papers falls upon the Second Assistant in addition to his other very exacting duties.

With a Resident who was himself the chief repository of information in the Residency, the Second Assistant's position was a most unenviable one as regards overwork. I hope of his best efforts he could not, even under Cox, do everything as it ought to be done; and now he is further handicapped. The cyphering branch of his duties suffers with others; you will remember that in August last the Foreign Office anticipated officially on a cypher from Bushire, and already since taking over, I have had to

INDIA, FOREIGN SECRETARY
No 13 M, dated
26 MAR 1914

express



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express my regret to Tehran for trouble given them in the same way.

The records at Sabzabad, including all the political records of present day importance, are not so well arranged and indexed as is desirable. This is nobody's fault; the simple reason is that the Second Assistant has not time to give proper attention to record keeping.

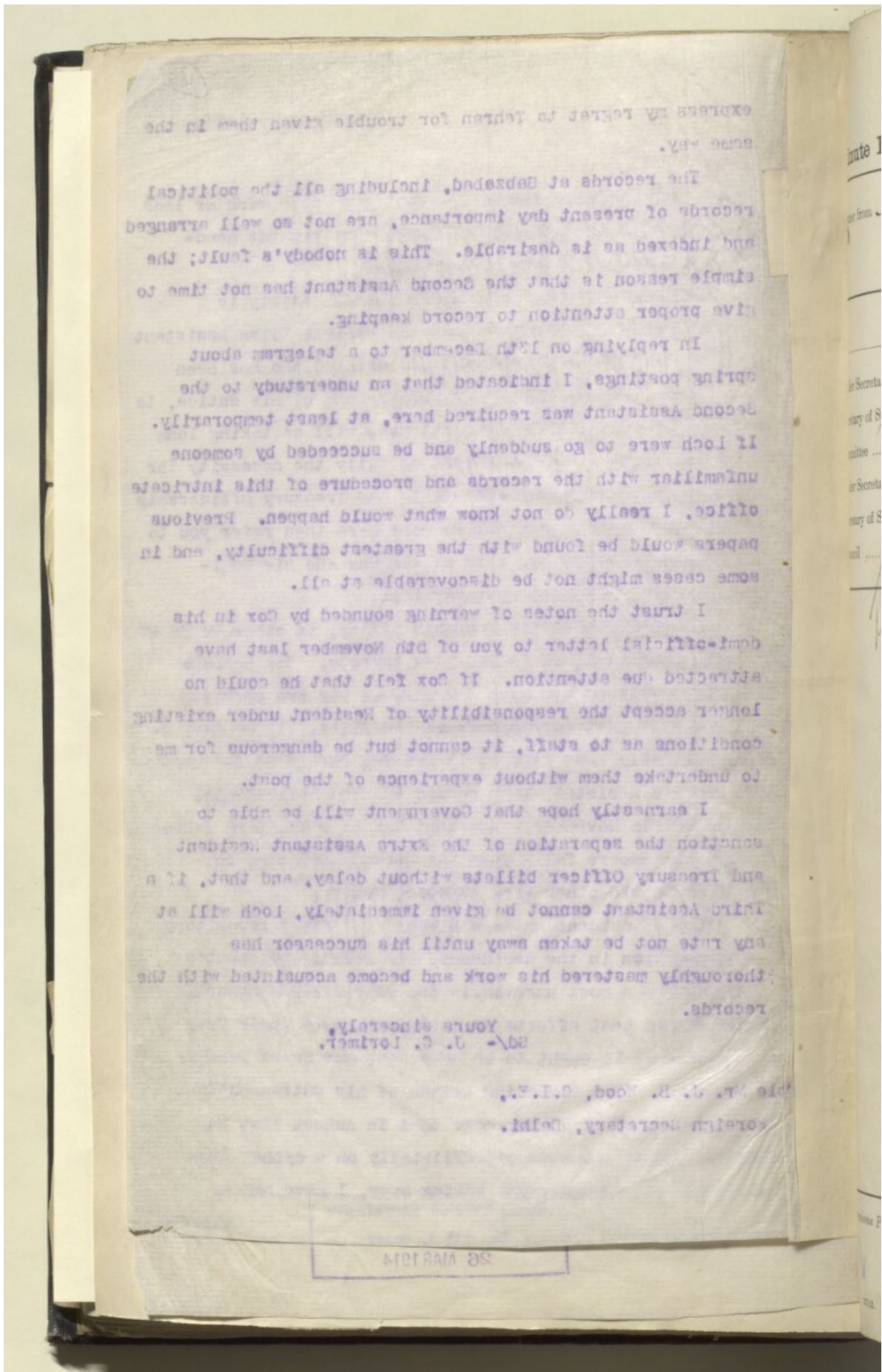
In replying on 13th December to a telegram about spring postings, I indicated that an understudy to the Second Assistant was required here, at least temporarily. If Loch were to go suddenly and be succeeded by someone unfamiliar with the records and procedure of this intricate office, I really do not know what would happen. Previous papers would be found with the greatest difficulty, and in some cases might not be discoverable at all.

I trust the notes of warning sounded by Cox in his demi-official letter to you of 5th November last have attracted due attention. If Cox felt that he could no longer accept the responsibility of Resident under existing conditions as to staff, it cannot but be dangerous for me to undertake them without experience of the post.

I earnestly hope that Government will be able to sanction the separation of the Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer billets without delay, and that, if a Third Assistant cannot be given immediately, Loch will at any rate not be taken away until his successor has thoroughly mastered his work and become acquainted with the records.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- J. C. Lorimer.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E.,
Foreign Secretary, Delhi.





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Register No. **5184**

Minute Paper. **Political Department.**

Letter from *Foreign Secy.* Dated *11* } Decr 1903.
 Rec. *27*

Formally acknowledged

	Date.	Initials.	SUBJECT.
Under Secretary.....	<i>31 Dec.</i>	<i>Abt</i>	<i>Persia</i>
Secretary of State			
Committee	<i>31</i>	<i>J.W.H</i>	Application of the Political Resident,
Under Secretary.....	<i>7 Jan</i>	<i>Abt</i>	Bushire, for the appointment of
Secretary of State			an Treasury officer.
Council			

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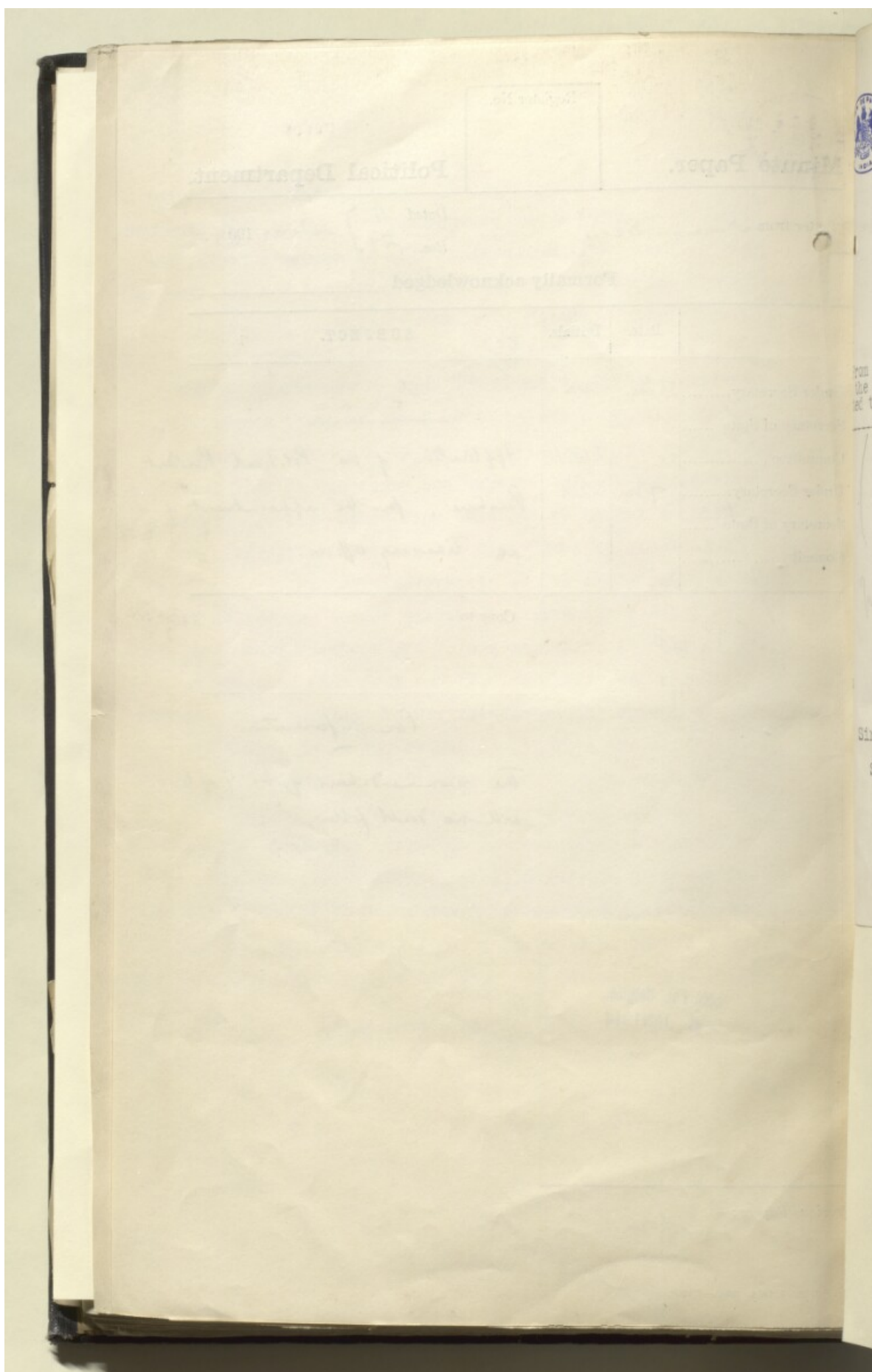
For information

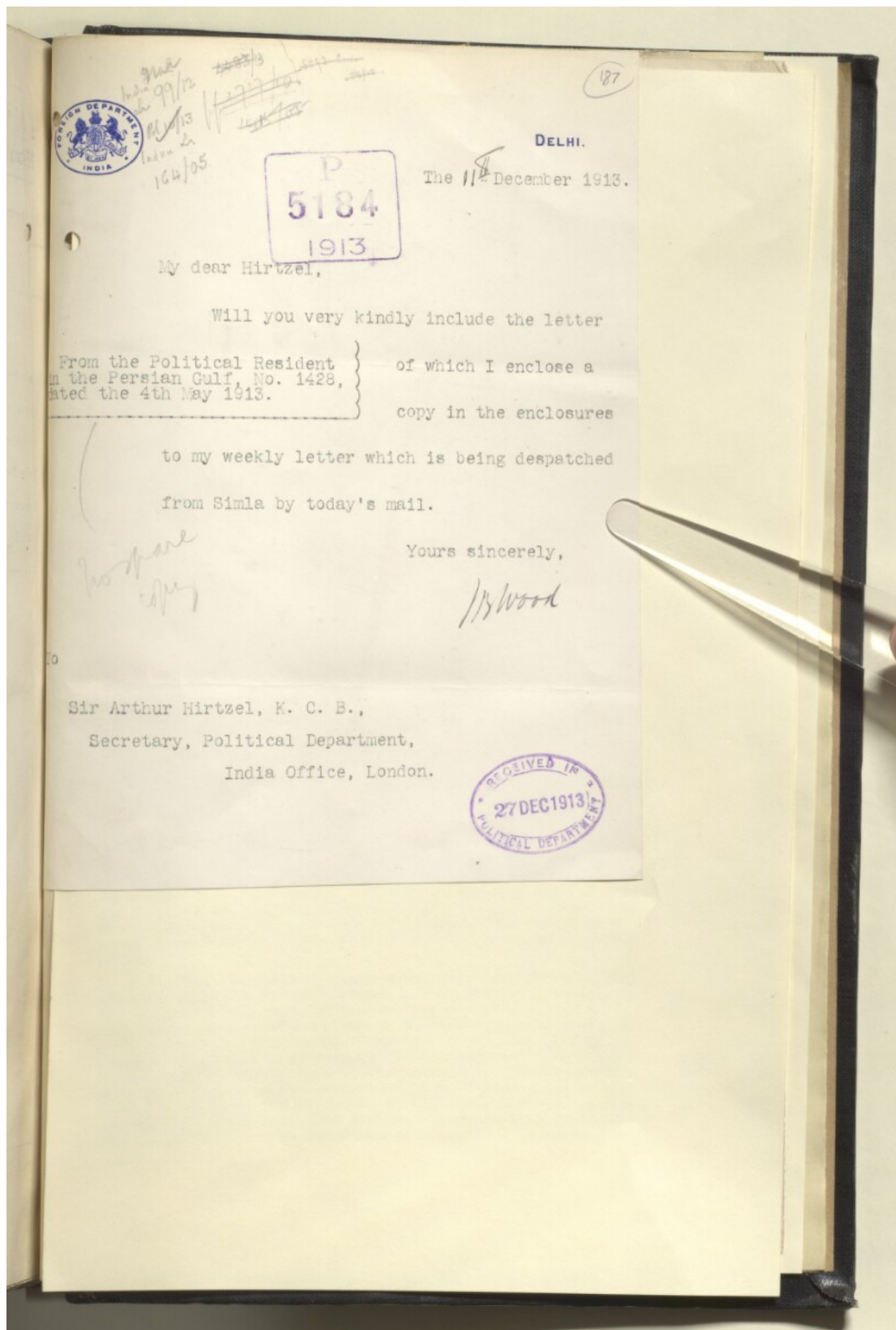
The recommendations of the G.C.I. will no doubt follow.

Seen Pol. Comtee., 6 JAN 1914

Previous Papers:— *3578/12*

3712. I. 1354. 2000.—7/1908.





Ind. 99/12
Ind. 14/13
Ind. 164/05

P
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DELHI.

The 11th December 1913.

My dear Hirtzel,

Will you very kindly include the letter

From the Political Resident
in the Persian Gulf, No. 1428,
dated the 4th May 1913.

of which I enclose a
copy in the enclosures

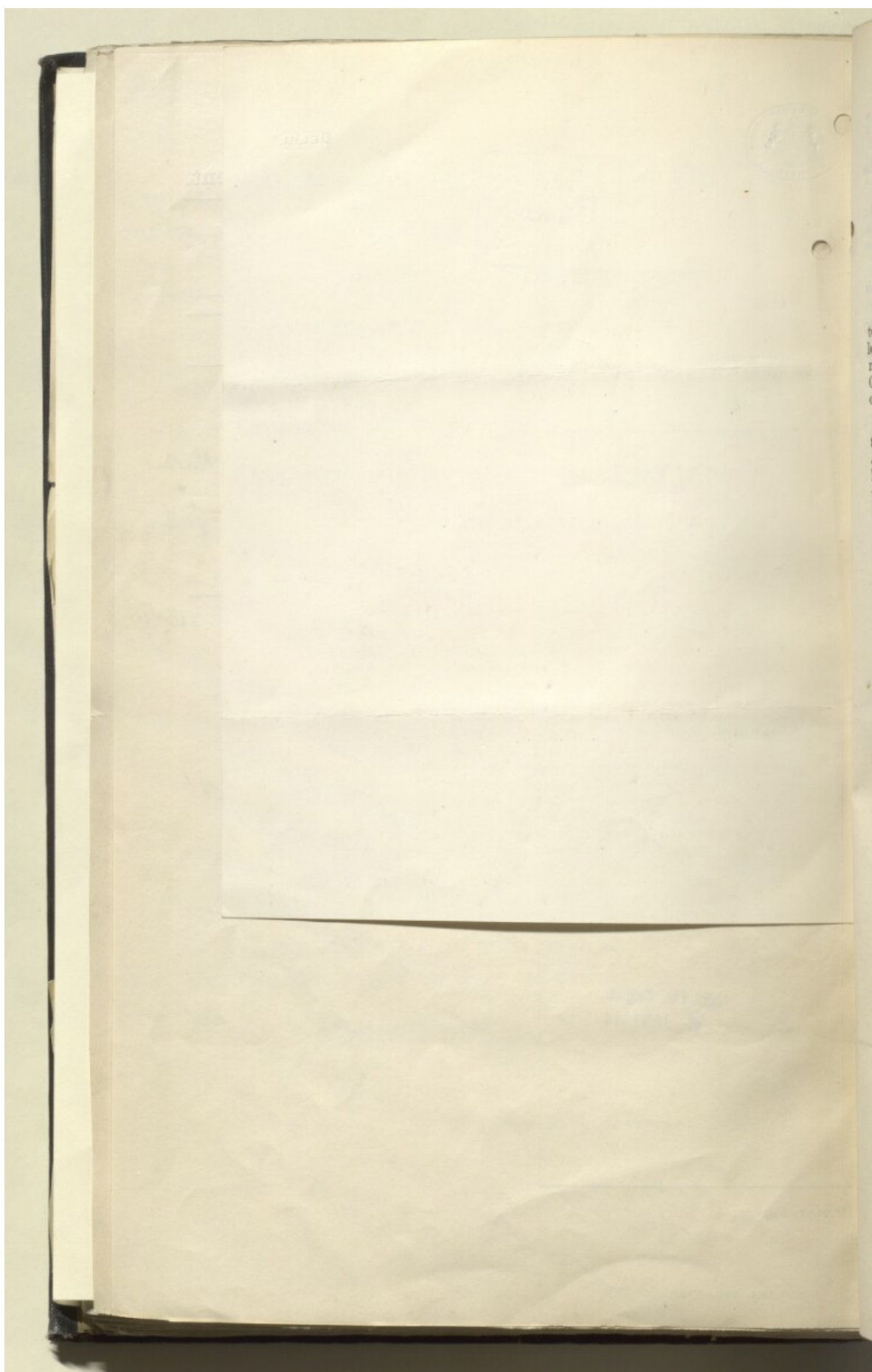
to my weekly letter which is being despatched
from Simla by today's mail.

Yours sincerely,

J. Wood

Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K. C. B.,
Secretary, Political Department,
India Office, London.







No. 1428, dated Bushire, the 4th May 1913.

From—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR P. Z. COX, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Resident in the Persian Gulf,

To—The HON'BLE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR A. H. McMAHON, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

I have the honour to address Government in regard to the gazetted and ministerial staff of my office, and in this connection to invite a reference to this office letter No. 2386, dated the 19th September 1909, in which Major Trevor recommended the amalgamation of the duties of Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, and that of Superintendent, in the person of the former, and the abolition of the latter.

2. Major Trevor based his recommendation on the ground that an officer of the Levant Service having been appointed as Vice-Consul at Bushire and the Extra Assistant Resident having been thereby relieved of the Consular work which he had hitherto performed, it would be possible for the latter to perform a certain portion of the duties of the Superintendent in addition to his own as Extra Assistant and Treasury Officer.

3. In the note on "Bushire" which formed an enclosure to my letter No. 2106 of August 1910, I endorsed Major Trevor's proposal though not without some misgiving and mainly in the hope that the modified system of accounts then under contemplation would lead to a reduction in the Treasury Branch of the office. These hopes, however, I regret to say, have not been fulfilled.

4. In paragraph 3 of their letter No. 2085-Est. A., dated July 6th, 1912, the Government of India were pleased to say that they recognised that in distant and isolated posts it was difficult except at excessive cost to maintain a clerical establishment capable of dealing with accounts on the lines prescribed by audit codes, and decided on the analogy of the system prevailing in Consulates under the London Foreign Office to initiate a scheme of "Office Allowances" with a view to the reduction of clerical labour. That this has been the result as regards offices subordinate to this Residency is, I think, or at any rate will eventually be the case. The reverse, however, has been the effect upon my own office, where the introduction of the new scheme has in practice transferred to my shoulders a large portion of the supervisory duties hitherto performed by the Comptroller, India Treasuries. That this has been the case is, I venture respectfully to think, perhaps due to a misconception as to the system prevailing in Consulates under the London Foreign Office. This system, as I understand it, consists, so far as Persia is concerned, in the grant to a Consular Officer of a sum varying from £200 per annum to £300 per annum for the upkeep of his office. Beyond an enumeration of the items which may properly be charged to the allowance in question (vide page 36 of the Consular Instructions, 1907) no rules are laid down in regard to its expenditure. No accounts beyond a receipt for the allowance drawn quarterly and an entry in the "Quarterly Accounts Current" with regard to the same both of which are sent direct to the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office, London, are submitted, nor does its total include any items specifically sanctioned for political purposes.

5. A glance at the details which go to make up the totals of the various office allowances laid down in Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est. A., dated the 6th July 1912, will, I think, show that the latter are on a completely different footing, and in consequence need different treatment. There will be found included in the office allowance of one Consulate expenditure on behalf of a hospital, of another a dispensary; in a third the allowance is swelled by special grants to meet charges in connection with "touring," etc., etc. All charges of this nature have at one time or another received the careful consideration of Government and have been sanctioned mainly on political grounds with a specific object in view, and it is not, therefore, I take it, intended nor would it be in the interests of Government if for instance an officer with a disinclination to tour expended his allotment on

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embellishing the Consulate premises, or finding himself pressed for funds in other directions, abolished his dispensary.

6. Under the old scheme, the duty of seeing that funds provided for a particular object were expended on that object, fell on the Comptroller, India Treasuries. This duty now naturally falls on my own office, and it is in this connection especially that heavy extra work has devolved on the Treasury Officer.

(not received)
7. In paragraph II (f) of the memorandum which formed an enclosure to this office letter No. 424, dated the 3rd September 1905, I noted certain of the difficulties under which the Treasury Branch of this office laboured, owing to the miscellaneous accounts work which apart from *bona fide* Treasury work, it was called upon to perform, and I now venture to draw attention to one or two further points in the same connection which do not find mention in that memorandum.

First among these I would put the large amount of work connected with the Indian sowars of up-country escorts, *i.e.*, escorts attached to Foreign Office Consulates and the Legation. This work results from Bushire being the channel through which in certain cases sowars of the various escorts mentioned remit money to their families in India, and through which their postal correspondence is conducted. Both entail a very considerable amount of correspondence, both with the Post Office, when money orders fail to reach their destination, and with the Consulates concerned, and also the upkeep of a mass of intricate accounts in small sums, the settlement of which is by no means facilitated by the difficulties of inter-communications with stations up-country.

8. Closely connected with this question is the frequent use made of this Residency for what may be termed, for lack of a better word "Forwarding Agency" work, *i.e.*, requests by officers up-country to arrange for the clearing of goods both private and Government property from the Custom House, the payment of necessary fees, arrangements for their despatch up-country, etc., etc.

The presence of our troops in Southern Persia has not unnaturally led to a very considerable increase in this type of work.

9. I beg respectfully to say, however, that I do not draw attention to the points above mentioned in any spirit of complaint. I mention them merely to indicate the type of miscellaneous work which of late years has shown a marked tendency to develop, and which forms an ever increasing drain on the time of the Treasury Office.

The work, however, is due to specific and known causes, namely, the presence of our escorts and troops in Persia and if not performed by this office, would have to be dealt with by other means no less costly to Government. It may be urged that work of this nature, so far as it is connected with the presence of our troops, might be performed by the Military authorities stationed at Bushire.

I have in this connection received every possible assistance from the Officer Commanding the troops here, but it is difficult, stationed as our troops are 7 miles from the town, for him to co-operate effectively, and correspondence with the Customs Department and the making out of the necessary declaration forms, all of which have to be in Persian, has perforce to be done in my office.

10. I have dealt above mainly with that portion of the work which falls on my Extra Assistant as Treasury Officer, and I now turn to a consideration of certain of the other duties quite apart from Treasury and Accounts work which he is at present expected to perform.

The work which undoubtedly takes up most time and which perhaps interferes more with the routine work of the office than any other is the continual "interviewing" which the Extra Assistant is called upon to do, as much often as half the day being employed in this manner. The questions dealt with are mainly applications for Tazkereh Passes, applications by pilgrims for pecuniary assistance, complaints by British subjects, disputes between local boatmen, the coal establishment and the ships of His Majesty's Navy in regard to the discharges and loading of coal, discussions with Persian workmen and merchants in regard to the price of



building materials, and the cost of local purchases, in fact the hundred and one small details involved in the upkeep of the Residency and its appurtenances.

The conduct of work of all the above categories necessitates a good colloquial knowledge of the local dialect and certain of the questions dealt with involving as they do important political principles, a thorough acquaintance with our attitude in regard to them. It is not possible, therefore, for me to entrust this branch of the work to any of the clerks in the office even if their other duties allowed of their undertaking it.

11. The more important of other branches of the Residency work dealt with by the Extra Assistant are the registering of all inward and outward confidential letters, the entire charge of the coal depôt, the supervision of the Toshakhana, and the upkeep of the Residency launch. Each one of these duties may not involve any very vast amount of work by itself, but their sum total, necessitating as they often do frequent and lengthy absences from the office, cannot but interfere, as I think the Government of India will agree, with the proper execution of the Extra Assistant's duties *qua* Treasury Officer.

12. A further duty which will now fall to that branch of the office under the more immediate supervision of the Extra Assistant is that connected with the administrative arrangements of the scheme of lighting and buoying in the Persian Gulf.

In paragraph 5 of my letter No. 1805, dated 11th August 1912, I recommended that until a special officer had been deputed to be the Lighting and Surveying authority for the Gulf, the Resident should be that authority for the time being. The work connected with this scheme has already attained dimensions with which I find it exceedingly difficult to cope, and though a great deal of it is doubtless due to the extra work inseparable from the inception of any scheme of so extensive a nature, I foresee that a considerable amount of additional work will be thrown permanently by it on this office.

13. Summed up briefly, the position is that after two years' experience (my late ex-Extra Assistant left in April 1911), I find that the amalgamation of the post of the Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer, and that of Superintendent has not been found workable. It has resulted in throwing on the Extra Assistant Resident and Treasury Officer a larger share of work than he is able to perform and there is a danger therefore of both branches of the work falling to him, suffering in consequence.

As the Government of India are aware, I am by the terms of the last paragraph of paragraph 6 of Foreign Department letter No. 2085-Est.A., dated 6th July 1912, held directly responsible for seeing that the Treasury work at Bushire does not suffer by the new arrangements outlined in that communication. I would, however, venture most respectfully to represent that under the circumstances to which I have drawn attention above, the responsibility is one which I am compelled to accept with no inconsiderable amount of misgiving.

14. The Treasury work, as I have pointed out, is already heavy, and the creation of a new post in Luristan and the appointment of an Officer of the Indian Political Department to Shirz will necessarily add to these duties.

15. In the above circumstances, I request the favourable consideration of Government to the appointment of a Treasury Officer in addition to that of the Extra Assistant Resident.

My reasons for asking for a Treasury Officer and not an additional Extra Assistant are that Mr. P. J. Gandhi, the present incumbent of both posts, has now served 24 years in the Persian Gulf, 14 of which have been spent in Bushire. He has a good working knowledge both of Persian and Arabic and has a thorough grasp of local customs and conditions. He is thus peculiarly fitted to perform those duties which would in the ordinary course of events fall on the Extra Assistant and his services in that capacity are likely to be of more advantage to Government than would be those of an incumbent nominated specially for that post from elsewhere.



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16. I therefore propose the creation of a fresh post of a Treasury Officer on a salary of Rs. 250-5-300, *plus* a house rent allowance of Rs. 25, thus involving an extra charge to Government of Rs. 3,700 per annum. The usual proposition statement in connection with this proposal is being submitted through the Comptroller, India Treasuries, and I earnestly request that the Government of India will be pleased to take the proposal into their favourable consideration.

No. G. A. 670, dated Calcutta, the 18th June 1913.

From—J. C. MITRA, Esq., Officiating Comptroller, India Treasuries,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Simla.

In forwarding herewith a proposition statement received from the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, duly verified, I have the honour to state as follows:—

- (1) The average costs of the appointments of First and Second Assistant Resident should be that of a time-scale officer of the Political Department, i.e., Rs. 1,656-10-8 and Rs. 700 respectively as shown in the proposition statement.
- (2) The average cost of the appointment of Surgeon should be Rs. 850 and his exchange compensation allowance Rs. 53-2-0 instead of Rs. 916, and Rs. 57-4-0 respectively as shown in the statement.
- (3) The appointment of "Mobile Assistant" is not a permanent one. A medical officer in Military employ is, in times of epidemic, temporarily deputed to the Gulf, and receives for the period of such deputation, an allowance of Rs. 10 a day and travelling allowance under Civil Service Regulations, in addition to his Military pay and allowances. The present incumbent draws pay as Captain Rs. 400, staff salary Rs. 100, exchange compensation allowance Rs. 31-4-0 and deputation allowance Rs. 10 a day. As it is not a permanent appointment it need not be shown in the proposition statement.

Statement of Proposition for Appointment of Surgeon

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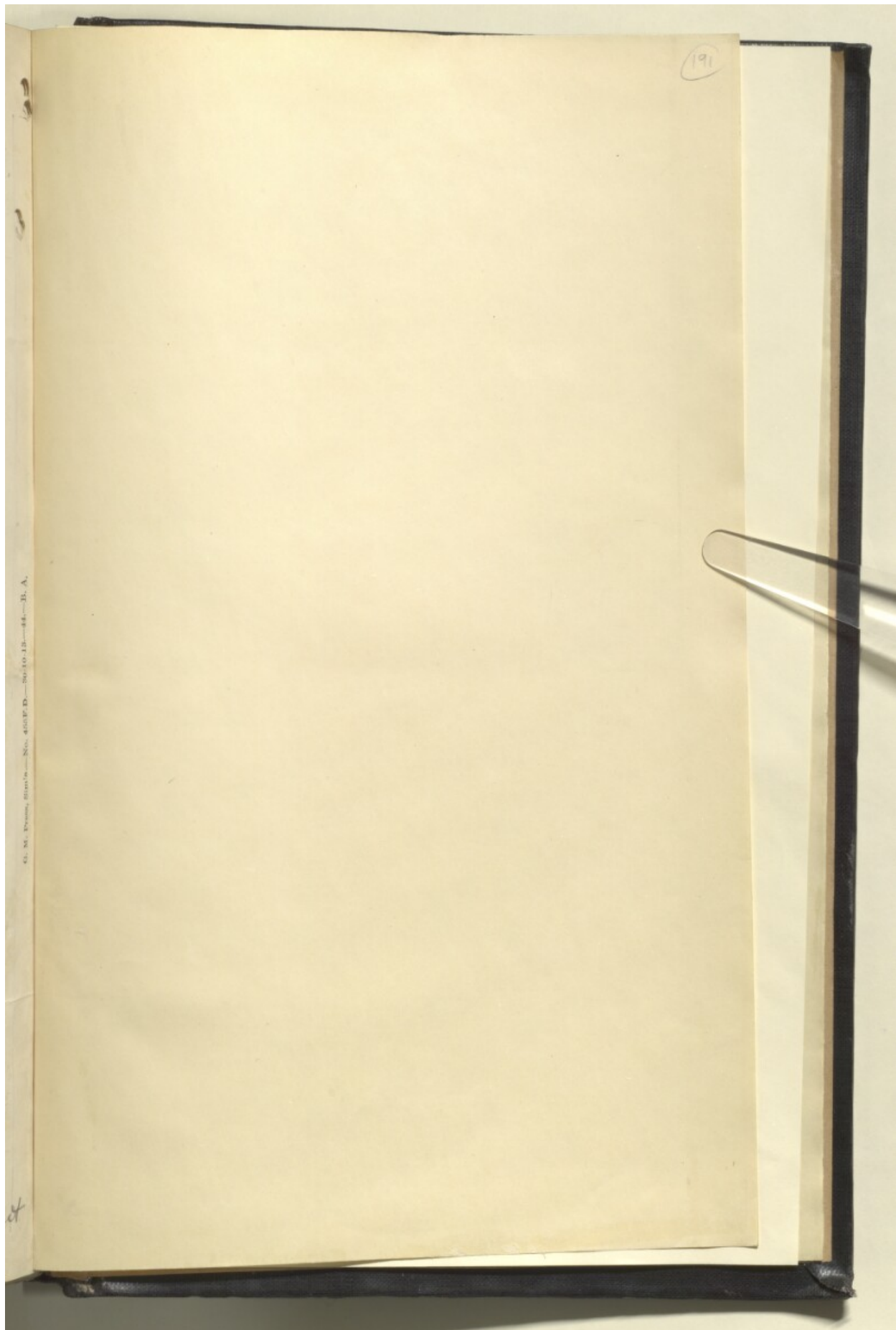
Statement of Proposition for Revision of Establishment—contd.

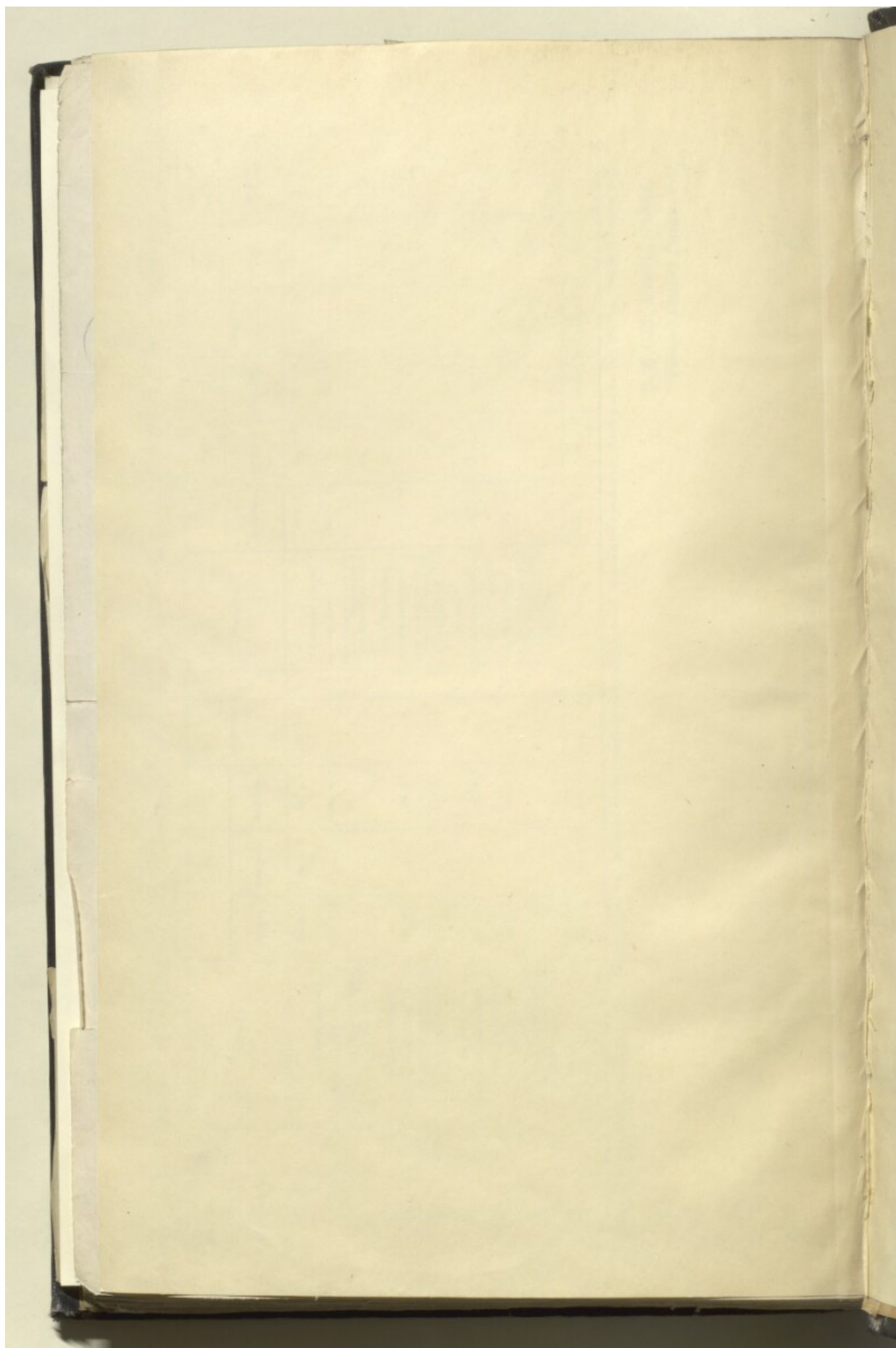
OTHER NAMES— OF THE RESIDENT ESTABLISHMENT— GOVERNMENT OF DEPARTMENT.	Office to which the proposed new rates.	NATURE OF CHANGE.										PROPOSITION.	
		PRESENT SCALE.					PROPOSED SCALE.					VARIATION.	
		No.	Deduction.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average cost.	No.	Deduction.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Average cost.	Increase per month.	Amount.
British Residency, Bushire.	the 6th July 1912.	2	Resident Agents. Rate of General and Medical Establishment paid from Office Allowance.	250 0 0	250 0 0	..	2	Resident Agents. Rate of General and Medical Establishment paid from Office Allowance.	200 0 0	200 0 0	..	..	..
		2	Medical Establishment. Rate of Medical Establishment. Grant for Medical Expenses.	220 0 0	220 0 0	..	2	Medical Establishment. Rate of Medical Establishment. Grant for Medical Expenses.	220 0 0	220 0 0	..	..	..
		2	Quarantine. Quarantine Establishment.	445 0 0	445 0 0	..	2	Quarantine. Quarantine Establishment.	445 0 0	445 0 0	..	..	..
		13	Escort Establishment. Escort Establishment.	362 0 0	362 0 0	..	13	Escort Establishment. Escort Establishment.	362 0 0	362 0 0	..	..	..
		13	Steam Launch Establishment. Steam Launch Establishment. Maintenance of Steam Launch.	..	..	..	13	Steam Launch Establishment. Steam Launch Establishment. Maintenance of Steam Launch.	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	6,367 2 3	6,317 2 3	4,653 0 6	Total	..	6,412 2 3	6,412 2 3	4,653 12 0	208 3 5	..

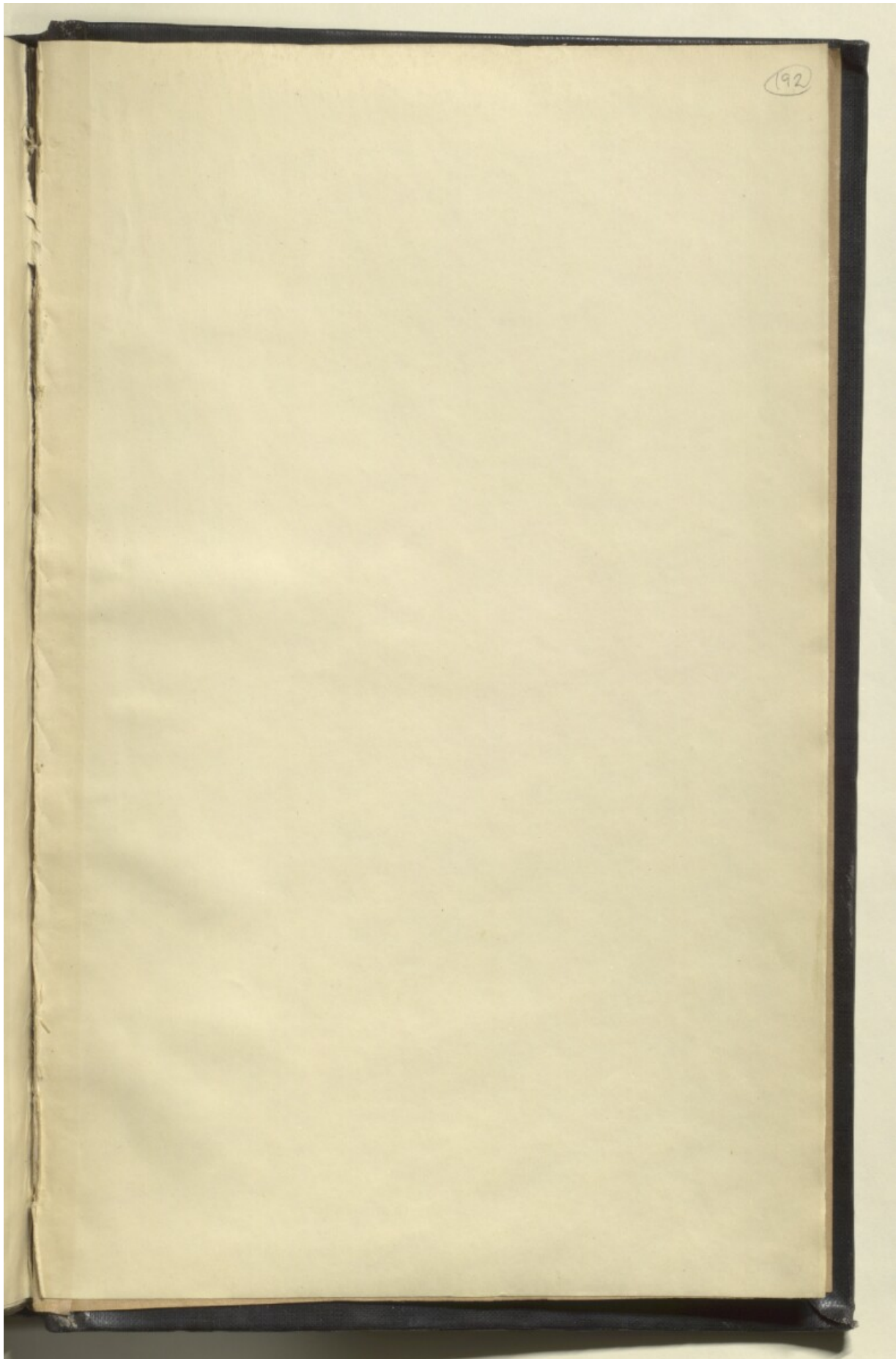
Grounds of Proposition.—Increase of General and Treasury Work. It is proposed to relieve the Extra Assistant of the Treasury work which he is doing at present. Grounds of the proposal are fully set forth in the Resident's letter No. 1425, dated the 4th May 1912, to Government of India, Foreign Department.

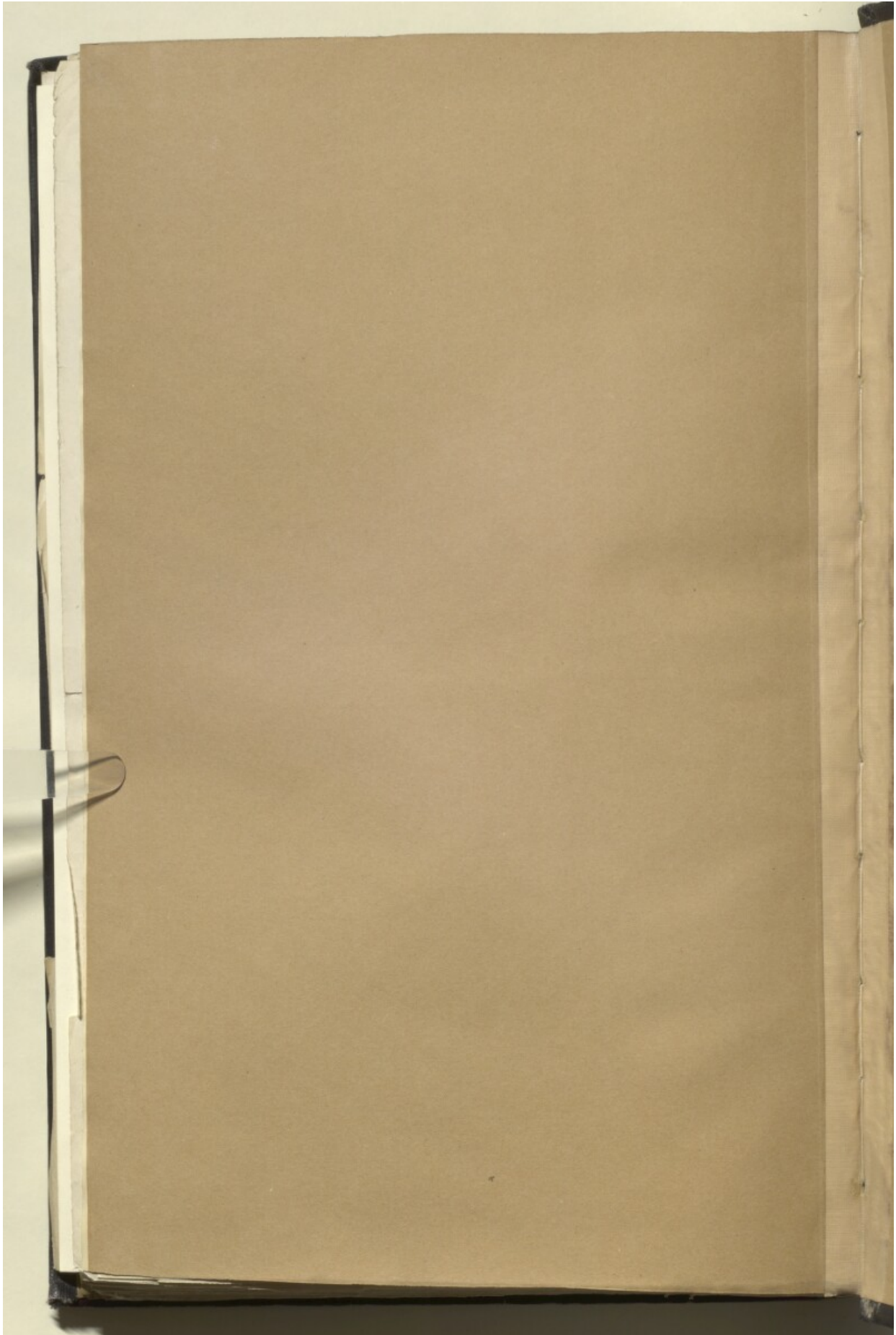
P. Z. COX, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Political Resident Persian Gulf.

G. M. Press, Sim's—No. 455 P.D.—30-10-13—44.—B. A.











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6	REFER TO THE SPECIALIST CONCERNED			

IN PSB2